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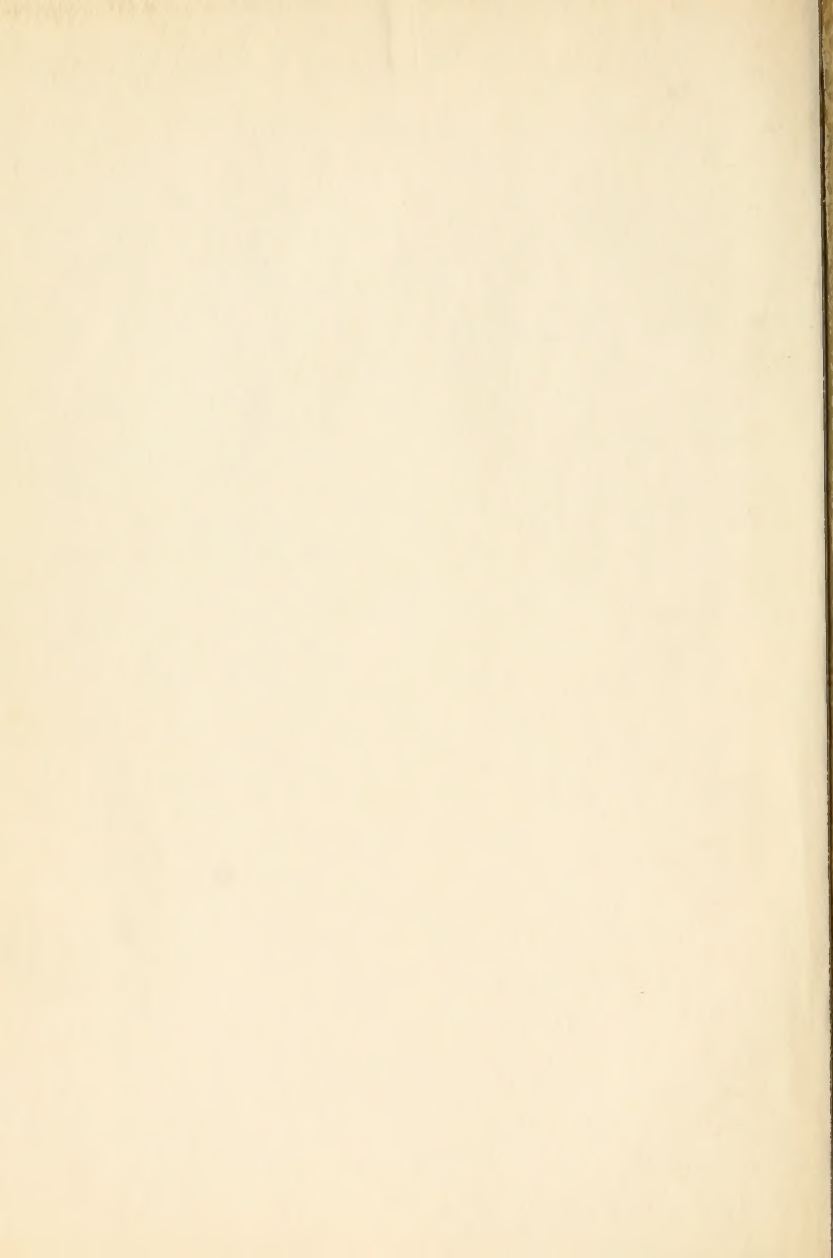
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HISTORY
OF
Mitchell and Worth Counties,
IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL,
CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROM-
INENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,
EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1884.

TO THE PIONEERS
OF
MITCHELL AND WORTH COUNTIES.

THIS VOLUME IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED
AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED
BY COMING GENERATIONS.

1142873

P R E F A C E .

The importance of local history is appreciated to-day more than ever before. A general desire is being manifested by the people to preserve the records made by the pioneers. Old Settlers' Associations and Historical Societies are being organized in almost every city and county throughout the land. The interest in local history is not confined, as some suppose, to men of second and third rate ability, but men like Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. E. B. Washburn, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, and others of that class, show as much interest in pioneer reminiscences and the various little incidents that go to make up the record of a new country, as could be shown by any who think the world is comprised in that scope of territory in their own immediate neighborhood. Hon. Daniel Durkee, Librarian Wisconsin State Historical Society, has delivered a lecture which has been printed and scattered broadcast throughout the land, urging the people to perpetuate their local history, and every county history that is published is purchased by him for that institution, of which he is Librarian. In that vast library of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, no historical works are more referred to than the local histories of the various counties of the States of the Union.

Believing that the counties of Mitchell and Worth afforded material for a good history, the Union Publishing Company of Springfield, Illinois, sent a corps of experienced historians into the field with instructions to spare no pains in compiling a complete and reliable work. As preliminary to the work, and in order to insure correctness and a work in which every citizen of the county might feel a just pride, committees were appointed to read and revise the general history of each county, and a like committee in each township to examine and correct the history of their respec-

tive townships. With but one or two exceptions, every man thus appointed served to the best of his ability, and the wisdom of the choice of the committees is shown in the work performed. We feel confident that we here present to our patrons a history that is as correct as possible for human beings to make it. Special care has been taken in its compilations, hundreds of men and women being interviewed, and every source of information canvassed that facts alone should be incorporated in it. The manuscript was then read to the committees, and time given to make such corrections as they deemed necessary, and each member was urged to exercise care, and not be backward in making such corrections or such suggestions as might be deemed necessary to insure correctness and add to the value of the work. Our thanks are certainly due to these men, a number of whom spent much time, with no thought of reward other than that received in the consciousness of a duty well performed. Every county officer, and every deputy employed in the various offices showed a perfect willingness and an earnest desire to aid us in obtaining information.

The press of the county is also entitled to our special gratitude. Without an exception, we have received the kindest treatment from each newspaper, their files being placed at our disposal, and from which we obtained much of the information contained in this volume.

In conclusion, we will say that our work is done; the History of Mitchell and Worth Counties is placed in your hands. We trust that you will be pleased with it.

Yours Truly,

UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Certificates of Mitchell County Committees.

"We the undersigned, members of the general committee, appointed for the revision and correction of the general chapters of the history of Mitchell county, hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and we have made all the changes, corrections and additions that we in our judgment and to the best of our recollection deemed necessary, and as corrected and changed we approve of the same."

[Signed]

TOLLEF M. TOLLEFSEN,
A. S. FAVILLE,
A. H. MOORE,
JOHN LEWIS,
HARLOW GRAY, } Committee.

The following is the certificate of the committees for the respective townships:

"We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed to correct and revise the history of our respective townships for the History of Mitchell county, hereby certify that the manuscript has been submitted to us, and that to the best of our recollection, the same is correct, with the additions and alterations we have suggested.

J. D. Jenkins,
J. B. Allen,
Harry Counsell,
—Burr Oak Township.

Charles Penney,
Arthur Penney,
—Liberty Township.

S. B. Chase,
W. L. Evans,
W. S. Johnston,
John Goodbrand,
A. H. Moore,
—Osage Township.

S. Sweet,
Knud Tollefson,
M. F. Tucker,
T. M. Tollefson,
—St. Ansgar Township.

Fred Hartwig,
Levi Olson,
—Cedar Township.

Moses Orchard,
G. A. Wright,
—Lincoln Township.

Abijah Mack,
A. J. Wilder,
A. C. Wilder,
David West,
—Otranto Township.

Fitch B. Stacy,
Nicholas Holman,
H. I. Stacy,
—Stacyville Township.

M. W. Cummings,
Jehial George,
Milford Hunt,
—Douglas Township.

C. S. Prime,
J. D. Chambers,
John F. English,
—Mitchell Township.

Jacob Decker,
Halsey C. Boyd,
J. H. Beebe,
—Union Township.

Asa Marsh,
E. M. Moss,
—Jenkins Township.

David Hyden,
Andrew Halvorson,
—Newburg Township.

S. H. Lovejoy,
P. Nelson,
J. L. Zeigler,
—Rock Township.

D. W. Kimball,
George W. Barker,
—Wayne Township.

Certificates of Worth County.

We, the committee appointed by the early settlers and old residents of the county, to correct and revise the History of Worth county, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that the manuscript of the same was submitted to us, and that we did, to the best of our ability, examine the same and made all the changes and additions that we, in our judgment, deemed necessary, and as thus corrected, approve the same.

SAMUEL EGBERT,
S. RUSTAD,
B. H. BECKETT,
H. V. DWELLE,
G. F. WATTSON, } Committee.

We, the committee appointed by the old residents and prominent business men of the county, to correct and revise the history of our respective townships, for the History of Worth county, compiled and written by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and that we made all the changes and additions, that we, in our judgement, deemed necessary and proper. As thus corrected, we are satisfied and approve of the same.

James Keeler,
Otis Greeley,
—Bristol Township.

W. H. Russell,
S. P. Cravath,
—Lincoln Township.

J. M. Slossen,
—Kensett Township.

Mrs. Lucretia Gardner,
Franklin Parker,
J. M. Moisberry,
—Union Township.

Elling E. Svenerud,
A. L. Towne,
—Hartland Township.

L. O. Anderson,
—Barton and Deer Creek
Township.

William Rhodes,
T. R. Gaskill,
George A. McEnelly,
—Fertile Township.

E. M. Bolton,
Wm. Dixon,
A. J. Dwyer,
—Northwood Township.

Andrew Henryson,
—Brookfield Township.

A. C. Blackmore,
Samuel Treblecock,
Abraham Beyer,
—Danville Township.

Lars Larson,
Ole T. Groe,
—Silver Lake Township.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to realize. But it is indeed true. These churches, these school-houses, these palatial residences, these railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is gen-

erally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 32 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principal, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which

can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races

regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktois on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and au-

thority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column

and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

'LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682.'

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

This Territory was subsequently divided, and now forms seven great States—Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the

Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

“Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide

near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willow. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

“Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

“At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the

grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles

wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately

acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on

shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted

chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United

States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves “that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed.” Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term “settlement” as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows;

but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: “Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done.” Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter’s hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into

the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter

broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to pre-

pare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

"I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success."

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illi-

nois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to out-flank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest

and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him

to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed them selves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river,

they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him

a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

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At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejectment or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of

Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by

a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The

latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band. Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co, from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city

of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in

which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their hands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.*—Made at St. Louis, on the 18th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824.*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, be-

tween the United States and the Chipewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes, and a portion of the Ottawas and Potawatomes. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of Ju'y, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000;

to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottobes and Missouris, \$2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagos.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned

line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave

unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved

to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the

river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the In-

dians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cotton-wood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in con-

structing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of

the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846, when they re-

linquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and DesMoines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Leffler (of Burlington) of DesMoines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed

Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which DesMoines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

DUBUQUE—Council: John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. **House:** Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DESMOINES—Council: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. **House:** Isaac Leffler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward.

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act pro-

vided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos. McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas. Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of Sep-

tember, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names :

Council—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected.

Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawk-eyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to pro-

ceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for

such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to \$507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or

geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river — according to Nicollett's map — enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line $17^{\circ} 30'$ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an

election for State officers October 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced house-keeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may be said here that

these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in

the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a

report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848,

with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained, among other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort DesMoines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort DesMoines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the DesMoines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of DesMoines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at

the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President *pro tem.* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite

Burlington and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these mu-

nicipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the

north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon Fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation

where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new cap-

itol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.
1838.....	22,539
1840.....	43,115
1844.....	75,152
1846.....	97,588
1847.....	116,651
1849.....	152,988
1850.....	191,982
1851.....	204,774
1852.....	230,713
1854.....	326,013
1856.....	519,055
1859.....	638,775
1860.....	674,913
1863.....	701,732
1865.....	750,699
1867.....	902,040
1869.....	1,040,819
1870.....	1,191,727
1873.....	1,251,333
1875.....	1,366,000
1880.....	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000
State University.....	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	300,000
Institution for the Blind.....	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000
Institutions for the Insane.....	1,149,000
Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Normal School.....	50,000
R-form School.....	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There

are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alienable blessings of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammelled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires,

born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels !' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa !'"

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....			984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....		777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....		3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....			454	1,212	7,449
Benton.....		672	8,496	22,454	24,838
Black Hawk.....		135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone.....		735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....			4,915	12,538	14,011
Buchanan.....		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....			57	1,565	7,537
Butler.....			3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....			147	1,602	5,195
Carroll.....			281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....			940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....			58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	821	2,632	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....			363	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....		854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....		7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....		965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,912
Des Moines.....	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....			180	1,389	1,901
Dubnque.....	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....		825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....			1,944	11,174	17,653
Greene.....			1,374	4,677	12,725
Grady.....			793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....			3,058	7,061	14,863

CENSUS OF IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton.....			1,699	6,055	11,352
Hancock.....			179	999	3,453
Hardin.....			5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,236
Howard.....			3,188	8,282	10,637
Humboldt.....			333	2,596	6,341
Ida.....			43	226	4,382
Iowa.....			8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	1,411	7,210	18,453	22,619	22,771
Jasper.....		1,280	9,883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Kosciusko.....		4,822	13,271	19,414	21,239
Kossuth.....			416	3,351	6,179
Lee.....	6,093	18,261	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn.....	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,859	37,235
Louisa.....	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas.....		471	5,766	10,348	14,730
Lyon.....				221	1,968
Madison.....		1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....		5,909	14,816	25,508	25,201
Marion.....		5,482	16,817	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....		338	6,015	17,576	22,732
Mills.....			4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell.....			3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....			833	3,654	9,055
Monroe.....		2,884	8,612	12,724	12,719
Montgomery.....		1,256	5,334	15,695	15,695
Muscataine.....	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,689	23,168
O'Brien.....			8	715	4,155
Osceola.....					2,219
Page.....		551	4,419	9,975	19,687
Palo Alto.....			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....			148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....			103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....		4,514	11,623	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie.....		7,828	4,965	16,693	39,846
Poweshiek.....		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....			4,923	5,691	12,085
Sac.....			216	1,411	8,774
Scott.....	2,140	5,986	25,939	38,509	41,970
Shelby.....			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....			10	570	5,426
Story.....			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama.....			5,285	16,131	21,505
Taylor.....		201	3,580	6,989	15,685
Union.....		2,012	5,968	14,980	14,980
Van Buren.....	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....		8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren.....		961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington.....	1,504	4,373	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....		240.9	6,419	11,367	16,137
Webster.....			2,504	10,484	15,930
Winnebago.....			168	1,526	4,917
Winnechick.....		246	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....			1,119	6,172	14,697
Worth.....			784	2,692	7,953
Wright.....			653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions—drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the

State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
		{ Inoceramous Bed.....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous.....	{ Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		{ Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
		{ Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	{ Coal Measures.....	{ Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		{ Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	{ Subcarboniferous.....	{ St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		{ Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		{ Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	{ Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	20
	Cincinnati.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Trenton.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	{ Trenton.....	{ Galena Limestone.....	250
		{ Trenton Limestone.....	200
	{ Primordial.....	{ St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
Azoic.....	{ Huronian.....	{ Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		{ Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness through-

out its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of siliceous matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small

quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and

shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral *Aceroularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its arc is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crum-

bles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articulatulates, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *Phillipsia*. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachropods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *Phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Syringaposa*, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and DesMoines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and DesMoines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians,

some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus *Phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Aulopora* are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, DesMoines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the DesMoines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of VanBuren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *Phillipsia*; and two ostracoid genera, *Cythra* and *Beyricia*. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the Des Moines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion county, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been

found are, without exception, of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlain by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerous represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period

was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains of vegetation, leaves of *Salix Meekii* and *Sassfras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the *Inoceramus* beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or certracions, and three genera of teliosts. Moluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The

most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard creek, a tributary of the Des Moines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery,

the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcimining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays. Associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron, gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the Dead Caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONITIA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There, it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which is regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the

upper and under surfaces of the layer, of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry, in the valley of Soldiers' creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this clay is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer counties, and, also, in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned

was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath, amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites, in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly wind-bringing rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the

mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of the State, and is not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

Per Mile.

From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State.....	1 ft. 1 in.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft.	5 in
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft.	
From N. W. corner to S. W. corner of the State.....	2 ft.

From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county) . . 4 ft. 1 in.
 From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines river) 4 ft.

Per Mile.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Creta-

ceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

OKOBOJI LAKE.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so-called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at first, only slight depressions of the land,

and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water-line. Yet, com-

pact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course

upon the drift deposits alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East

Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the flood-plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the

State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites.

The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of VanBuren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar

in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey river.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlain by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a

wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are con-

tinued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date

back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block

of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization perpetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation

and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolu-

tion solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov. Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor

so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

The Governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the

field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards

of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a

population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one

for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000.

The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every

battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13th, the regiment received orders to join General Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

THE SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then

that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who inlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

THE THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marian county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed,

126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Gedds, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded,

8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

THE NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-General. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

THE TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no

regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

risson duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and re-

mained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the

Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September

29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut. Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regi-

ment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut. Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 42 transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenasaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops,

among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized near the city of Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 3, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resacka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battle-fields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and

G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded

at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measles attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles

Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick—not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm-hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three-year's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority.

though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced

with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colo-

nel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

THE FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

THE SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

THE THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Cory-

don, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major

Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors.

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors.

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were dis-

charged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatomie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug-

ust 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

THE THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

THE FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

THE IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it per-

formed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments :

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1863.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington L. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 23, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To-day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and

villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835-6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin.

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of

the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An

institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money

arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. These Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was

\$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually \$50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473

The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at Des Moines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D. D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S.

A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. S'agle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more

room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the college. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal

School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F. Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 188 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marian county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Potoshi county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Clin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5,

and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B. Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to Des Moines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and

guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$8,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes,

Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$500,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, \$2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235. Trustees paid \$5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D.,

Assistant Superintendent; salary, \$1,000. Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary, \$900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated \$2,000 to build eight cottages, school house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1839. This act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter

to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 8; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners

to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Michelville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

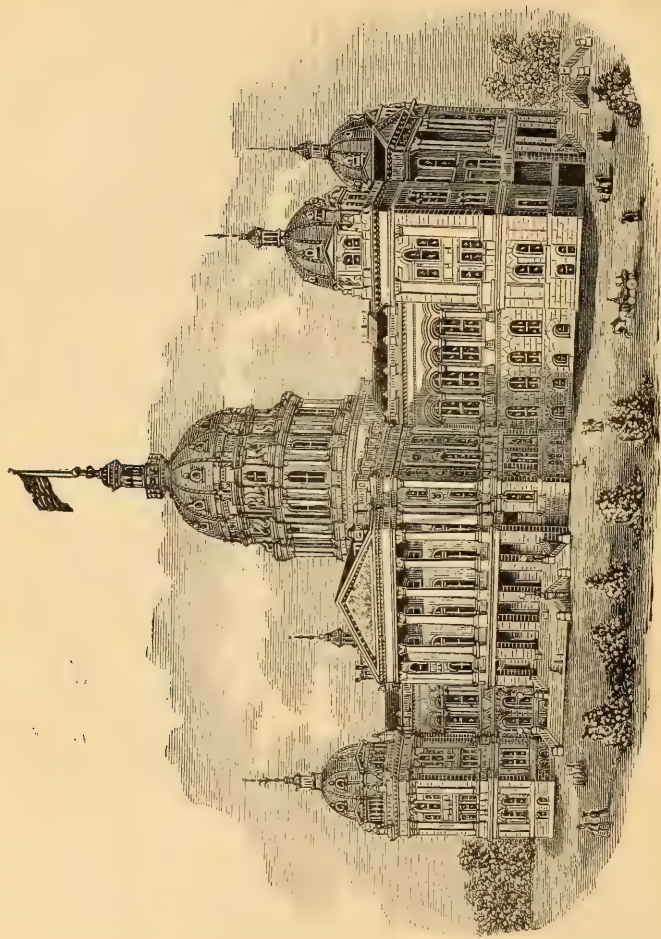
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.



STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES, IOWA.

HISTORY OF MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

AS the changes of less than half a century are contemplated, one can scarcely comprehend or realize that the wonderful results of Time's wonder working hand are the achievements of a period so brief as to be within the remembrance, almost, of the present generation.

Let us turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book to but a little more than a quarter of a century ago, and the stranger would have gazed upon a landscape of wondrous beauty, selected by the Sioux and Dakotahs as their camping ground, with that singular appreciation of the beautiful which nature has made an instinct in the savage. These vast and rolling prairies were as green then as now; the prairie flowers bloomed as

thickly and diffused their fragrance as bountifully. We are in the haunt of the red man, with scarcely a trace of civilization, while the freedom of bird and beast reigns supreme. But, to-day, what a contrast! Then, all was as nature had formed it, with its variegated lines of vegetation; in winter, a dreary, snow-mantled desert; in summer, a perfect paradise of flowers. Now, all traces of the primitive are obliterated; in place of the tall prairie grass and tangled underbrush, one beholds the rich, waving fields of golden grain. In place of the dusky warriors rude cabins are the substantial and often elegant dwellings of the thrifty farmers, and the "iron horse," swifter than the nimble deer, treads the pathway so recently the

trail of the red man. Then, a sickle of fire annually cut away the wild herbage, and drove to its death the stag; now, it is the home of the cereals, and nourishes on its broad bosom thousands of tons of the staple products of the great Hawkeye State. Then, the storm drove the wolf and stag to their hiding place; now, the blast drives the herd of the husbandman to comfortable shelter. The transformation is complete.

In this volume it will be the aim of the historian to record the progress of Mitchell county, from its earliest settlement to the present time; to show the changes that have been made from time to time, and how they were brought about, and to record the life-work of individuals who have been instrumental in effecting the change. It will thus be seen to embrace events which many will think insignificant. "Great events find ready record," says a well known writer, "but minor doings are often neglected until they become so obscured by the dust of time as to be forever clouded. Yet from such humble origin may spring the mightiest results. The history of men's lives is often incomplete through the negligence of those whose duty it was to record the dates of births, or deaths, or happenings, which have proved epochs in the world's progress. History is commonly regarded but the doings of rulers, who have the world for their theatre of operations, and the fate of empires for their subject. Such grave performances are of necessity remembered; but they are no more in themselves worthy of preservation than the simpler deeds

of heroism which pioneers so modestly participated in; yet, when the careful student seeks for the moving forces which made thrones tremble, he is too often rewarded but meagerly. The people are seldom recorded in history. In rare exceptions may be found a clearer ray of light on humbler undertakings, but they serve only to show the other failures stronger by contrast. The pilgrim fathers, who survived the shock of the first rude winter, are recorded in the sparse annals of New England, and their descendants revert with pride to those heroic ancestors; but the fifty pilgrims who died during that bleak season are never spoken of by name, though they are none the less worthy of undying reverence. Again, had some one, more thoughtful than the rest among John Winthrop's band, which two and a half centuries ago set deep the seeds of civilization on the rough shores of Massachusetts, how invaluable would that book now be to those who might prepare a great work of Boston's history."

This is, indeed, true, and realizing the fact, this work has been compiled. Thousands of facts are herein recorded, and individual sketches of hundreds of citizens, living and dead, are here placed in an enduring form. These men and women are, or have been actors in the drama of the settlement and development of Mitchell county. By inserting these sketches, in addition to other matter, is preserved not only the recital of historic fact, but a sub-current of individual deeds runs through all, giving a realism to the narrative which could be imparted in no other way.

CHAPTER II.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Mitchell county lies in the northern tier of Iowa's counties, the fourth from the eastern boundary of the State. It embraces the territory of nearly fourteen congressional townships, an area of 480 square miles.

As an agricultural and stock raising region, Mitchell county is not excelled by any county in the State. The soil is very productive; is a rich loam, well adapted to all cereals common to this latitude. The soil is also well adapted to the production of tame and indigenous grasses; and the raising of stock, both common and blooded, attracts the general attention of the intelligent class of farmers that have settled here. The surface between the streams is a gently rolling prairie, almost destitute of timber, and presents by the fairness of its surface, an amount of tillable land surpassed by but few counties in the State.

The county is well watered, not only by numerous streams of larger size, but by small brooks and never failing springs. The larger streams are the Wapsipinicon, which flows through the northeastern portion of the county; the Little Cedar, which rises above the north line, flowing in a southeasterly direction the entire length of the county; while the Red Cedar, coming in from the northwest, takes a southeasterly course, skirting the south center line of the county its entire

length. Some of the streams afford excellent water-power, many of which are successfully improved. Rock creek heads in the northwest corner of the county, passes through and becomes tributary to the Red Cedar after passing into Floyd county; Deer creek heads in Minnesota, passes between Rock creek and Red Cedar, taking nearly an easterly course, and unites with the Red Cedar at Newburg. The streams are densely lined with heavy growths of the most valuable timber, among which can be mentioned oak in every variety, butternut, walnut, hickory, hard and soft maple, elm, basswood, ash, quaking asp and popple, furnishing an abundant supply for fuel, building, manufacturing and other purposes.

GEOLOGY.

Not much can be said of Mitchell county geologically, more than in every part of the county the limestone predominates over all other formations. The large quarries afford the best quality of building stone, and are considerably worked. The clay found in many parts of the county produce a class of brick superior in strength, durability, color and finish. Any amount of lime can be produced here of excellent grade.

In some portions of the county, underneath the limestone, there is what might be termed a cloudy marble formation. This crops out in several places, notably

at J. F. English's stone quarry near West Mitchell. The marble is susceptible of a very fine polish, although as yet but little attention has been paid to it.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Mitchell county is not lacking in this respect. There are two lines of railway passing within the limits of the county. In addition to these, a net work of iron track almost surrounds the county; north, south, east and west, railroads have been constructed within a few miles of the county lines, so that the marketing and transportation facilities of Mitchell county are equal to any county in the State.

The Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company made a preliminary survey of their line in 1862. This was followed by the location of their line in 1865. The county issued bonds to aid the company in the sum of \$50,000, but some trouble oc-

curred and the bonds were annulled and destroyed by the county, except about \$8,000. Before the track reached Mitchell county the company leased the road to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in whose hands it still remains. This road enters Mitchell county from Floyd, in the southwestern part of Lincoln township, and in a northwesterly course passes through the townships of Osage, Mitchell, St. Ansgar and Otranto, entering Minnesota. There are five stations on this road in Mitchell county—Orchard, Osage, Mitchell, St. Ansgar and Mona.

The Mason City and Austin branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crosses the northwestern part of Mitchell county, passing through the townships of Newburg and Otranto. It was built in 1872. The company operates one station in Mitchell county—Carpenter.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the readers of local history, the chapter pertaining to the early settlement of a county is of general interest, especially is this the case with pioneers themselves, those who have witnessed the changes that have been made, who have seen a trackless wilderness transformed into a beautiful country and filled with a happy, enterprising people. He here reads slowly and critically, every word recalling mem-

ories of the past that for a generation have been buried among a host of recollections, which now arise before him like a dream. His old associations, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far between and wolves howled about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart; and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices, all now arise vividly before him. Of-

ten it is with pleasure he can recall these recollections, as he views with satisfaction the thought that he has lived to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with school houses and churches, villages and cities.

But again it will be with sadness that the past is recalled, as thoughts spring up of the dark and painful side of early days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity, will always be remembered, or a child, prattling in its innocence, being called from earth to the eternal home, was laid away under the cruel sod in solemn quietude, by the rough but tender hands of hardy pioneers. Time had partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few, where a tear of bitter sadness will course down the cheek in honor of the memory of those who have departed.

Yet, notwithstanding the many disadvantages and even sorrows, which were sometimes almost heartrending, attendant upon the first steps of civilization, the pioneers led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position, must have been a source of satisfaction. Merit alone insured equality and this could not be suppressed by traditions. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much a Christian trait as a duty to humanity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

By Dr. S. B. Chase.

Revised by the General Committee.

So far as the writer has authentic history, James B. Cutler was the first white person who trod the soil of Mitch-

ell county. From a diary kept by him we have gleaned the following facts: On the 16th of March, 1850, Leonard Cutler—who died recently at Frankville, Iowa, in his 102d year,—with his sons, Alonzo R. and James B., left La Porte, Ind., with team, land seeking. They passed through Chicago, the wonder of the ages, and were obliged to struggle hard to keep from being buried alive in the mud. They journeyed to Waukesha, Madison, Prairie Du Chien, St. Paul, St. Anthony and Fort Snelling. These were then mere hamlets. Where now stands the magnificent city of Minneapolis, there were then but two small shanties. Not finding what they were seeking they steamed down the Father of Waters in the "Uncle Toby," homeward bound.

At Prairie DuChien they met some Potawatamie Indian friends who gave them such a flattering account of northeast Iowa as to induce them to examine it. Crossing the Mississippi they entered Iowa, June 1, 1850. On the 4th they reached Washington Prairie. Greatly pleased with the country, James made a claim on section 7, township 97, range 7. After spending two pleasant weeks in exploring the country, Mr. Cutler and Alonzo returned to Indiana, leaving James at Prairie Du Chien, where he met the teams that followed him from La Porte. He returned to his claim and on the 28th of June started west to explore the country, on horseback and alone. Taking the Indian trail at Fort Atkinson, he reached Bradley, July 1. The Indian title to the land had been extinguished and its former occupants, the Sioux and Winnebagoes, moved to their new home in Dakota,

the preceding year. They went unwillingly, and for many years large numbers returned annually to visit the haunts of their childhood, and the sacred mounds where slept the remains of their fathers. From Bradley Mr. Cutler followed up the Cedar to past where now are Charles City and Floyd, and on the 4th of July, crossing the Cedar at Hyler's, now Flint's Ford, entered Mitchell county. He then returned to La Porte. After a few days rest, he again mounted his nag, August 19, and returned to Iowa, reaching his claim in Winneshiek county, Sept. 7, 1850. In 1861 he moved to Mitchell county, where he has since resided. He was the first postmaster in Winneshiek county, and has been recorder of Mitchell county two terms.

Early in 1851 L. Cutler again started west, with his son David E. Cutler. They spent some weeks in the northeast counties, and then came to Bradford, following the Indian trail from Fort Atkinson as James had done. From Bradford they came to Charles City, having the water privilege there in view. Finding Mr. Kelly two hours ahead of them, they came up the valley to the southern boundary of Mitchell county. They then returned home by way of Cedar Falls and Dubuque. They had neither made claims, nor learned of the beauty and value of Mitchell county.

In May, 1852, L. Cutler, with his sons, Alonzo R. and David E., again started west, accompanied by William Ramsdell and James Orchard. They explored Minnesota more carefully than in 1850, though not so comfortably. In crossing the Cannon river they lost the running

gear to their wagon. The box got across safely. The wheels went down the stream. After a lengthy but fruitless search for them, an expert Indian swimmer and diver from Red Wing was imported, and after some hard days fishing, without bait, the hind wheels were caught and the journey continued with the box secured to them. Encountering hostile Sioux at Vermillion Falls, and not finding Minnesota to otherwise suit them, they returned to Iowa and followed the correction line, then being run west to the Cedar. Thence they took a southward course to a beautiful grove—Lovejoy's—thence down Rock creek past Walnut and White Oak Groves to the Cedar; thence to Bradford on their way home to Indiana. At Bradford they met Rufus Clark, a renowned hunter, who gave them such a glowing account of Mitchell county, whence he had just returned, that they concluded to retrace their steps and examine the asserted ElDorado. Inspection confirmed the statements of Clark. It was indeed the most beautiful country they had seen. They camped for some days under a lone tree upon the John Skinner farm, and carefully examined the magnificent body of timber along the Cedar, and the beautiful prairie skirting it. Believing they had found the Canaan of Iowa, if not of the world, they pitched their tents, and on the 11th of July, 1852, D. E. Cutler drove a claim stake upon a claim sold by him the year following to Tyree Doran, for \$300. It was here David killed his first deer, one day while preparing dinner. The deer seeking to quench his thirst at the famous Doran spring, was all unmindful of the danger

awaiting him. Game was then abundant and excellent. A good rifle, well loaded, and an unerring eye, the usual concomitant of a pioneer, were all that was needed to keep the larder well supplied.

The party then proceeded to select claims, break up the land, and lay foundations for cabins as follows: The first by D. E. Cutler, on the Doran place, as stated; the second by William Ramsdell, on a claim he subsequently sold to David Beckner, where M. D. Hatch now lives. The rest of the claims were taken in what was then a part of Floyd county. The whole party returned to their homes in Indiana late in the fall, to prepare to move upon the goodly land they had found in the spring of 1853.

Late in June, or early in July, 1852, L. S. Hart, Sr., and Orrin Hart, came and settled where John Lewis now lives.

Joseph Hart came with his father's family May 22, 1853. His brother, L. S. Hart, Jr., and others, came at the same time and took the claim now owned by J. W. Annis, where he lived until a few years since.

William Cutler came early in the summer and claimed the Theodore Wilson place in Hart's Grove. He sold it to Mr. Wilson the following year.

In the spring or early summer a large number came and settled in the southern portion of the county. Among them were: Henry Ramsdell, David Beckner, who bought William Ramsdell's claim, and Tyree Doran. Several came about the same time and settled in the strip which was then part of Floyd county, but which now comprises part of Mitchell. Among these were: G. B. Mayfield, Isaac Large,

Laz Cutler, John Caton, John Kellogg, John Hensley, Moses Orchard and family, and R. Harvey Hubbard. Possibly there were some others, if so their names are unknown to the writer.

Dr. A. H. Moore came into the county from Michigan, June 20, 1853. His brother-in-law, Harlow Gray, came at the same time. They made claims where they yet live. Their families came October 22, and Lizzie J. Nixon with them. The doctor was the first county judge of Mitchell county, serving three years. The first county election was held in his house; and the original "poll and tally list" is yet in the hands of Harlow Gray. It is an interesting document, highly prized by the holder. From it we learn that the county was in one precinct, called Mitchell precinct, and attached to Chickasaw county for general election purposes; and that there were thirty-two votes cast, all of which were given to Governor Grimes. The doctor was the Sancho Panza of all the country. Doctor, advocate, judge, and oftentimes jury, to whom all matters were submitted, and whose word was usually final. In 1855 he platted into a village what is now a portion of the city of Osage, and named it Cora, after his daughter, now Mrs. A. C. Ross. The plat, however, was not recorded, and when the United States land office was about to be moved here, it was included in the town plat of Osage. The doctor is yet with us, the same jolly man whose laugh is just as hearty as when the writer first saw him.

Benjamin C. Whitaker and family came Sept. 15, 1853, and made a claim which is now covered by a portion of the city of Osage. The postoffice stands where he

built a good log house in which he and his family lived for a number of years. There he opened a small store, the first one in the county, in which he kept knick knacks, pork and the supposed *sine qua non* of a pioneer, whiskey. Mr. Whitaker was among the energetic men which made Mitchell county famous in pioneer days. He came from Michigan, where many years ago the writer heard Mr. Runyon, a landlord at Waverly, Iowa, say he once saw him quell a railroad riot at White Pigeon, by felling a score of beligerents with his fists. Osagers saw a specimen of his powers, some years since, when he hurled a man much heavier than himself through the postoffice window on to the platform, and from the platform into the center of Main street. Mr. Whitaker, however, was by no means a quarrelsome man. He has the honor of having been the first treasurer and recorder of the county, the two offices being united in the same person. He was also the first who had the temerity to bring a steam threshing machine into the county, a questionable experiment at that time. He lives at Wheatland, D. T., and has a number of steam threshing machines which he makes profitable in threshing "golden grain" in the Red River valley.

Wesley Converse came with Mr. Whitaker and made a claim now owned by Cyrus Foreman. The writer distinctly remembers one terrible cold night in the winter of 1856, when with passengers he was snow bound upon the prairie some few miles from Osage. He turned his sleigh upon its side, carefully wrapped those in his charge with such appliances as he had to protect them, and then placed

his team in the rear of all. The next morning he brought them all safely to town, while some about him perished with cold. During the war he served his country faithfully in the old Iowa 3d, with Maj. M. M. Trumbull. He is now a successful farmer in Dakota.

C. C. Prime came in the fall, and made claim in Hart's Grove, upon which he built the first frame house in the county. Not finding the surroundings to his mind, he moved his house to Mitchell the next spring, where he opened the first hotel in the county. The writer remembers the first night he saw him in the winter 1855-6; and how well he was cared for by him through a bitter cold night. Mr. Prime could not be made to believe that the United States land office was about to be moved to Osage, a rival town, although the rumor was quite warmly discussed by some present. Mr. Josiah Cummings with his family had settled in Mitchell in the fall of 1853. He was the first settler in the township. John H. Johnson came in September. His father, Hilger Johnson, and Ole Torgersen, with their families, came with Levor Olesen in the spring, and settled in White Oak Grove, below Levor, on Rock creek, where they lived and died. Johannes Johnson Rud, the father of John N. Johnson, came in the spring also, and settled west of Brush's mills, Osage.

Lorenzo Merry and family came into the county early in April, and settled in the northern part, at a place on the Cedar, known as Merry's Ford, where he lived a few years and then went to Minnesota.

THE CLAUSEN COLONY

The Clausen colony left Rock Co., Wis., in May, 1852, with ox teams, and arrived

in June. To avoid the confusion attendant upon the marching of so large a number in one body, the colony was divided into two sections before it reached Mineral Point. The first section was led by Mr. Clausen; the second by Mr. Mikkle Tollefson Rust, the father of T. M. Tollefson from whom have been learned many of the events herein recorded. Tollef was then but a small lad, yet he well remembers that very remarkable journey. They crossed the Mississippi at Johnson's Ferry, where the boat in charge of Capt. Ole Nelsen was propelled by two blind mules. The season was wet and the journey consequently slow. A violent storm came on after the first division had crossed Crane creek, the Wapsie and Little Cedar, which so swelled those streams that the second division was compelled to bridge them before it could pass.

When about twenty miles from St. Ansgar the second division met Michael Knudtsen, with quite a large party, returning because the country was so wet. Mr. Knudtsen and friends finally settled upon some high bluff in Fillmore Co., Minn. The Tollefson wing reached St. Ansgar June 19. The Clausen wing had arrived some days before. Mr. Clausen, however, was detained on the way so that he did not arrive until June 23. All came in wagons or on foot, except Mr. Clausen and family, consisting of himself, wife and two children, who came in a carriage. In the second division were about 200 cattle and but one small pony. There were not so many cattle in the first division, but Mr. Clausen had a span of horses. In the colony were Mr. Clausen and family, Peter Clausen, his

brother, Peter Rasmussen and family, Gilbert Gilbretsen (or Gulbrand G. Myrah,) Erick Helgersen and family, Jacob Aslesen and family, Halver Thorsen Sagabraaten and son, Ole Olesen Grove and family, Mikkle Tollefson Rust and family, Torkil Reirersen, Johannes Johnsen Rud and family, Ole Hansen Haugerud and family with his two grown sons Ole O. Haugerud Sr., and Ole O. Haugerud Jr., Asser Knudtsen Gulbrandsen and family, Hans O. Rust and family, Erick O. Stoveren, Hans Halversen Smedsrud and family, Helge Johnsen Roningsand and family, Ole Torgersen Fagerbakken and family, Levor Olesen Lindelien and family, his father-in-law Ole Haraldsen Ulen and family, Hillek Bensen and family, Gulik Blackstead and family, Thore Thompson Mork and family, Simen Hansen and Christopher Hansen who made a claim south of St. Ansgar where he yet lives, with many others whose names the writer has been unable to obtain. A few of the above named did not come with the main body of the colony, but some came the next season.

A large per cent. of the colony settled in and about St. Ansgar. Levor Olesen Lindelien and Ole Haraldsen Ulen settled in Walnut Grove upon claims selected by Levor in the fall of 1852, where Levor yet lives, and where Ole died in the spring of 1883. Johannes Johnsen Rud made a home on the Nels Johnsen place west of Osage. There Thompson Mork bought and settled on the Dobbin claim where he died a number of years since. He was a well-to-do farmer, a good citizen, and a representative man among his countrymen; always

cheerful, even when dying. When Hans Halversen and Ole Hansen Haugerud and sons, Ole Sr. and Ole Jr., arrived, they found their claims jumped by parties from Spring Prairie, Wis., who had preceded them a few days. Gilbert Nilsen had pitched his tent upon the Halversen claim, and John and Ole Lee upon the Haugerud claims. This made great commotion and some confusion in the Norwegian camp; and although Mr. Clausen tried hard to arrange matters amicably, wading the Cedar many times in the interest of harmony, he was unable to quell the storm. Mr. Halversen then made a new claim two miles south of St. Ansgar, where he lived in peace, an honored man until his death. His son Andrias now lives upon the place, a prosperous farmer. Ole O. Haugerud, Sr. bought the Erick Stoveren claim, giving him therefor a new wagon. So far as the writer can learn this was the first claim bought in the county. Ole Sr., then divided with his brother, Ole Jr., letting him have half his claim. After a few years the younger brother went to the Frazer river, Oregon; thither the elder brother soon followed him. Once on the wing, the elder brother's spirit of adventure was not satisfied until he reached Australia. There he remained until 1866, when he returned and bought of Levor Olesen the Rustan place on Rock creek, upon which he died a few years afterwards. The younger brother remained in California some years, and then returned and bought a place of Levor Olesen, on Rock creek, near the Norwegian church, where he lived until a few years since when he sold his fine farm and

moved to Dakota territory, near Grand Forks.

The spring of 1853 was very fine. In May, grass was as forward as it ordinarily is in June. Although it was the last of June before the colony could plant, they raised a fine crop of potatoes, good rutabagas and fine corn. Many built log houses and covered them with mud; some covered them with shakes; others dug holes in the ground, making fairly comfortable quarters in that way until able to do better. All were energetic, frugal and happy. Among them and their descendants thrift has been almost universal; nor has Mitchell county had a better class of citizens than these hardy sons of toil have always been. Mr. Clausen at once commenced the erection of a mill where Newburg now is. A freshet came in the fall of 1853 and washed the dam away. He then sold an interest in the privilege to a Mr. Brink, from Marion, who proved a fraud, giving Mr. Clausen a good deal of trouble to dislodge him. This he succeeded in doing the next year, employing as attorney to assist him James McKay, of Winneshiek county. The case was tried before Dr. Moore. It was while stopping with the doctor that Mr. McKay, who was a postmaster in his own county, succeeded in securing a postoffice here—the first in this part of the State. Until then the settlers were obliged to go to Bradford, for their mail. Mr. McKay named the office Cora, for Mrs. A. C. Ross, then a little girl about two years old. After Mr. Clausen obtained possession, he sold the mill to S. R. McKinley and David Martin. This was in the fall of 1854. The mill had been so far com-

pleted that it had commenced sawing in the summer or early autumn.

The year 1854 was an eventful year for the early settlers. This was the year of the first Indian scare. The second scare was in 1862, which the writer well remembers, as he assisted in entertaining a company of cavalry who came in haste from Howard county to aid, learning that we were about to be scalped. Mr. Clausen relates an amusing incident wherein two bucks and a squaw terrified his companion Gallagher. They came upon Gallagher stealthily while he was cooking a "grid-dle-cake;" and so scared the poor fellow with their sudden "how! how!" that he dropped his dinner into the fire. The Indians were after a good meal rather than the scalp of the terror stricken land seeker; so with great glee they ate the cake, and enjoyed the fright of the cook.

After this time, 1854, the settlement of the county was rapid. Too rapid to treat it with accuracy in a general chapter, keeping in view all the various localities in the county. In the history of the different townships the settlement is treated in detail to a later day.

REV. CLAUS L. CLAUSEN.

Rev. Claus L. Clausen was born in Denmark on the 3d of November, 1820. He came to America in the summer of 1843 and settled in the Norwegian settlement at Muskego, Racine Co., Wis. He was there ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran Church, in October, 1843, and was the first Scandinavian Lutheran minister in America. When the Norwegian Lutheran Synod was organized he became its first superintendent or president. In 1850 Mr. Clausen, in company with about

a dozen Norwegians, went on a tour of inspection to the then new and unsettled country in the northwest of Wisconsin, near the Mississippi and Lake St. Croix, and above St. Paul in the neighborhood of where St. Cloud now is, also on the west side of the Mississippi among the Indians, who then owned and possessed the soil. On his return to Wisconsin he gave an account of the exploration in the *Emigranten*, the only Norwegian paper in America. The following year the Indian title to the land west of the Mississippi was extinguished, and large numbers of Norwegians settled on both sides of the Mississippi below St. Paul. In 1851 Mr. Clausen visited the Norwegian settlement in the northeast part of Iowa, where he preached the first Scandinavian Lutheran sermon in the State. In May, 1852, Mr. Clausen, in company with Mr. Gilbertson and Mr. Gallagher, again entered Iowa. Albert Lea, Minn., was their objective point. They had already explored the regions of the Turkey river, Crane creek, the Wapsipicon, Little Cedar and both sides of the Iowa river. They followed the correction line as far west as Worth county. Finding the country wet they turned south and followed Deer creek to where it empties into the Cedar, near St. Ansgar. Mr. Clausen gave the stream its name, which was suggested by the large number of deer seen near its source. The results of their exploration has already been given. In the fall of 1874, on account of ill health, he resigned his pastorate of the Lutheran Churches at St. Ansgar and Rock creek, which for many years he had filled with signal ability, and moved to Virginia. Aside from his parochial duties

at home, he had organized Churches among his brethren "in all the region round about," to whom he had devoted all the time at his command. During his residence in Mitchell county Mr. Clausen filled with great acceptance many important positions of trust. He was a justice of the peace, being, with Dr. Moore, the first in the county; school fund commissioner; member of the board of supervisors, when important county seat interests were at stake; member of the State Legislature, ably representing Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago and Bancroft counties, in the sixth General Assembly at Iowa City in 1856; member of the board of immigration, which position he held nearly six years, until he removed from the State; and commissioner for Iowa at the World's Exposition at Paris in 1867, where he spent a portion of the month of June. In 1875 Mr. Clausen's health was so much recovered that he accepted a call to take charge of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church at Philadelphia during the Centennial, or from the fall of 1875 to the fall of 1876. While there he married, in the main exposition building, the Norwegian commissioner to a daughter of the commissioner from Sweden. Thomas Nissen, of St. Ansgar, was one of the guests present upon this brilliant occasion.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. Clausen's health was so far restored that he accepted a call to become pastor of the Austin, Red Oak Grove and Blooming Prairie congre-

gations, which many years before had been organized and visited by him from St. Ansgar. His home is now at Blooming Prairie, Minn., where he has lived for a number of years, with a young and able assistant in Rev. S. Strand, in the parochial work. Mr. Clausen's life has been an active and useful one. To him, more than to any other one man, is Mitchell county indebted for earnest and successful pioneer work. He also served his country faithfully one year during the war as chaplain of the 15th Wisconsin, a Scandinavian regiment, having received the appointment from Gov. Fairchild in 1861, early in the contest. With a fine physique and a mild blue eye, a highly cultured mind and urbane manners, he may truthfully be said to be in the fore front among the distinguished men in the land. Would that the world had many more like him.

Mr. Clausen continued his pastoral work in the new home in Mitchell county as in the old. He opened a school among his people immediately upon their settlement in the county, and hence became the first teacher as he was already the first minister. He was the leader, to guide his people at all times and in all places. No wonder that they looked upon him as a beloved friend, and revered him as an honored father. This they continue to do, although his home is in another State. Rev. Oleson, an excellent man and talented preacher, has for years ably filled Mr. Clausen's old pulpits in the neat Lutheran churches at St. Ansgar and Rock Creek.

CHAPTER IV.

CREATION—ORGANIZATION—COUNTY SEAT AFFAIRS.

The third General Assembly convened at Iowa City on the 2d of December, 1850, and adjourned Feb. 5, 1851. At this time about forty new counties in the north and northwestern part of Iowa were created. Mitchell county was among this number. Its boundaries were minutely defined and organization was authorized as soon as the population warranted it. The name, it is thought by many, was bestowed in honor of that noble Irish patriot, John Mitchell. Others think it was named in honor of a surveyor by that name. Who suggested the name is unknown. In those days, it seems as a rule, that the statesmen at Iowa City, had but three sources from which to draw the names of counties, other statesmen, Indian tribes or the Mexican battle field. The names of the counties set off at this time would at least seem to prove this statement. Among the number were: Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Buena Vista, Palo Alto, Franklin and Kossuth.

ORGANIZATION.

In the winter of 1853-4 the county of Mitchell was attached to Chickasaw county for judicial purposes. Some of the early settlers insist that Mitchell was attached to Floyd county, but this is a mistake, for that county was organized at the same time as Mitchell.

In the summer of 1854 a petition for county organization was prepared and

presented to the county judge of Chickasaw county, which was granted, and an order was issued to the effect that an election should be held on the 7th of August, 1854, for the election of county officers and organization of the county.

The 7th day of August came, and the electors of the county met at the house of Dr. A. H. Moore, near the present site of the city of Osage. The first thing to be done was the nomination of candidates for the various offices; but this matter had all been talked up and decided, so it took but few moments. A man's political creed was not asked nor thought of, and all the proceedings were characterized by the most perfect harmony. All the votes polled were cast for the whig candidate for governor—James W. Grimes. The polls were opened at the regular hour in Dr. Moore's house. A common wooden box with a hole cut in it was used for a ballot box, and the tickets were written out by the clerks and other parties who were the best penmen. There was only one ticket in the field. The judges of this election were Dr. A. H. Moore and Josiah Cummings. The clerks were C. C. Prime and Orrin Hart. The following were the county officers elected: County judge, A. H. Moore, thirty-one votes; sheriff, L. S. Hart, twenty-seven votes; (Harlow Gray received one vote for

sheriff); treasurer and recorder, B. Whittaker, twenty-eight votes; school fund commissioner, C. L. Clausen, thirty-one votes; coroner, J. Cummings, thirty-one votes; clerk of court, A. Cummings, thirty-one votes; surveyor, C. C. Prime, twenty-five votes.

A township organization, embracing the whole county, was effected at the same time.* It was known as Mitchell precinct. The township officers elected were as follows—the number of votes received by each being placed after their names: Justices of the peace, C. C. Prime, thirty and Theodore Wilson, thirty-one; constables, Hiram Hart, twenty-five, and P. Emerson, thirty-one; trustees, Orrin Hart, twenty-eight, George Morrison, twenty-nine and A. Whitcomb, thirty-one; township clerk, G. Colton, thirty-one.

The original poll and tally list kept at this election is still in existence, in the hands of Harlow Gray. It is in a good state of preservation, but poorly written, so that it is difficult to make out all the names. According to this list the voters at the August election, 1854, were as follows: J. Cummings, L. S. Hart, H. Hart, A. H. Moore, O. A. Tripp, Philo Cady, B. Whittaker, Tyree Doran, Joseph Hart, George Morrison, A. Beckner, D. Beckner, P. Hilgar, P. Emerson, Erick Torson, Ole Olson, Tolef Olson, Jacob Aslesen, Halvor Torison, Asle Larson, M. Tollefsen, A. S. Faville, L. S. Hart, A. Whitcomb, C. C. Prime, Orrin Hart, Amos Deator, George Stanner, George Colton, Harlow Gray, John H. Wilson, and Theodore Olson.

After the organization, books were procured and each officer opened his county

office in his own cabin until a building was procured by the county.

The only trouble occurring on election-day was between two Hart brothers. There had been some difficulty regarding a claim, and it was to be decided by the whole party separating and taking their respective places on the different sides of a given line. These two brothers got to pulling and hauling too hard, got into a dispute, and finally to scuffling and pulling shirts. No one was hurt. One funny incident connected with the affair was old man Hart telling his grown son Steve that "he had licked him before and would again in case he (Steve) did not stop quarrelling."

THE COUNTY SEAT.

In January, 1855, three commissioners were appointed respectively from Howard, Bremer and Floyd counties to locate the seat of justice for Mitchell county; and on the 1st of March, 1855, they met and located the same at Mitchell. An election between Mitchell and Osage in April, 1856, was ordered by the county court and resulted in favor of Osage. Mitchell contested the election, however, on the ground that the court had illegally granted the election, the remonstrance out numbering the petition, and gained a decision in the district court. Osage appealed to the supreme court, but pending the decision a second commission was appointed by the legislature in 1857 to settle the matter. It consisted of one member each, from Chickasaw, Floyd and Cerro Gordo counties. The commissioners met first in May, and again in June, 1857, and located the county seat at Osage. Another election on the question was held in April,

1860, and resulted in favor of Mitchell by sixty-nine majority. A third and last vote was taken in April, 1861, which, as counted by the board of supervisors, despite an injunction forbidding the canvass from the district judge, resulted in a majority of nineteen in favor of Osage. Mitchell then retained the records by an injunction suit, which carried the case a second time to the courts, where it was not finally settled until the fall of 1870, when a decision was made in favor of Osage. Thereupon the records were removed thither, and it has since peaceably enjoyed the possession of the seat of justice of Mitchell county.

During the county seat quarrel in 1856, a bill was passed through the General Assembly, principally through the instrumentality of Hon. C. L. Clausen, detaching three tiers of sections from the northern part of Floyd county, and attaching the same to the southern part of Mitchell. This served the double purpose of making both Charles City, Floyd county, and Osage, Mitchell county, nearer the center of their respective counties.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in Mitchell county was Anna Oline Lee, a daughter of Ole A. Lee. This occurred on the 14th of August, 1853. The family, years ago, moved to Worth county.

The first male child born was Edward Erasmus, a son of Rev. C. L. Clausen, born Sept. 21, 1853.

The next white child born within the limits of Mitchell county was Major W. Hart, a son of L. S. Hart, Jr. The date of the event was Dec. 13, 1853.

The first term of Mitchell county court was held by Judge Moore, in October, 1854.

The first election was held in August, 1854.

The first declaration of citizenship was filed by Aloy Anderson, in 1855.

The first marriage license was issued to William Ramsdell and Mary A. Nixon, Jan. 4, 1855.

The first term of the district court was held in June, 1857, by Judge Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county.

The first death in the county was that of Orrin Hart, Oct. 12, 1854.

The first estate administered upon was that of Nels Johnson, deceased, March 22, 1856.

The first bill against the county was audited July 2, 1856, and a warrant issued to A. S. Faville for \$50.75, for services as road commissioner.

The first case docketed was O. P. Harwood vs. D. W. Poindexter.

The first judgment in the district court was entered June 6, 1857, for \$149.50, in favor of S. B. Scott, and against J. S. Woodward.

The first school house was erected at Mitchell, in 1854.

The first school in the county was taught in this house by A. S. Faville.

The first postoffices in the county were established during the winter of 1854-5, at Mitchell and Osage. Philo Cady was employed to carry the mail once a week from Charles City, at three dollars a trip. He bought the only horse in Mitchell township, of Judge A. S. Faville, and killed it while making one of his trips.

The first saw mill in the county was erected in 1853 and 1854, by C. L. Clausen, where the village of Newburg was afterwards platted.

The first lawsuit tried while Mitchell county was a precinct, was C. L. Clausen against a Mr. Brink, to get possession of the first saw mill erected in the county. It was tried before Dr. A. H. Moore, then a justice of the peace, and decided in favor of the plaintiff. This was in the the winter of 1853-4.

The first lawsuit tried before a justice court in Mitchell county, after it was or-

ganized, was entitled *Hart vs. Tripp*. Judge A. S. Faville was attorney for the defendant, and John M. Bennett for the plaintiff. The case was tried at the house of Dr. A. H. Moore, before 'Squire C. C. Prime. Those who were jurors on this case often refer to the "sink hole" near Judge Moore's house, where they were quartered to deliberate on a verdict, and also state that it was not a rare occurrence for the sheriff to pass them something stimulating to aid them in their deliberations.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL MATTERS.

ACTS OF COUNTY COURT.

The first term of the county court was held at the house of Alexander H. Moore, the county judge, on the 2d of October, 1854. The record states that "no business being presented court adjourned until the November term." Alexander H. Moore, county judge, presided. Court convened again November 6, and as there was no business, again adjourned; this was also the case Dec. 4, 1854, and Jan. 1, 1855. There was no term held in February, 1855.

On the 5th of March, 1855, court again convened and prepared for business. At this time Judge Moore divided Mitchell county into three civil townships, naming them Osage, Mitchell and St. Ansgar.

By this act of the county court the three townships embraced territory as follows :

"The township of Osage to begin at the southeast corner line of said county as now divided or constituted by the act of the General Assembly of Iowa in 1854-5; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north on the west line of said county six miles; thence east ten miles on the section line; thence north one mile; thence east four miles; thence north two miles to the township line between townships 98 and 99, in range 16; thence east to the county line of said county; thence south to the place of beginning.

"Township No. 2, named Mitchell, bounded : Commencing on the southwest



Brad Hitchcock.

corner of township 99, range 15, on the county line of said county; thence west ten miles on said line of township 99, ranges 15 and 16; thence south two miles; thence west four miles; thence south one mile; thence west ten miles to the line of said county; thence north four miles; thence east eight miles; thence north four miles to the south line of township 16, range 17; thence east to sixteen miles of the county line of said county;" thence south to the place of beginning.

"No. 3 township, named St. Ansgar, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 100, range 15; thence west sixteen miles; thence south four miles; thence west eight miles; thence north to the State line; thence east along the State line to the northeast corner of Mitchell county; thence south on the line of said county to the place of beginning."

It was also ordered that the first April election for the township of Osage was to be held at the house of Benjamin Whitaker; that of Mitchell township to be held at the school house; that of St. Ansgar to be held at the store house of C. G. Clausen.

At this term of court John M. Bennett was appointed prosecuting attorney, to fill the vacancy in the office. It was ordered that the sheriff take a census of the county for county and school purposes.

Nothing of importance came before the court until the 2d of July, 1855. Considerable attention had in the meantime been devoted to locating county roads. At the date mentioned, court convened with John M. Bennett, prosecuting attorney, presiding, the judge being absent. The first

bill against the county was presented at this time by A. S. Faville. It was in the sum of \$50.75 for services as road commissioner, and an order for the amount was issued to him.

At the August term L. S. Hart, Jr., sheriff, made census returns.

In November, 1855, Judge Moore appointed John Bishop as commissioner to locate Mitchell county's swamp lands.

The year's labors were closed on the 3d of December, 1855, by allowing bills against the county; of J. H. Ellwood, \$2; J. M. Bennett, \$30; Uriah Cummings, \$50; J. M. Bennett, \$6.

During this year two new townships were created and ordered organized. They were named Wagner and Burr Oak.

On the 4th of February, 1856, county court convened, with A. H. Moore, county judge, presiding. After attending to the road business the attention of the court was directed to a petition which had been presented, asking for an order granting a vote at the April election for the re-location of the county seat from Mitchell to Osage. This petition was presented by L. S. Hart, Jr., and was signed by the following, as near as can be ascertained from the records:

A. C. Walker, R. R. Crum, G. W. Davis, John N. Bennett, A. K. Demmon, Moses Orchard, J. O. Paxson, O. Tripp, Benjamin Whitaker, T. I. A. Ferrin, I. W. Lown, E. T. Ferrin, William H. Fox, Samnel Hall, Alfred F. Parker, I. B. Mayfield, Peter Cook, F. E. Wiggins, I. R. Hart, Daniel Thompson, C. S. Sam, Benjamin Bloker, Reuben Osborn, C. H. Hart, I. B. Allen, I. B. Higdag, William Murray, Seymour Ayers, George Stenn, Harlow

Gray, John Joslin, James Dislen, Theodore Wilson, L. S. Hart, Jr., C. B. Lown, E. H. Higbie, Levi Zoover, Luther W. Converse, E. Benedict, H. C. Paxson, E. I. Barnett, John T. Hurd, H. Cole, H. Briggs, Joseph Hart, B. F. Roffer, W. C. Ritchen, Thomas Phillis, A. Whitcomb, John Bush, J. O. Paxson, W. H. Fox, I. B. Allen, D. Falkey, Henry Brooks, David Schucklin, Reuben Wiggins, A. B. Davis, L. I. P. Morrill, William McElwin, Levi Graham and I. S. Blakeley. A request was presented at the same time by C. G. Clausen that action on said petition be deferred until the March term of court, and it was granted.

At the March term the matter again came up and the prayer of the petitioners was granted, the judge issuing an order to the effect that at the April election the question whether the county seat should be moved to Osage should be voted upon. After the election had been held court again convened and declared that Osage, it having received a majority of the votes cast, was the county seat of Mitchell county.

In February, 1857, Hartford township was set off and ordered organized.

At the term of court held March 2, 1857, Judge Moore re-divided Mitchell county into townships and set off and ordered organized several new ones. After the change, the record states, the county stood as follows as to its sub-divisions: Otranto, Stacyville, Wayne, Jenkins, Burr Oak, Osage, Mitchell and St. Ansgar. In April, 1857, Cedar township was created.

In September, 1857, Arad Hitchcock, having been elected, succeeded Alexander H. Moore as county judge.

On the 14th of September, 1859, Richfield township was set off and ordered organized. The first election was ordered to be held in October at the house of John De Ford.

In February, 1860, Oran Faville held his first term as county judge, having been elected to the office. About the first matter of importance to come before him was a petition for a vote on the question of moving the county seat from Osage to Mitchell. It was granted and the election was ordered held. It resulted in favor of Mitchell and the next term of court was held at that place.

At the September term of court, in 1860, a petition was presented by S. R. McKinley and others, praying that a new township be formed out of the territory belonging to St. Ansgar. Accordingly the township of Newburg was set off and ordered organized; the first election to be held at the house of S. R. McKinley.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

During the winter of 1859-60, an act was passed by the General Assembly, which was approved by the governor, changing the mode of local government, and creating the board of supervisors of the county. This board took charge of the business and had all the powers formerly vested in the county court, excepting the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters and civil actions. The county court still held its sessions and continued so to do until 1869, when it was abolished by law; but nothing of interest

transpired, as the time was all spent in routine work.

The board of county supervisors consisted of one member from each organized township in the county. The election for members occurred in November, 1860..

The first meeting of the board of supervisors began Jan. 7, 1861, at the office of the clerk of court at Osage. It seems there was some trouble in regard to the credentials of election of the different members, and a few of them were admitted upon their oaths. Several attempts were made to adjourn the meeting to Mitchell, but all were in vain. The board finally organized by the election of George W. Barker as chairman. The board then drew lots for the long and short terms of office, which resulted as follows :

J. H. Brush, Osage township, one year ; J. L. Blakesley, Cedar, two years ; D. G. Frisbie, Mitchell, one year ; A. D. Curtis, Burr Oak, one year ; James H. Beebe, Stacyville, one year ; George W. Barker, Wayne, one year ; John Marshall, Richfield, two years ; N. M. Wilder, Otranto, two years ; N. W. Moss, Jenkins, two years ; William D. Fulton, Newburg, one year ; C. L. Clausen, St. Ansgar, two years.

A good deal of time was spent at the first term in trying to settle the county seat matters. The people had voted it to Mitchell, but the books and records remained at Osage. It was again submitted to vote.

A special session was held in February, to discuss the question of granting the swamp lands belonging to the county to the Northern Iowa Railroad Company. It was decided to submit the question to the people. The road, according to the prop-

osition, was to pass through the county from east to west, as near the center as practicable. At this session the board proceeded to canvass the vote on the question of the county seat re-location from Mitchell to Osage. A writ of injunction had been issued forbidding the canvass and several members protested against canvassing, but it carried and upon examination it was found that Osage had received 487 votes and Mitchell 468. Upon the railroad question the vote stood 706 in favor of giving the land, and 183 against.

Lincoln township was created by this board in June, and ordered organized.

The second annual session of the board convened at the office of the clerk in Mitchell on the 6th of January, 1862. The members elect and those holding over took their seats, and permanent organization was effected by the election of N. W. Moss, as chairman for the ensuing year. The new members were : Cyrus Foreman, Osage ; C. W. Dunlap, Stacyville ; J. A. Wentworth, Wayne ; Norman Norton, Burr Oak ; Aaron Snyder, Newburg ; F. A. Sprague, Mitchell ; H. I. Stacy, Stacyville ; J. W. Cadwell, St. Ansgar.

On the third day of the term the name of the township of Richfield was changed to that of Lincoln, and Lincoln was changed to Douglas.

On the 14th of January, 1862, the first action was taken in consequence of the war. By resolution of the board, each supervisor was to act as a relief committee for his respective township, and to report to the clerk all the destitute or needy families of volunteers. The clerk was

authorized to draw warrants in the amounts recommended for the relief of such families.

During the year C. W. Dunlap resigned his post as supervisor and became lieutenant colonel of the 27th Iowa Infantry. He was killed in the service. Oran Faville was appointed supervisor from Mitchell, to fill vacancy occasioned by Dunlap's resignation. At the same time John Marshall, supervisor from Lincoln township, moved from the county and John A. Wright was appointed to fill his place.

At the September term, Arad Hitchcock and J. F. English were authorized to negotiate with the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company to ensure the passage of that line of railway through the county.

In September T. M. Atherton was appointed superintendent of schools to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. T. Granger, who had gone into the army.

On the same day a resolution was passed to submit the question to the legal voters of whether a tax of three mills on the dollar be levied to pay bounties to volunteers who had, or who should enlist, from Mitchell county prior to Jan. 1, 1863. The question was submitted but was defeated at the polls by a majority of seventy-two votes.

At the October term, John Bailey, from Wayne, and Amos Faville, from Mitchell townships, having been elected to fill vacancies, qualified and took their seats as supervisors.

On the 5th of January, 1863, the board convened at the court house in Mitchell,

for their third annual session. The following members elect appeared, qualified and took their seats: Paul Meier, Cedar; John A. Wright, Lincoln; C. Carpenter, Jenkins; N. M. Wilder, Otranto.

N. M. Wilder was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session Lancello Rood was appointed surveyor to fill vacancy.

On the 14th of December, 1863, a tax of two and a half mills on the dollar was levied on all taxable property to pay bounties to volunteers and aid their families. The sum of \$150 was appropriated to each volunteer who might enlist under the call for 300,000 men up to Jan. 5, 1864. The faith of the county was pledged to the payment of the warrants, and they were made receivable for all taxes.

On the 4th of January, 1864, the board convened for its fourth annual session. John A. Wright was elected chairman for the ensuing year. The following members elect presented their credentials and took their seats:

Paul Meier, Cedar; A. S. Faville, Mitchell; C. A. Bierce, Burr Oak; Aaron Snyder, Newburg; M. W. Cumming, Douglas; James H. Beebe, Stacyville; Theodore Roziene.

At this session the board re-considered their action of the preceding year regarding the bounty to volunteers. The tax levy was raised to five mills on the dollar, and the bounty to \$200 for each volunteer; \$4 per month was appropriated to each volunteer's wife; \$1 per month to each child, and \$2 per month to every other person who was dependent upon him for support. The clerk was empowered to issue warrants which were to bear ten per

cent interest. Former acts on same subject were repealed.

At the June session of the board an additional tax of two mills on the dollar was levied upon the taxable property of Mitchell county, for the relief of the families of volunteers.

On the 5th of September, aid was voted to the Soldiers' Home in Dubuque, to the amount of \$100. Later this amount was made \$166.66.

On the 2d of January, 1865, the fifth annual meeting of the board of supervisors convened at the court house in Mitchell. The following were the members of the board for the year:

L. B. Dunton, Jenkins; T. W. Thurston, St. Ansgar; G. B. Mayfield, Cedar; Joseph Saville, Burr Oak; Lewis West, Otranto; A. S. Faville, Mitchell; John Wentworth, Wayne; J. H. Beebe, Stacyville; Cyrus Forman, Osage; A. Snyder, Newburg; John A. Wright, Lincoln; M. W. Cummings, Douglass.

Cyrus Foreman was elected chairman for the ensuing year. At the opening of the session a report was presented to the board, from which it appeared that \$22,381 had been paid for relief and bounties during the year just closed. Of the warrants, \$15,065.31 were still unpaid.

The sixth annual session of the board convened on New Year's day, 1866, and organized by the election of John A. Wright as chairman for the ensuing year. The record states that the following members were present:

Cyrus Foreman, Osage; John A. Wright, Lincoln; M. W. Cummings, Douglass; L. B. Dunton, Jenkins; T. W. Thurston, St. Ansgar; John Bailey, Wayne; S. J.

McKinley, Newburg; Asa Franklin, Mitchell; G. S. Johnson, Staceyville; Lewis West, Otranto; William H. Drake, Cedar; G. B. Mayfield, Burr Oak.

At the June session E. Huntington was appointed county surveyor to fill a vacancy. At the same time it was decided to submit the following question to the legal voters of the county: "Shall the bounty to volunteers be equalized, giving \$200 to each; any amounts drawn from the county by the volunteer or his family, when they were not actually needy, to be deducted from said \$200 in each case."

A committee which had been appointed to investigate the financial condition of the county, made a full report at the June session, and unearthed the following interesting items:

The total levy of county tax from Jan. 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1866, was \$60,745. Of this, \$58,376.46 had been collected, and \$2,368 were delinquent. The total issue of county warrants during that time was \$127,199.76, of which \$70,596.56 worth had been cancelled; and \$56,603.20 was outstanding; \$12,706 worth was cancelled by judgment; \$700 worth were surrendered; and \$57,190 worth were cancelled by the treasurer. The total amount of warrants outstanding May 1, 1866, were \$59,972.67.

On the 7th of January, 1867, the seventh annual session of the board of supervisors convened at Mitchell. The following members elect qualified and took their seats: Horatio Huntington, Lincoln; S. A. Clyde, St. Ansgar; Paul E. Meier, Cedar; C. Carpenter, Jenkins; Lewis West, Otranto.

Cyrus Foreman was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

In 1868 the board first met on the 6th of January, in its eighth annual session. William W. Blackman was elected chairman. At this time the board consisted of the following named gentleman: W. W. Blackman, Mitchell; John Bailey, Wayne; Aaron Snyder, Newburg; Frank Penney, Stacyville; J. D. Griffin, Burr Oak; Cyrus Foreman, Osage; A. B. Hendrickson, Douglas; Lewis West, Otranto; Paul Meier, Cedar; H. Huntington, Lincoln; C. Carpenter, Jenkins; T. W. Thurston and S. A. Clyde, St. Ansgar.

Nothing of especial interest came before the board during this year.

On the 4th of January, 1869, the ninth annual session of the board of supervisors of Mitchell county, convened at the court house and organized by the re-election of W. W. Blackman as chairman for the ensuing year. During this year the board was composed of the following named gentlemen representing their respective townships: Cyrus Foreman, Osage; J. D. Griffin, Burr Oak; Frank Penney, Stacyville; John Bailey, Wayne; A. B. Hendrickson, Douglas; A. Snyder, Newburg; W. W. Blackman, Mitchell; Lewis West, Otranto; Jacob Decker, Union; B. F. Wright, Lincoln; George B. Lovejoy, Rock; C. M. Skinner, Cedar; N. W. Moss, Jenkins; G. W. Thurston, St. Ansgar.

During this year the name of A. S. Faville appears signing the record as county auditor.

The tenth annual session of the board convened Jan. 1, 1870. W. W. Blackman was elected chairman for the ensuing year. The following are recorded as mem-

bers: Cyrus Foreman, Osage; H. J. Acker; Austin Root, Douglas; G. W. Barker, Wayne; T. W. Keeley, Newburg; H. Counsell, Burr Oak; Charles Penney, Stacyville; W. W. Blackman, Mitchell; Lewis West, Otranto; Jacob Decker, Union; B. F. Wright, Lincoln; N. W. Moss, Jenkins; C. M. Skinner, Cedar; T. W. Thurston, St. Ansgar; George B. Lovejoy, Rock.

This was the last annual meeting of the county supervisors made up of one member from each township. The General Assembly, by an act, changed the system of local government of the counties of Iowa, and the board of supervisors was rearranged so as to be composed of three, who were to be elected at large throughout the county. This law is yet in force, except that the board in 1874 was enlarged so as to consist of five members.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors, under the new system, convened on the 2d of January, 1871. John A. Wright, Aaron Snyder and T. M. Tollefson, members-elect, qualified and took their seats. John A. Wright was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The boards of supervisors of Mitchell county since that time, have been composed of the following gentlemen:

1872.—John A. Wright, chairman; Aaron Snyder and I. O. Jones.

1873.—John A. Wright, chairman; I. O. Jones and George M. Brown.

1874.—I. O. Jones, chairman; George M. Brown and Frank Penney.

1875.—George Brown, chairman; S. W. Hastings, J. R. James, Frank Penney and C. Carpenter.

1876.—C. Carpenter, chairman; F. Penney, J. R. James, S. W. Hastings and J. L. Tibbetts.

1877.—C. Carpenter, chairman; S. W. Hastings, J. L. Tibbetts, J. R. James and Christian Rustad.

1878.—S. W. Hastings, chairman; C. Carpenter, J. L. Tibbetts, Christian Rustad and N. K. Syverud.

1879.—S. W. Hastings, chairman; C. Carpenter, Christian Rustad, N. K. Syverud and George M. Brown.

1880.—George M. Brown, chairman; C. Carpenter, N. K. Syverud, John Reeves and A. M. Bush.

1881.—George M. Brown, chairman; John Reeves, A. M. Bush, Milford Hunt and Frederick Hartwig.

1882.—John Reeves, chairman; A. M. Bush, Milford Hunt, Frederick Hartwig and J. L. Tibbetts.

1883.—Frederick Hartwig, chairman; Milford Hunt, J. L. Tibbetts, Jacob Decker and James H. Agen.

POPULATION.

The first census taken which included Mitchell county was in 1856, and gives the county a population of 1,911. In 1859 the second census was taken, which gave the county 3,291 inhabitants. The census taken the following year gives Mitchell county a population of 3,409. In 1863 it had 3,375; in 1865, 4,176; in 1867, 6,150; in 1870, 9,582; in 1873, 9,563; in 1875, 11,523, and in 1880, 14,361.

Of the population in 1867, 3,200 were males and 2,950 were females; 1,354 were entitled to vote; sixty-one were foreigners not naturalized; 2,260 of the population were under twenty-one years of age.

There were at the time of this census 1,025 dwelling houses in the county.

In 1875 there were 2,175 families in the county, a total population of 11,523. Of this number, 8,591 were of American and 2,763 of foreign birth; 2,338 were voters; 410 were foreigners not naturalized. There were 2,152 dwelling houses in the county.

In 1880, the date of the last census, the population was 14,361; 10,964 of native and 3,399 of foreign birth.

The population of 1880 was distributed among the townships and cities as follows:

Burr Oak township.....	712
Cedar township.....	1,084
Douglas township.....	715
Jenkins township.....	880
Liberty township.....	423
Lincoln township.....	954
Mitchell township, including following towns.....	1,184
Mitchell town.....	295
West Mitchell town.....	307
Newburg township, including Carpenter.....	880
Carpenter town.....	131
Osage township, including city.....	2,553
Osage City.....	2,012
Otranto township.....	984
Rock township.....	840
St. Ansgar township, including town.....	1,215
St. Ansgar town.....	552
Stacyville township.....	914
Union township.....	630
Wayne township.....	495
Total.....	14,361

MATRIMONIAL.

This is a matter which often attracts attention when treated historically. In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways and by different ceremonies; in all, the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each, and by the community in which

they live, as being a mutual agreement to hold the relations toward one another as man and wife. In this State a license has always been required; or in lieu thereof, for a number of years, a couple could be married by publishing their intentions through a public assembly, although in Iowa it was never practiced to any great extent.

The first marriage that appears on the record books of the county was solemnized on Jan. 4, 1855. The contracting parties were William Ramsdell and Mary A. Nixon, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

In early days young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes marriages of the present time. They did not wait for riches to come before marriage, as is generally the present custom, but married and lived in simple and comfortable style, and generally lived happily and gained the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business. There were no "diamond weddings" in those days and the extravagance that often now attends the marriage ceremony was unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical, and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence house-keeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

There are many rich anecdotes of the rustic marriages in early days, but where possible they are treated in connection with the history of the township in

which they occurred; how, when the time came, the blushing and rosy maid would drop her milk pails, throw off her apron, and tying on her sun bonnet, clamber into the lumber box wagon, while John, in his overalls and farm boots would take up the whip, and the oxen would move off with the bridal procession to the "Squire's" who did the "jining of the knot."

One of these anecdotes, which is not located, and therefore cannot properly be placed in the townships, is here given. In an early day, a young couple, fresh from the country, sauntered into one of the pioneer villages, entered a store, and confronting the proprietor, told him that they wanted to get married. The storekeeper, in the way of a practical joke, referred them to the postmaster, stating that the government authorized him to officiate upon such occasions. When the postmaster was seen, he disclaimed any knowledge of such authority, and said that he had only been in the employ of the government a short time, and so was not yet "quite up to snuff." But if the merchant said he could, he supposed it was so. Accordingly the couple were ranged up in front of the postmaster, who, in the most approved style, impressed them with the solemnity of the occasion, warned them to let no man put asunder what he had "jined," and in closing, "pronounced them Mr. and Mrs., etc., according to the postal laws of the United States. And you may go in peace. (Only \$1 apiece, please)."

It would doubtless be interesting to some to present a list of all marriages, which occurred in the first ten years of the county's official existence, but as the number is too large, to present the num-

ber for the first three years is deemed sufficient. Below is given the names of the persons married, the name and title of the officiating party, and the date of marriage.

Jan. 4, 1855, William Ramsdell and Mary A. Nixon were united in marriage by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

June 13, 1855, Curtis Hubbard and Sarah Strong, by G. B. Mayfield, justice of the peace.

July 4, 1855, Theodore Livermore and Mary Ann Wells, by G. B. Mayfield, justice of the peace.

Aug. 8, 1855, Ole Larsen and Kaien Pederson, by C. L. Clausen, minister.

Aug. 31, 1855, Jorgen Nerisen and Annie Olsdatter, by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

Jan. 21, 1856, Hermon E. Cole and Ann L. Hatfield, by A. S. Faville, justice.

Feb. 27, 1856, Caleb C. Onstine and Lucina Miller, by Rev. S. G. Law.

April 2, 1856, William H. Davis and Eliza Cummings, by A. S. Faville, justice.

April 12, 1856, Newton L. G. Seward and Sarah J. Orchard, by Rev. W. P. Holbrook.

April 27, 1856, Madison Rice and Emeline Knapp, by A. H. Moore, county judge.

May 3, 1856, Frank E. Wiggins and Stella K. Barnard, by Rev. S. G. Law.

June 8, 1856, Reuben Wiggins and Carilla Dewey, by Alexander H. Moore, county judge.

June 13, 1856, Lass Oleson and Sarah Syverson, by T. J. A. Fenn, justice of the peace.

June 21, 1856, Ole Olesen and Ingeborg Halvorsen, by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

July 3, 1856, Samuel Ettinger and Mary Snears, by Abner T. Cady, justice of the peace.

July 4, 1856, Walter B. Talket and Cloe S. Holbrook, by Hugh Sweney, justice.

July 12, 1856, Arthur T. Bolton and Phillinda Bliton, by Rev. S. G. Law.

Aug. 17, 1856, Lemuel Loomis and Sally Lackey, by Rev. Amaziah Loomis.

Aug. 23, 1856, George Gilliman and Catharine Downs, by Robert Foster, justice.

Sept. 1, 1856, Simon L. Woodman and Rosannah Miller, by Robert Foster, justice.

Sept. 7, 1856, Iven Gilbertson and Mary Gunderson, by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

Sept. 10, 1856, Jason L. Blakeslee and Elizabeth Nixon, by Rev. James P. Long.

Sept. 26, 1856, John Wilson and Elizabeth Lomeo, by Rev. James P. Long.

Sept. 17, 1856, Thorkield Riersen and Mary Halvorsen, by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

Oct. 15, 1856, John Johnson and Betsy Davis, by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

Oct. 17, 1856, John Keaster and Sarah Jane Brown, by Rev. W. P. Holbrook.

Nov. 4, 1856, James P. Cady and Clara Hough, by A. S. Faville, justice of the peace.

Nov. 29, 1856, N. H. Lund and Anne R. Halvorsen, by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

Nov. 30, 1856, Josiah Cummings and Phebe W. Sisson, by Rev. Alonzo Curtis.

Following there is given a list of those married in 1857, without going into particulars as to dates :

Truman Meck and Elizabeth Gerard.

Francis Heress and Helens Henson.

William D. Smith and Maria McMillan.

John S. Avery and Cordelia M. Allen.

William C. Robertson and Mary Primrose.

Samuel L. Skinner and Mary I. Dudley.

Granville B. Mayfield and Clarissa H. Hutchins.

Joseph G. Donavan and Sarah S. Douglass.

William Fessenden and Rebecca Teiler.

James Temple and Caroline A. Smalley.

T. Daman Ager and Arlina M. Curtis.

Andrew Erickson and Charity Jacob.

John W. Lindley and Nancy T. Cummings.

Amos Cummings and Susan E. Babb.

Robert V. Reed and Julia A. Fowler.

Albion K. P. Ellis and Cassie V. Tomlinson.

D. W. Poindexter and Sarah W. La Dow.

William C. Paine and Anna Green.

William Thornburg and Aseta Curtis.

Vincent Thompson and Nancy Daniels

Robert Henderson and Mary B. Liglar.

Charles B. Adams and Mary Shanny.

Charles W. Tenney and Mary A. La Dow.

Alfred E. Donaldson and Lucretia M. Merrill.

A. D. Wilson and Marretta Betts.

James A. Dudley and Lucinda A. Miner.

W. G. Frazer and Hellen J. Gilbert.

Anthony Grinehan and Bridget Mullen.

Michael S. Kully and Catharine Kildea.

Robert Miner and Melina E. Large.

Clinton G. Lee and Mary L. Fassett.

Mathew De Ford and Eliza Allen.

Below is given the names and titles of those who officiated at the above marriages:

County judges, A. H. Moore and Arad Hitchcock; justices, T. J. A. Fenn, Hugh Sweney, A. T. Cady, Otho W. Willitt, Nathaniel W. Moss and Alfred D. Curtis; Revs. W. S. Coleman, J. P. La Due, Alonzo Curtis, C. L. Clausen, James P. Long, S. P. La Dow, W. L. Coleman, W. P. Holbrook, John Webb, Louis Decaily and Abram Griffin.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted from 1855 to 1882 inclusive:

1855.....	5	1869.....	67
1856.....	26	1870.....	56
1857.....	31	1871.....	115
1858.....	22	1872.....	118
1859.....	10	1873.....	104
1860.....	19	1874.....	102
1861.....	29	1875.....	104
1862.....	22	1876.....	115
1863.....	26	1877.....	116
1864.....	15	1878.....	126
1865.....	42	1879.....	140
1866.....	62	1880.....	128
1867.....	40	1881.....	106
1868.....	58	1882.....	118

Total

1922

COUNTY POOR FARM.

Bearing in mind the scriptural saying, "The poor ye shall always have with you," the citizens of Mitchell county have made wise and ample provisions for such emergency, in the improvement of a county poor farm, which is situated on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 98, range 16, Burr Oak civil township. This farm contains seventy-two acres of fertile land, under a good state of cultivation. It was purchased of William Bailiff at \$26 per acre, in 1873. The same year and the one following a frame building, 40x60 feet, with wing, 20x30 feet, was erected upon this land, to

be used as a home for the paupers of the county. The cost of the land was \$1,872, and of the buildings about \$4,000. It was opened for use Jan. 1, 1874. Levi Stewart was the first steward. He served two years and then took charge of the concern under contract for one year. Mr. Carpenter succeeded him, serving one year. Levi Jenkins was the next steward, holding the position two years. In 1883 it was in charge of John B. Ryndes. The farm can support twenty paupers. In September, 1883, there were seven inmates, four males and three females.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The court house at Osage is of red brick, well finished and furnished. Its erection was begun in the fall of 1858 and it was completed a few years later.

The county jail was erected in 1859. It is constructed of plank spiked together, making a wall twelve inches in thickness, the inside lined with sheet iron, and a brick wall around the outside. The foundation is of stone and cement, not less than two feet in thickness in any part under the whole of the jail. The cost of the jail was \$13,500.

FIRST INSTRUMENTS RECORDED.

The first deed upon the record books of Mitchell county is a warranty conveyance of the north east quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 98, range

17. The grantors were Peter and Betsy Larson; the grantee, James H. Ellwood; consideration, \$125. The instrument was sworn to before C. C. Prime and witnessed by C. C. and C. S. Prime. It bore the date of Sept. 18, 1854.

The second deed is a conveyance of the north half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 98, range 17, for \$100, by Chauncy Lane to John Hard. The witnesses were A. R. Cutler and J. M. Hemley. It was sworn to before Hoyt Sherman.

The first real estate mortgage upon record bears the date of Aug. 6, 1855. It was executed by John Lewis to George Colton, the consideration being \$1,000. The witnesses were Dr. A. H. Moore and wife.

The first chattel mortgage on record was executed by Allan C. Walker to L. B. Walker, on the 10th of May, 1856. It pledged a span of horses for the payment of \$350. The instrument was acknowledged before T. I. A. Fenn, justice of the peace.

In 1883 the recorder's office contained the following books: thirty one of deed records; nineteen of real estate mortgages; twelve of town lot deeds; four of town lot mortgages; twenty-two of chattel mortgages; six of miscellaneous records; twenty-six of indexes; total 120.

CHAPTER VI.

PIONEER LIFE.

In this chapter it is the design to present some of the interesting and peculiar phases of frontier life. It is not the purpose to here portray conditions and circumstances that apply to every case, but to pick out from the mass of material some of the most extreme cases and belonging properly to the extreme frontier. While as a means of variety here and there are stated occurrences and conditions which have existed up to within a very recent day, it is impossible to single out Mitchell county as an isolated spot in the description of pioneer life; for it finds its parallel in almost every county in the State and throughout the entire west. And, on the other hand, it is just as impossible to limit the portrayal so as to just precisely fit and cover given cases and territory. Pioneer life must be taken as a whole; as it existed a third of a century ago in the west. Some of the illustrations may not apply to the exact manner in which this or that particular settler got along; nor is it the intention that it should.

But little more than a quarter of a century ago Mitchell county was not in existence; the territory comprising it was as wild and desolate as the Indians who inhabited it, and there was not a white settler within its boundaries. When the first of the determined pioneers settled here

they found an unbroken, uncultivated and uninhabited prairie. Wild beasts and but little less wild savages, roamed at will over the prairie, through the forests and groves, along the waters of the now classic Cedar, their domain knowing no bounds. The miniature forests skirting the prairies were to be felled, cabins erected, homes prepared, mills built and the rivers and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work and what will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

Mitchell county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to their prairie homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marches were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally the promised land was reached.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country.

One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time. In a new country far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make a good share of their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal.

Some few of the early settlers constructed what could be called three faced camps, or in other words, three walls, leaving one side open; but this was, in reality, only resorted to by some of the transient squatters, who only remained long enough to find a purchaser for their claim to the land, and then moved on farther west to repeat the process.

These "three-faced camps" are described as follows: The walls were built seven feet high, poles being laid across at a distance of about three feet, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length, and from five to eight inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window, nor chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and on either side of the fire, space to enter in.

They were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, but in this region very few, if any, are remembered as having been built. A more common place of abode was what might be called a four-faced camp. This was constructed in a good deal the same manner, except that it had four sides. Three-faced camps were probably unknown in Mitchell county.

The cabin was a material advance for comfort in home life. This was generally built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood called "chinks," and daubed over both inside and out with mortar made of clay or mud. The floor sometimes was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but it was commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing the top to the ridge poles, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which being several feet in length, instead of being nailed were held in place or kept from rolling off by "knees" placed against the one below, which served as a prop. For a fire-place a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue or upper part of the chimney was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof and plastered over with clay; when finished it was called a "cat and clay" chimney. To describe it more minutely, the sticks are laid just as bricks are, with mortar; the clay is mixed

with cut straw or grass to prevent it from crumbling, and then the outside and inside were plastered with the clay and rubbed smooth with the hands. The door was made by cutting a space in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins or nails to two cross pieces. The hinges were also sometimes of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside a strip of buckskin or leather was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and way-farer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and sometimes rings of dried pumpkins suspended from the rafters.

Sometimes, in the more extreme cases, a pioneer's cabin was erected of poles that one man could lay together, without "notching." After reaching about the height of a man, it would be covered the bark taken from some Indian's abandoned "wick-e-nys," the cracks filled with prairie grass, and skin hung upon the inside and outside, to keep the wind from blowing out the grass. The skins thus used were wolf, bear, deer, elk, and frequently buffalo. The fire was built on the ground and a hole left in the roof for smoke to escape. No floor was had until the season

came to peel linn bark. A door would be made in these cases of an elk skin, and beds of prairie hay spread upon the ground floor. For bed clothes when quilts were wanting, skins and robes would make up the deficiency. In many instances in these extreme cases all of the household furniture was home made, blocks being used for chairs, and rude benches, which were made of "shakes with the easy side up," holes bored in the bottom and rude legs inserted. A place for cooking utensils was made by boring holes in the wall, placing a smooth shake upon pegs that had been driven in, and the shelf was complete. In these cases the pioneers usually had a few knives, forks and plates, but there were some who had neither. Rev. Solomon W. Ingham, who was the pioneer Methodist preacher in the northern part of Iowa, told the writer that he had many times notwithstanding he was given "the best in the house."—sat upon a rude block, which he doubted not conformed to the usual rule of "easy side up," and in eating cut his venison upon a piece of bark laid on his knees, using his own jack-knife. It is difficult to describe some of the tables used, they were of all shapes and sizes, sometimes a shelf would be made upon which the victuals would be served. Often the settlers had a box or two in which the little clothing was stored, while pegs driven into the wall served the same purpose. Books were seldom found in these extreme cases, except probably a fraction of a book here and there which was well thumbed. In one corner was placed the trusty rifle, and just above it were hung the powder horn, shot flask

and hunting pouch. Often a loft was made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps," and articles not in common use. This was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Sometimes the bed rooms were separated by sheets and blankets suspended from the rafters; but until the means of making these partitions were ample, they lived and slept in the same room. If a stranger was present, partaking of the hospitality, the light would be blown out when the old folks wished to retire; the children would undress while "the stranger was looking the other way." Frequently the pigs and chickens inhabited the same room, and Judge Toman, a prominent old settler of the county, says he has many times occupied a bed while chickens were roosting on his bedstead.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but often as soon as improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional cabin, or a "double log cabin", being substantially a "three-faced camp." Generally, however, the old cabin was replaced by a better one.

The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee-pot, constituted the utensils of the general furnished kitchen. A little later, when stone formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which, on its "pot hook," carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on

the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian or corn meal was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn dodger" or "hoe cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" were baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with red hot coals. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire, to keep warm, while some other food was being prepared in the same "oven" for the forthcoming meal.

The "hoe cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger; that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was moulded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness on the "johnny cake board." In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was sometimes added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison was then fried, and, in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this, in pioneer times, the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after the very first settlement, corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread, but when-

ever a trip was made to Dubuque flour was obtained and divided round.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night or desirous of spending a few days in the neighborhood, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of the reader may not easily imagine; for as described, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six to ten persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of Mitchell county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The good forest supply, the fertile prairies, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for so-

ciety. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way and embrace, and the society thus newly organized and constituted, is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and, of course, more affectionate, than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

They were bound together by a feeling that all were equal, and were laboring and striving for a common end. They had all left more or less comfortable homes in the eastern States, and cast their lot in a country where there was nothing save the intrinsic merit of the location. Here they were all on equal footing; riches could give no advantage, even had they existed, and the absence of the aristocratic element that is now so painfully apparent in society, must alone have been a great source of comfort to the pioneers. They all felt an equal interest in the improvement and development of the country, and to the softening and smoothing over the rough edged disadvantages against which they had to contend. Every one was thought of and treated as a brother. Their public gatherings were like the re-union of a parted family, and the fact that there was no unpleasant personal rivalry, made the occasions doubly joyous. Their hospitality knew no bounds. If a traveler pulled the latch string, it was considered that, as a matter of course, he should receive an equal share with the rest of the household, be it much or little.

CLOTHING.

In this respect the settlers differed considerably, but were dressed as a rule, as plain

and simple as their houses were built. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothes which the early settlers brought with them were worn smooth and darned and patched until it was impossible to tell from what material the garment was originally made. Sometimes, and in fact in the cases of the squatters, almost always, the men were dressed as much in skins as anything else. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Boys, and most men, never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during months of the coldest weather when moccasins were worn. These useful articles were made by taking a tanned piece of skin, cutting it after a pattern to the right size, then it would be stitched or puckered with cord or deer sinew. The latter came from the neck of the deer and was small enough to run through the eye of a darning needle, yet strong enough to hang a man. The moccasins were very common until the settlement was quite well advanced. It is a fact that Rev. S. W. Ingham, who for many years traveled northern Iowa as a pioneer Methodist preacher, was ordained elder with moccasins on his feet.

Clothing was but one of the many things in which the pioneers stinted themselves. Every move they made was hindered by some disadvantage, which constantly reminded them of labor to be performed and time which must pass to evolve comfort and convenience from the former condition of affairs. It is well for Young America to look back on these early days. It involved a life of toil and hardship; but it was the life that made men of character. Mitchell county to-day has no better men

than the immediate descendants of those who labored thus, and the actors themselves have not yet all passed away. One who had passed through pioneer life in the eastern part of the State, wrote that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of the clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked or rode on horse back, or in wagons, to meeting. The boys pulled, broke and hackled flax, wore tow shirts and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed hunting shirts and coon skin caps, picked and carded wool by hand and spooled and quilled yarn for the weaving, till the back ached."

Industry, such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. Changes and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and stranger still, many are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them; but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people, almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair with closed eyes, and dreams of the long ago, in sympathy with the poet describing eastern pioneer life, and seeing here and there strains that are parallel to his own experience:

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude canoe
Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led

Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their hands
And murder in their hearts. The light of day
Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
Like some dark pall across the water's face,
And folded all the land in its embrace;
The panther's screaming, and the bear's low
growl,

The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild
howl,

The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
In alternation with the Indian's yell,
Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
That were enacted in the early days.
'Now, o'er the vision, like a miracle, falls
The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like prop
Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top,
The 'coon-skin battened fast on either side,
The whisks of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangled in among
The morning-glory vines that clambered o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
The happy mother humming with her wheel
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care,
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of winter-time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon floor.
And made a golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the loveliness
Of dimpled cheek, and limb and linsey dress.
The bough-filled fireplace and the mantle wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,
Where, purchase upon its shoulders 'neath the
joists,

The old clock hiccupped, harsh and husky-
voiced:

Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not then for diet, but for show:
The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops;

Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
The fla-k of camphor and vial of squills.
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills.
And thus the pioneer and helpless aged wife,
Reflectively reviews the scenes of early life.

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done
by wolves than by any other wild animal,
and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, tenor more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, every one being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

This plan was frequently adopted in most of the neighboring counties; but not a single instance of such a hunt has been found in Mitchell county by the historian.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy backwoodmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the product of some sweet flower or leaf bud, and noticed particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of some tree. The tree would be marked, and in the fall a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quick as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stored by the busy little bee. Several gallons would often be taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was called by some "candied" honey. Another plan of finding the nest was to take a little honey in a box, and burn it a little, so that it would scent the air. This never failed to draw bees if there were any near. Then the box would be put away and the bee followed. Every now and then the hunter would make some mark with his foot so that if he lost the bee he could "take a sight," and by following exactly the direction of the bee, could find the honey; for the bees fly as straight as a bullet.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous—such as the rattlesnake, massasanga, many varieties of a large blue snake, garter, watersnake and others. A few rattlesnakes were found in this region, and some very large ones, but they were not very numerous. The massasanga, which is often confused with the rattlesnake, were plenty. They were an ugly looking snake, from eighteen inches to two feet in length, clumsy and of a dirty brown color. They had three or four rattles which they used as a warning. They were poisonous, but it was very seldom, if ever, that their bites proved fatal, or even resulted in much inconvenience to the unfortunate. An herb called the "indigo weed," which grows in this region, was much used for the bites. Others found it just as effectual a cure to bury the foot—if that was the part bitten—in the cold mud for half an hour, pouring water upon it to keep up the moisture.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing

I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of

the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements and the mode of tilling the soil were necessarily much more rude than at the present day.

In the cultivation of wheat the grain was sown broadcast, then the land was often harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. The implement used to cut the wheat was either the sickle or the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass-hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood with long bending teeth, or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest fields, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the threshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there

put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of two ways, by flail or tramping with horses. The flail was used in stormy weather on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a fanning mill, and before fanning mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

THE CLAIM SYSTEM.

During the first few years of the early settlement of this region, the United States government encouraged the claim system. This induced many speculators to turn their eyes toward the western States. It furnished lucrative business for many who had been hovering between civilization and barbarism. Their plan was to keep just beyond the line of settlement and pick out the best claims, holding them until some actual settler or speculator would come, then they would sell out and again move westward to repeat the proceeding. The law provided that the land should be sold to the highest bidder, but not for less than \$1.25 per acre, and it was seldom sold for any more than this. It was generally understood, and, in fact, enforced, that those who had selected and

improved a certain piece of land should have it. During the land sales one township of land was sold each day. The first sale took place in Des Moines in the fall of 1854; the second at Osage in 1856. As soon as the bid reached \$1.25 per acre, the hammer came down instantly. If a rash speculator did now and then get in a bid for a little more sometimes, no atten-

tion was paid to him by the auctioneer, and the land would be knocked down to the claimant; but the person who did bid against the actual settler would be laid hold of, and would receive a severe ducking in the river. In some cases like this the obnoxious bidders were almost killed by the settlers-rights men.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATIONAL.

In this respect the facilities of Mitchell county are fully up to the average of the counties in Iowa. The present mode of government of the public schools differs much from early days, and is a great improvement, for, as it is with all innovations, the law in this respect has run the gauntlet, and finally arrived at what must be considered as filling about all the requirements.

The educational system in Iowa has reached a degree of perfection and efficacy attained by but few States in the Union. The growth in this respect of both State and county shows that a zeal has been manifested of which every citizen may well be proud.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

When Mitchell county was organized, in 1854, educational matters in Iowa were managed in a primitive way. The school fund commissioner was the only county

educational officer, and, as the name implies, had especial control of the school funds, and in fact his authority extended no farther. There were no public examinations of teachers as in the latter days, as the directors themselves examined the teachers they wished to employ, and if not satisfactory, the applicants were rejected.

The first school fund commissioner was Rev. Claus L. Clausen, who was elected at the organization of the county in August, 1854. In April, 1856, he was re-elected. Rev. Clausen was a prominent man among the pioneers of the county.

In April, 1857, Isaac B. Parker was elected school fund commissioner, and served until the office was abolished. In the winter of 1857-8 the office of school fund commissioner was abolished. The duties devolved first upon the county

judge and afterward upon the board of supervisors.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

This office was created, by an act of the General Assembly, March 12, 1858, and the office of school fund commissioner abolished. By the provisions of this act the superintendent was to be elected, by the people, on the first Monday in April, 1858; and biennially thereafter, on the second Monday in March. He was required to examine applicants for teachers' certificates, and to issue certificates to those found qualified; to visit and inspect each school in the county at least twice each year; to examine plans for new school buildings and modify the same when necessary; to hold meetings of the presidents of school districts and make an annual report to the State superintendent. He was authorized to dismiss teachers for good cause and to annul their certificates. He received as compensation a sum equal to one-half the amount paid the clerk of court, and such further sum as the board of district presidents might allow; but in no case was his salary to be more than one-eighth greater than that of said clerk, or less than fifty dollars. The school law of Dec. 24, 1858, provided for the election of county superintendents at the general election in October, 1859, and biennially thereafter. It provided that the last Saturday in each month should be examination day, and if any applied for a certificate at any other time an examination fee of \$1 should be paid. By an act in December, 1859, the compensation of the county superintendent was fixed at \$2 per day for every day necessarily engaged in official services, and he was relieved of

the duty of visiting and inspecting schools. During the next four years school visiting formed no part of the superintendents duty; but the law requiring him to visit schools was restored April 1, 1864, by the provisions of which he was entitled to receive therefor such compensation as the board of supervisors might allow. The law was again amended April 3, 1866, fixing the superintendent's compensation at \$3 per day, with such additional compensation as the board of supervisors might allow, and requiring him to visit each school in his county at least once in each term, and to spend at least one-half day in each visit. During a large portion of the time since the office was created, it has been measurably crippled and shorn of its influence for good by the insufficient compensation allowed by law to the officer, but this is now to a degree done away with.

H. P. Nelson was the first superintendent of schools of Mitchell county. He was elected in April, 1858. Mr. Nelson was a lawyer living at Mitchell. He resigned before the expiration of his term, and E. G. Rice was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In October, 1859, E. G. Rice was elected superintendent, and served the full term of two years.

E. G. Rice is one of the early settlers of Mitchell county. He was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., May 19, 1824. He was a son of Daniel W. and Olive (Lake) Rice, who were the parents of ten children, seven of whom lived to be adults. E. G. Rice was educated in a private school taught by Prof. E. S. Gallop, who sometime afterward became professor at Madison

University. The aim of Mr. Rice was to prepare himself for teaching, which occupation he followed for twelve years, but his eye-sight failing, he was for a time compelled to give up his chosen profession. He was married in South Valley, N. Y., to Frances A. Long, born in Orange county, Dec. 28, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are the parents of four children, two of whom are now living—Carrie L., now the wife of P. V. M. Raymond, a wholesale grocer in Fargo, Dak., and Stella J., a graduate of Cedar Valley Seminary in 1883. Mr. Rice came to Osage in 1858, remaining but a short time, and then removed to St. Ansgar, where he taught school for two years. In 1861 he moved to Mitchell, where he engaged in the mercantile trade, but in 1877 he returned to Osage, where he still resides. In politics Mr. Rice works and votes with the republican party.

C. T. Granger was elected superintendent in October, 1861. In September, 1862, he resigned the office to go into the army.

T. M. Atherton was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served out the balance of Mr. Granger's term.

In October, 1863, Rev. Alva Bush was elected superintendent of schools. He was re-elected in 1865 and in 1867, serving six years. The following is from an Osage paper:

"On June 23, 1881, the citizens of Osage and vicinity were greatly surprised and shocked to hear that Prof. Bush had received a shock of paralysis, the night before, from which it was thought he could not recover, and many were the anxious inquiries made as to his condition. Thursday evening he, accompanied by his wife and

Mrs. T. O. Brown, went out to the residence of Henry Drake to attend some festivities, and on their return, the night being very dark, the professor thought he had got outside of the road, and upon his saying something about it, Mrs. Bush thought he had better get out and see if they were right. He did so, but after getting out of the carriage he seemed to become bewildered and said he did not know where he was. Mrs. Bush then got out and the professor complained that he was dizzy and asked Mrs. Bush to go for help. In the darkness she supposed they had turned about and were headed towards Mr. Drake. She went in the opposite direction and the first house she came to was Mrs. Brown's, where she procured help and returned to where she had left the professor and Mrs. Brown. Shortly after Mrs. Bush left, the professor fell down and lay so motionless that Mrs. Brown thought him dead, but he soon began to struggle and breathe very hard. He was at once taken to Mrs. Brown's, where medical aid was summoned and the next morning was brought to his home, where he lingered until Sunday evening, when he quietly passed away.

Rev. Alva Bush, A. M., L. L. D., was born in Busti, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1830. He was gently led to the Savior, as he himself said, by an affectionate Christian mother while he was yet a boy, and his noble life has been spent in the service of God. April 28, 1853, he was married at Jamestown, N. Y., to Eliza J. Moore, who with six children survive him. His school life was passed mainly in Jamestown Academy, N. Y., and in Burlington University, Iowa. In 1868 he

received the honorary degree of A. M., from Chicago University, and, in 1880, the degree of L. L. D., from the University of Des Moines. In early life he engaged in teaching; first in New York and then in this State. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Strawberry Point, November, 1859. He afterwards moved to Fayette and presided over the Baptist Church there, and for a short time was instructor in the Upper Iowa University. In 1863 he came to Osage and organized the Cedar Valley Seminary, where for eighteen years he labored and toiled patiently and successfully, and impressed his spirit and character upon hundreds of young men and women who have been his pupils, who are now scattered far and wide engaged in various active callings of life. For eight years he was pastor of the Baptist Church in Osage, and ten years more a highly respected member. He was greatly beloved by the Church of which he was so long pastor, by the students of the seminary, and very highly esteemed by the people of his denomination, and by Christian people in the county generally."

In October, 1869, the candidates for county superintendent were: M. M. Browne and Miss S. C. Addington. Each received 633 votes, and upon casting lots Miss Addington was successful, and was declared elected.

In 1871 H. F. Miller was elected school superintendent. He was a lawyer living in Mitchell.

I. F. Winnek, of Osage, succeeded Mr. Miller by the election of 1873. He served two years.

G. D. Pattengil was elected superintendent of schools in October, 1875, and was re-elected in 1877. Before the expiration of his second term he resigned the office.

J. F. Clyde was elected to fill the vacancy, in October, 1879, and served out the balance of the term.

In October, 1879, E. M. Rands was elected for the full term and two years later was re-elected, serving four years. Mr. Rands made a faithful and efficient officer.

In 1883 George Chandler was elected superintendent of schools. His term will begin Jan. 1, 1884.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

The progress of Mitchell county is nowhere better illustrated than in connection with educational interests. In the early days good schools were like "angels' visits—few and far between;" and it was considered very fortunate, indeed, if an opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. A person competent to teach the three branches, commonly and sarcastically spoken of as "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," could seldom be obtained. Some of the scattered settlements could not afford to employ a teacher, and were therefore compelled to do without, or send their children across the prairie or through the timber to some more fortunate settlement, where a school was in operation. Many instances have been brought to the notice of the historian where children have been sent a distance of four to six miles, walking the entire distance morning and evening of each day, that they might avail themselves of the opportuni-

ty of acquiring knowledge and fitting themselves for the duties of life. How different now! In every township there are from seven to nine schools in successful operation; competent teachers are employed, many of whom have spent years in fitting themselves for their vocation, and who make teaching a profession by preparing themselves as thoroughly for this work as the lawyer, doctor or divine.

In those days a log house or shanty probably 10x12 feet in size, was erected on some of the old settlers' land. Often these huts had but one window, a small doorway cut through the logs or boards at the most convenient place, while the furniture consisted of slab seats for the scholars and a three legged stool and a hazel or hickory rod for the teacher. As for books, but few were needed; the less the better, as the teacher could get along the more readily.

The school statistics of the county are a profitable study; and many items are here presented which will show more conclusively and accurately the standing of the county in this respect than anything the historian could write regarding it.

In 1870 there were sixty-eight sub-districts in Mitchell county, one graded school, and seventy-six schools in all. There were 3,361 persons in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one; 2,394 of whom were enrolled as pupils in the schools, and 1,492 actually in attendance. There were 121 teachers employed; thirty-two males, and eighty-nine females; the average compensation per week to male teachers was \$8.57; females \$5.63. The average cost of tuition of each scholar per week was 25 cents. There were sixty-

nine school houses in the county, of which twelve were brick; six stone; forty-seven frame and four log; the total value being \$49,110. There were forty-five volumes in the school libraries, and the total value of the apparatus was \$812. The total amount paid teachers during the year was \$14,443.64. The total amount paid during the year for building school houses was \$8590. During the year there were sixty-one applicants for certificates examined; two received premium certificates; eleven first grade; fifteen second grade for one year; twenty six second grade for less than one year; total fifty-four.

Ten years later—in 1880—there were 115 schools in the county. This number was divided into ninety-three sub-districts and forty-six independent districts; ninety-three were ungraded, twenty-two rooms in the graded schools. There were 196 teachers employed, sixty-one males and 135 females. The average compensation of males per month was \$30.67; females \$24.66. There were 4,781 persons in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one; 3,514 of these were enrolled as pupils in the schools and 2,256 were in actual attendance. The actual cost of tuition per month for each pupil was \$1.41. There were ninety-nine school houses in the county; eighty-seven frame, eight brick, two log and two stone. The total value of the school buildings was \$83,205. The value of the apparatus was \$1,989. The total amount paid during the year for school houses and sites was \$3,437.50; for rent and repairs, \$1,398.94; amount paid teachers during year, \$24,210. During the year there were 191 applicants for certificates examined; thirty-three males,

158 females. There were 135 certificates issued; twenty were first grade; fifty-eight were second grade, and fifty-seven third grade.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

On the 19th of March, 1874, a law was enacted by the General Assembly establishing normal institutes. The county superintendents were required to hold each year a normal institute at some convenient point in each of the various counties, for the drill of those who were or who intended to teach. The object or design of this, was, and is, to furnish teachers an opportunity to review and enlarge their knowledge of the branches to be taught, to acquaint themselves with improved methods of teaching, to awaken an increased desire for self-improvement in knowledge, skill and power to control others, and to give them more confidence and ability in managing the affairs of the school. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to such gatherings, the institute fund was created, to which the State annually pays \$50 and the balance is made up of the one dollar examination

fees paid to the county superintendent, and the fees of \$1 charged to each member who attends the institute. In addition to this the board of supervisors are authorized to appropriate funds as they deem necessary for the further support of the institute. The fund is under the exclusive control of the county superintendent.

The first regular normal institute in Mitchell county was held at Osage, in 1875, commencing September 6, and continuing for three weeks. The total attendance was ninety-four, thirteen males and eighty-one females. Rev. A. Bush was conductor, and W. R. Edwards, Jennie Kelly and W. Messingham, were assistant instructors. The lecturers were: W. R. Edwards, A. Bush and S. A. Foster. The total receipts to the fund for this institute were \$398; the total expense of the session \$298; leaving a balance of \$100.

Since that time an institute has been held each year, with marked and growing success. Their effect has been plainly visible in elevating the character of the schools of Mitchell county.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COURTS OF MITCHELL COUNTY.

Man is an imperfect being, and as such requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, he gave laws for their observance, with pen-

alties attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving the Egyptian land, were given the "ten commandments," the principles underlying which have probably been the basis of all laws

from that time to the present day. The existence of laws necessarily implies the existence of courts, wherein all questions of the law can be determined. This fact being determined, the framers of the State constitution instituted certain courts of justice with well defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained

DISTRICT COURT.

When Mitchell county was organized, in 1854, it became a part of the tenth judicial district. This district was originally composed of the counties of Appanoose, Boone, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Fremont, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Page, Polk, Ringgold, Story, Taylor, Warren and Wayne. In February, 1851, the counties of Fremont, Page, Ringgold and Taylor were made a part of the new sixth district. On the 20th of the same month the counties of Bancroft, (now part of Kossuth), Emmet, Fox, (now Calhoun), Greene, Guthrie, Hancock, Hardin, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Risley, (now Hamilton), Winnebago, Wright and Yell, (now Webster), were added to the district. On the 9th of February, 1853, the ninth district was taken from the fifth, and Guthrie county was added to the sixth district; at the same time the district was increased by the addition of Mitchell, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy and Worth counties. In 1855 the counties of Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Mitchell and Worth, were made a part of the new tenth district. On the 9th of December, 1856, the counties of Dallas, Jasper, Marion and

Polk were attached to the new eleventh district. In the same year, by act approved Jan. 27, 1857, the thirteenth district was formed out of a portion of the fifth. Guthrie county was re-attached to the fifth Feb. 26, 1857. On the 24th of February, 1858, Webster county was detached and annexed to the thirteenth district. When the district was abolished by the constitution adopted in 1858, it consisted of the counties of Boone, Calhoun, Emmet, Greene, Guthrie, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas and Winnebago.

Cave J. McFarland, of Boone county, was judge of the fifth district, while Mitchell county was a part of it.

In 1855 the tenth judicial district was created composed of the counties of Mitchell, Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Winneshieck and Worth. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, was elected judge of this district in April, 1855, and served until the new constitution went into operation.

The first term of the district court for Mitchell county convened at the court house in Osage on the 22d of June, 1857. Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, judge of the tenth judicial district, was on the bench.

The first matter to claim the attention of the court was the application of William H. Sawyer, to be admitted to the bar. The judge being satisfied that he had the requisite qualifications, issued Mr. Sawyer a certificate. At the same term, D. G. Frisbie, Isaac B. Parker, Harrison P. Nelson, John G. Patterson, Sumner B. Chase and John W. McGraw, were each admitted to the bar. Peter Gunderson, Gulbrand Oleson, Andrew Erickson, Erick

Wilson and John Beecher all filed declarations of citizenship

Sumner B. Chase was appointed special master in chancery by the judge.

The first case to come before the court was entitled *O. P. Harwood vs. D. W. Poindexter*. It was settled.

The first State case was in regard to seizing liquor for illegal sale, and arresting the vendor. It was entitled *State of Iowa vs. Alanson Bars*. After hearing the arguments of counsel, Judge Murdock decided that the judgment of the justice court below be reversed, and that the defendant have judgment for his costs, and it was further ordered by the court that the liquor seized in the case be returned to the defendant.

Elias H. Williams, of Clayton county, succeeded Samuel Murdock, as judge of the tenth judicial district. He was elected in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1862. Mr. Williams was considered one of the best judges who has ever presided over the district; stern and decisive; a man of few words, yet versed in law and always trying to mete out strict justice in all cases that came before him.

On the 4th of July, 1864, the twelfth judicial district was created, and comprised the counties of Mitchell, Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Winnebago and Worth. The counties composing the district, however, remained connected with their former districts, the tenth and eleventh, for the purpose of holding court, until January, 1865. On the 8th of November, 1864, William B. Fairfield, of Floyd county, was elected district judge and John E. Burke, of Waverly, district attorney. Judge Fairfield was re-

elected in 1868, and I. W. Card, of Mason City, was elected district attorney. Judge Fairfield was a native of New York, but came west at an early day and located at Charles City, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was a man of commanding appearance, with noble open countenance, and was a great deal more genial and unreserved than judges usually are. He had a thorough education, was well read, and had a complete understanding of his profession, although he was at the same time a man who liked to take matters easy. In 1870 he resigned his position as judge and engaged in the banking business at Charles City, where he died several years ago.

Upon the resignation of Judge Fairfield, George W. Ruddick, of Waverly, who had been serving as circuit judge, was appointed district judge by the governor. He has since been elected, and re-elected his own successor and is the present incumbent.

Hon. George W. Ruddick was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 13, 1835. Until fourteen years of age he remained at home upon his father's farm, his time being spent alternately at work and in attendance upon the district school. On leaving home he went to Chester, Ohio, where he attended a seminary for one year. He then went to Kingsville, Ohio, where he remained two years, then removed to Monticello, N. Y. After remaining in Monticello one year, he entered the law office of A. C. Niven, reading law with him two years and a half. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in April, 1856. He was then admitted to the bar. In July, 1856,

he started west and in August arrived at Waverly, where he located and began the practice of law. He still makes Waverly his home. Judge Ruddick makes a good presiding officer.

In 1876 John B. Cleland, of Usage, was elected district attorney and in 1880, he was re-elected. Mr. Cleland is among the best lawyers in northern Iowa, and fills the position he occupies with credit to himself and satisfaction to the entire district.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868, circuit courts were established in this State, and each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, and every four years thereafter, a circuit judge was to be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county in the circuits. By this act the office of county judge was abolished, and all business pertaining to that office was transferred to the circuit court, which was to have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts, and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases.

Mitchell county, together with Worth, Winnebago, Hancock and Cerro Gordo counties, constituted the second circuit of the twelfth judicial district. In 1872 the two circuits were consolidated and the whole district made to comprise one circuit.

Hon. H. N. Brockway, of Hancock county, was the first judge of this circuit,

being elected in 1868. He served until 1872, when the consolidation of circuits took place.

The first term of circuit court for Mitchell county convened at the court house in Mitchell on the 1st of February, 1869. Hon. H. N. Brockway, judge of the second circuit of the twelfth judicial district, was on the bench.

The first case to come before the court was *A. Hitchcock & Co. versus C. K. Marlin*. It was an action on a promissory note.

Robert G. Reiniger, of Charles City, succeeded H. N. Brockway as circuit judge upon the consolidation of the circuits. He has been re-elected his own successor at the expiration of each term, and is the present circuit judge. R. G. Reiniger is a native of Seneca Co., Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He received a good education, attending the Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, for several years, pursuing miscellaneous studies. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in his native county, and in 1857 came west, locating at Charles City, where he still lives. Mr. Reiniger is a man of much intellectual worth; a gentleman in every sense of the word, and a thoroughly posted and educated lawyer. He has given better satisfaction on the bench than any judge in this part of the State.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the General Assembly, county courts were established and the office of county judge created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were the offices of county commissioners; the duties of the commissioners and probate judge devolv-

ing upon the county judge. The county of Mitchell, not being organized until 1854, had no probate judges or county commissioners. The first county judge was Dr. A. H. Moore, one of the earliest settlers of the county. Upon him devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the county, dividing it into townships, and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of county government. Judge Moore's successors

were, Arad Hitchcock, Orin Faville, S. A. Clyde and A. S. Faville.

During 1861 the offices of county supervisors were created, which relieved the county judge of much of the business which had previously devolved upon him. In the chapter under the title of National, State and County Representation, this office is treated in detail, and personal sketches of many of the judges will be found.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BAR OF MITCHELL COUNTY.

There is no class or profession which has more influence in social and political matters than the bar. Even the press, which wields a mighty power among the masses, does not surpass it, as matters treated by them are generally local and varying. The pulpit, a great worker of good, is more devoted to the moral and spiritual welfare of man. But the profession of law embraces all under one grand aim. Upon the few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to relieve the wants and to meet the desires of all alike. The grand object of law is equal justice to all, not technicality; although the latter must be strictly adhered to, to preserve the supremacy of law. The laws are formed, as exigencies arise demanding them, by the representatives of the people. Change is necessary. The wants

of the people of to-day, and the lawful restraints to be thrown around us of the present age, differ from those of past years. They are either too lenient or too severe, in one case to be strengthened in the other, modified. The business of the lawyer does not call upon him to form laws, but it lies with him to interpret them, and to make their application to the daily wants of men. Every matter of importance, every question of weight, among all classes and grades, come before him in one form or another for discussion. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day, posted upon all matters pertaining to the age in which he lives. His capital is his ability and individuality, and he cannot bequeath them to his successors. They die with him, or live in the memory of his deeds and sayings.

In early days, business was not so great in extent as to occupy the full time of the lawyer. Suits were not so numerous or remunerative as to afford him a comfortable living for himself and family, and often other occupations had to be taken in connection to swell the slender income. As a rule, the lawyer became a politician, and more of the prominent lawyers of those days went to Congress and the State Legislature than at present. The people demanded their services, and they were glad to accommodate the people. To-day the profession stands at the head, almost, of all others, and the good lawyer must always be prominent, as he is one of the forces that move, control and protect society.

In this chapter, as far as possible, are given sketches of every attorney who has practiced in Mitchell county. In some cases the sketches are short, but all is given that could be obtained from the material accessible.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

Among those who have practiced law in Mitchell county, who have died, quit practice, or moved away, are: O. P. Harwood, J. C. Bishop, J. B. Shipman, S. Barbour, A. K. Eaton, D. W. Poindexter, C. T. Granger, T. M. Atherton, J. W. Van Orman, J. E. Bishop, C. A. Ebert, W. H. Redfield, H. T. Alling, H. T. Sawyer, H. P. Nelson, T. D. Pooler, Mr. Benedict, H. F. Miller, Stephen Henderson, S. B. Chase, J. B. Parker, Col. Jenkins and N. L. Rood.

D. W. Poindexter commenced the practice of law in Mitchell in 1854. He was a native of the New England States. After two or three years' of practice at

Mitchell, owing to the fact that it was not a financial success, he removed to Charles City, where he remained two years. At the end of this time he returned to Mitchell, remaining there until 1871, when he again changed his base of operations, removing to Osage. He continued the practice of law with good success in Osage until the spring of 1883, when he went to Dakota. Mr. Poindexter is referred to as being a man of good legal ability, unassuming, generous, and a man of good character.

O. P. Harwood came to Osage in 1855, and opened a law office. He was originally from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., his native State, and directly from Charles City, Iowa. Mr. Harwood continued alone in practice until some time in 1858, when he entered partnership with Cyrus Foreman, which partnership was maintained until 1865. He then removed to Floyd county, this State, and subsequently to Fargo, Dak., where he died in 1878. Mr. Harwood had a good legal mind; was benevolent, and entered actively in all public enterprises. His widow and son still live in Fargo, Dak.

J. C. Bishop came from Centerville, St. Joseph Co., Mich., in 1856, and located at Osage. He studied law in New York; was there admitted to the bar, and practiced for a number of years in Michigan before coming to Iowa. On coming here he opened an office, and was for a time in partnership with J. B. Shipman, also with J. W. Van Orman. He left the county in 1859. Mr. Bishop was a man of fine legal ability and worked up quite a large practice while here.

In 1856 the legal profession of Mitchell county received an addition in the person of John B. Shipman, a young man from St. Joseph Co., Mich. Mr. Shipman at once opened an office in Osage. He was not a graduate, but was well up in his profession, and while here built up a fair practice, being for a time in partnership with John C. Bishop. Mr. Shipman remained here for about a year, then returned to Michigan, and has since been elected judge of circuit court in the southern part of that State.

J. W. Van Orman located at Osage for the purpose of practicing law, in 1856. He remained about one year, then went to McGregor, Iowa, where he engaged in practice. For a short time during his stay in Iowa he was in partnership with J. C. Bishop.

A. K. Eaton came to Osage in July, 1856, as receiver in the United States land office, which had been moved to Osage. He held that position until 1858. He is the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Vois) Eaton, and was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., Dec. 1, 1813. He resided on a farm and received a good education at an academy. In 1836 he went to Fayette Co., Ohio, and in 1839 married Sarah Ann McArthur, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy, its mother dying in June, 1840. He then removed to Randolph Co., Ind., and was again married, to Sarah Jarnigin, by which union he had four children, two only are living—Willard L. and Sumner Franklin. In August, 1846, he removed to Delaware Co., Iowa, where he built the second cabin on the town plat of Delhi, and located a farm, remaining until 1855, when he was

appointed receiver in the land office at Decorah, where he lived until the removal of the office to Osage. Mr. Eaton has been a life-long democrat. While in Indiana he was elected the first county auditor of Randolph county. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. After removing to Iowa he served four years in the legislature, and held the offices of probate judge, prosecuting attorney and county judge of Delaware county. He was also the first mayor of Delhi, Iowa. Mr. Eaton has always been an active business man, and takes a deep interest in educational matters.

Sylvester Barbour, a young lawyer from Connecticut, located in Osage in 1856. He engaged in practice and remained until the fall of 1860, when he returned to Hartford, Conn. Mr. Barbour was well read in law, but was not adapted to western practice. He had been educated in eastern schools, acquiring eastern ideas of practice that were not applicable to this new country. However, he had a fair practice and made friends. He is now practicing in Hartford, Conn., and is doing well.

H. P. Nelson came here from Wisconsin in 1856, and located at West Mitchell, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1862 or 1863. Mr. Nelson was possessed of a good deal of natural ability, but was by no means an educated man. He was a fair lawyer and was well thought of. His business was not large and at his death he was far from being a rich man. He was a man of weak constitution and was almost continually in ill health. His body lies buried in an unknown grave near McGregor. It was first

buried at West Mitchell, but was disinterred for the purpose of taking it to Wisconsin. It was taken as far as McGregor, when the railroad company refused to carry it further except on certain conditions, so the body was put into a grave in the side of a hill near that city. Judge Taville, of Mitchell county, some years later marked the grave by putting up a slab inscribed with Masonic emblems.

Charles T. Granger was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1835. He removed with his parents to Ohio when he was a small child, and was brought up near Cleveland and in that city till the age of thirteen. He then removed to McHenry Co., Ill., where he remained until twenty years of age, and was there married to Sarah H. Warner, of Antioch, Ill. In November, 1854, he came west to Allamakee Co., Iowa, and taught school that winter, returning to Lake Co., Ill., in August, 1855. He remained there, attending school, teaching and reading law, as he had opportunity, till 1860. In March, 1860, he returned to Waukon, Allamakee Co., Iowa, and entered the law office of Hatch & Wilber, and in October, 1860, was admitted to practice at a term of district court, Judge E. H. Williams, presiding. In October, 1860, he located in Mitchell Co., Iowa, and in 1861 was elected county superintendent of schools. Mr. Granger aided in recruiting a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen captain. The company was organized as company K, 27th Iowa Infantry, and Capt. Granger served till the close of the war, doing good and faithful service for his country. In November, 1865, he entered into partnership in the practice of law with his

former preceptor, Hon. L. O. Hatch, of Waukon, Iowa, and continued three years, during which time Mr. Hatch was elected district attorney for the tenth judicial district, and served two years, resigning Jan. 1, 1869, when Judge Granger was appointed by Gov. Merrill in his stead. Judge Granger served out the appointment, was then elected for one year, and re-elected for the full term of four years, without opposition, in 1872. In the fall of 1874 he was the nominee of the republican party for Congress, but was beaten by fifty-nine votes. Mrs. Granger died in Mitchell Co., Iowa, on June 2, 1862. He was married to his second wife, formerly Anna Maxwell, of Waukon, April 15, 1868, and by this marriage has two children.

Mr. Benedict came to Mitchell county from New York State in 1851, and engaged in the practice of law at Osage for about three years, during part of which time he was in partnership with D. G. Frisbee. He then returned to New York, and, after a short stay there, went to Wisconsin. He is now located in Rochester, Minn. Mr. Benedict was a young man of much promise and was well adapted to his profession.

Another who practiced law at Osage was J. E. Bishop, who came to the county with his parents in 1856. He studied law with Cyrus Foreman from 1868 until 1875, being admitted to practice in 1872. In 1875 he entered partnership with M. M. Browne, continuing in this relation until the fall of 1882, when he went to Fargo, Dak., where he is now engaged in practicing his profession.

In 1878 the number of lawyers in Mitchell county was increased by the arrival of C. A. Ebert, who located at Mitchell, and opened an office. Mr. Ebert was of German descent, was well educated, and had been at one time superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin. He remained at Mitchell until 1883, and then removed to Minneapolis.

H. T. Alling came to Osage in 1880. He remained until 1882, then went to Fargo, where he is meeting with good success. He was a graduate of the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Henry F. Miller came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, with J. B. Cleland in 1871, and went into the law office of Z. C. Lindsley at West Mitchell. After a short time he was admitted to the bar and began practice, remaining at West Mitchell until in 1876, when he removed to Fargo, Dak. He was a first rate lawyer, and is doing a good business in his new home.

Nelson L. Rood was born in LaSalle Co., Ill., June 14, 1840. He attended the Fowler Institute, at Newark, Ill.; Mount Morris Seminary, in Ogle county, same State; and spent two years in the preparatory department, and three years in Beloit, Wis. He then entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., from which he graduated in 1864, and soon after entered the law department of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1866. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar at Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa, and in 1869 was admitted to practice before the supreme court. He practiced at Osage for about five years, after being admitted, and then,

having large landed interests in Lincoln township, this county, he concluded to retire from the practice of his profession and engage in farming. He has a fine farm and residence in Lincoln township, where he is now living. Mr. Rood was married Oct. 11, 1866, to Mary A. Merrill, a graduate of Cedar Valley Seminary and a teacher in the public schools of Osage. They have five children:—Lancelot C., Gail, Ellen, Edward and Mary A.

S. B. Chase, T. B. Parker and Col. Jenkins were admitted to the bar but never were in active practice.

THE BAR IN 1883.

In 1883 the legal profession was represented in Mitchell county by Cyrus Foreman, M. M. Browne, W. L. Eaton, John B. Cleland, Zenas C. Lindsley, Fred Sheldon, Florence Vanderpoel, F. F. Coffin, J. H. Sweney, J. Clyde and F. Forbes.

Cyrus Foreman became a resident of Osage in April, 1857. He is a native of Wayne Co., Ohio, born Jan. 2, 1824. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Johnston) Foreman. The latter died in Michigan, in 1868. By a former marriage John Foreman had one son, Enos, who was editor of the *Wooster Republican* for twenty years. John Foreman, in the winter of 1829 or 1830, moved to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1847. Cyrus, his son, was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He afterwards commenced a course at Ann Arbor but on account of failing health was compelled to abandon it. Sometime after this he took an academic course at Kalamazoo, Mich. His father dying about this time,

and he being the eldest son at home, was called to settle up the estate. He afterwards taught school about two years, then entered the law office of Chester Gurney, where he spent four years. In 1857 he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where soon after he was appointed clerk of the court to fill a vacancy. In June, 1858, he was admitted to the bar to practice in all the courts of Iowa. The same year he entered into a law partnership with O. P. Howard, which he continued about four years. Mr. Foreman is one of the oldest practicing attorneys in the northwest. He has a large practice, is widely known as an able and successful lawyer, and by close attention to business he has accumulated a competency. He was married in St. Joseph Co., Mich., in 1853, to Sarah A. Bishop, a daughter of Smith Bishop, of Columbia Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman were the parents of four children, two of whom are living—Elizabeth A. and Grace. Mrs. Foreman died in 1876, leaving a husband and two daughters to mourn her loss. She was very highly esteemed by all who knew her. Though not a professed Christian, she was always ready to do her part in everything that pertained to the good of humanity. Mr. Foreman is a Knight Templar, having been a member of that order for many years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He has always been a democrat in politics, and being in a strong republican district, he has never held any office outside of the county. Many of his republican friends have tried to convert him from his democratic ways, knowing that by a change of political faith he could secure any office in the district he might desire. In 1876 he was a

candidate for member of Congress from the fourth district against N. C. Deering. He has never been before the people but what he ran ahead of his ticket. In 1878 Mr. Foreman was appointed by the governor a member of the board of commissioners for the erection of the new capitol building at Des Moines.

Milton M. Browne is one of the prominent attorneys at Osage, to which place he came and began the practice of law in 1865. His parents were Moses and Sophia (Abbott) Browne, of Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he was born Jan. 12, 1835, his father dying there when he was but a year old. Six years later his mother married Amos McIntyre, with whom he lived and was well educated, attending Genesee and Wyoming Seminaries, and Cary Collegiate Institute, preparatory to entering college. In 1857 he entered Dartmouth College and graduated in 1861, after which he entered the law office of Wakeman & Bryant, a prominent law firm at Batavia, N. Y., where he remained two years, then emigrated to Fond du Lac, Wis., and was admitted to the bar in 1863. He accepted a school as principal the following year, and in the fall of 1864 came to Mitchell, Iowa. In 1865 he commenced the practice of his profession in Osage. In 1876 he formed a partnership with J. E. Bishop, which was dissolved in the spring of 1882. In June, 1878, he received the degree of A. M. He was married in 1865 to Mary P., a daughter of Anson Higby, of Batavia, N. Y., born in 1840. They have been blessed with one child—Galon H.

John B. Cleland, district attorney of the twelfth judicial district of Iowa, came to Mitchell county in 1871. He is a native

of Rock Co., Wis., born in a pre-emption shanty, July 15, 1848. His parents were James and Isabella (Bryson) Cleland, who came to Wisconsin in 1845, when the country was an unbroken wilderness. Here the father still resides, the mother having died in 1879. John B. spent his early life on his father's farm, receiving his first lessons at his mother's knee. He also enjoyed the meager opportunities of the common school until he was twelve years of age, then attended a select school at Janesville taught by Prof. Spaulding. He also went to a boarding school conducted by Prof. Turner. Here he spent two years but his health failing he was obliged to abandon school for some time. In 1867 he entered Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis., where he remained until 1869. He then turned his attention to the study of law, entering the law office of Cassody & Merrill, where he spent a few months. In the fall of 1869 he entered the law department of the State University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated on the 29th of March, 1871, and was admitted, by virtue of his diploma, to practice in all the courts of Michigan. He at once returned to Janesville, Wis., where he entered the office of Pease & Ruger, remaining there only a short time. In July, 1871, in company with H. F. Miller, now of Fargo, Dak., he left Janesville and came to West Mitchell, Mitchell Co., Iowa, but in August of the same year he settled at Osage, entering the office of D. W. Poindexter and shortly after forming a partnership with him, which continued until 1873. In February, 1874, he formed his present partnership with W. L. Easton. In 1876 Mr. Cleland was elected district attorney for

the twelfth judicial district of Iowa, and was re-elected in 1880, which office he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a Knight Templar and also a member of the I. O. O. F. In February, 1874, he was married to Ellen J. Cory, of Rock Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Cleland have four children—Laura J., Bessie L., Earl J. and Mattie E.

W. L. Eaton, of the firm of Cleland & Eaton, was born at Delhi, Delaware Co., Iowa, Oct. 13, 1848, and is the son of A. K. and Sarah Eaton. His parents moved to Osage when he was seven years of age. He graduated at the Cedar Valley Seminary, also graduating in the law department of the Iowa State University in 1872, and two years later formed a partnership with Mr. Cleland. In 1877 he was appointed United States commissioner, which office he still retains. He was married Sept. 7, 1874, to Laura R. Annis. They have one child—Ivan W. He is a member of the Masonic order, a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Zenas C. Lindsley settled in Mitchell, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1871, and removed to Osage in 1877, where he still resides. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 5, 1824. He is the son of Benjamin Lindsley. His mother died when he was a mere child by being frightened by an Indian. While the family resided in Medina Co., Ohio, they were surrounded by Indians who frequently visited their house. One night, when Mr. Lindsley was from home, an Indian came to the house and entered it while Mrs. Lindsley was asleep in bed. On waking, she saw the Indian standing at the foot of the bed. She was so frightened she was unable to move and lay

there in that helpless condition all night. The shock was so severe that she never recovered. Zenas C. was a graduate at Norwalk Seminary and attended Hudson College one year. In 1848 he was married in Medina Co., Ohio, to Louisa C. Castle, daughter of Judge Charles Castle. By this marriage they have had six children, four of whom are living—Fannie A., Harriet H., Mary B. and Zenas C. In 1851 Mr. Lindsley emigrated to Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he was admitted to the bar. In politics he is a republican and has held several local offices. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Mitchell, Iowa. For three years during the war Mr. Lindsley was provost marshal in Jefferson Co., Wis., and was also appointed by Gov. Lewis, of that State, as one of the commissioners to look after wounded soldiers in hospitals and see that they were cared for.

L. M. Ryce was born in West Milton, Crittenden Co., V., Oct. 18, 1839. He received a good academic education, and afterwards took a collegiate course at Hampshire College. In 1860 he read law in the office of George F. Edmunds. In 1861 he came to Waupun, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he entered the law office of John Ware and was subsequently admitted to the bar, Hon. David Taylor, then presiding circuit judge. He entered upon the practice of law at Waupun. In 1870 he came to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1871 he was married to Elizabeth Inley, daughter of Francis and Mary Inley.

Fred Sheldon located in Osage in 1874. He was born in Walworth Co., Wis., Aug. 17, 1849, being the son of Thomas R. and Mary (Eldrich) Sheldon. The father was

a native of Schenectady, N. Y. In 1841 he removed with his family to Kenosha, Wis., where he engaged in the grocery business. Frederick remained with his parents until fifteen years of age when he went to Chicago, where he was employed as clerk, after which he attended the Chicago University three years, when he went to Milwaukee and entered the office of L. J. Merrick, remaining one year, then he entered the office of J. V. V. Platt, after which he attended the law department of the State University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1874. Soon after which he came to Iowa, settling in Osage and prosecuting his profession. He is a lawyer of fine ability. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. Mr. Sheldon was married at Glenwood, Minn., Sept. 25, 1883, to Hattie E. Loomis.

Col. J. H. Sweney has been a resident of Mitchell county since 1855. He is by profession a lawyer, and was for a time connected with the Mitchell County Bank, being one of its founders. He was born in Warren Co., Penn., Oct. 2, 1845, being the son of Hugh and Esther A. Sweney. When he was nine years of age his parents emigrated to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where they endured the hardships of pioneer life. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 27th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company K, participating in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, siege of Mobile and others. He was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865, at the age of nineteen, with rank of sergeant, after which he returned to Mitchell county. He graduated from the

law department of the Iowa State University, and in 1881 began the practice of law in Osage, where he has since lived. In 1880 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 6th regiment, Iowa National Guards. He is a Knight Templar. He was married in 1867 to Charlotte, daughter of E. C. Johnson. They have one child living—Galil. In 1883 Mr. Sweney was nominated by the republican party in the forty-first senatorial district, composed of the counties of Howard, Mitchell and Worth, as its candidate for State Senator, and after the hottest campaign ever known in this locality, he was elected over his opponent, Hon. Cyrus Foreman (democrat), by about 700 majority.

F. A. Vanderpoel, of Mitchell, is a son of C. C. Vanderpoel, one of the old settlers of the county. F. A. was born in Sauk Co., Wis. In 1856 he came with his parents to West Mitchell, where he grew to manhood. After leaving the common schools he attended the State University at Iowa City, graduating in 1880 and receiving the degree of A. B. He then returned home and worked in his father's mill for two years, after which he returned to the university and attended the law department, graduating in June, 1883, as L. L. B. Returning to West Mitchell, he engaged in the practice of law, which he still pursues. Mr. Vanderpoel is a hard student and has a good prospect for standing high in the profession.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mitchell county is acknowledged as being among the best and most prosperous agricultural counties in Iowa. Its people are awake and keep step with the progressive march of the times in all that pertains to a civilization of happiness, industry and culture. Its future possibilities may be set high among the cluster of its hundred sisters, a star of pride to the noble State. The early pioneers did not come loaded with wealth, and, in fact, few had more than enough to barely get settled upon their lands; but they came with that which was, in those days, equal to it—training in

agricultural pursuits, brawny hands that were able and not ashamed to do hard work, and, in connection with industrious habits, the energy and determination to win success. The country was new, and there was no alternative but that success must be wrought from the soil, which was their only wealth and their only hope. And, in spite of all the obstacles and inconveniences to be encountered, success has attended their efforts, and the transformation from the primitive to the present comfortable condition of things accomplished. Nor is the end yet reached, but

the county still has a mine of agricultural wealth yet undeveloped, which, as years roll on, will grow more and more valuable, and when years of cultivated maturity shall dawn to transform the yet unsubdued prairie to waving fields of growing grain, Mitchell county will occupy a place among the foremost ranks of Iowa's banner counties.

Early in the development of this country, wheat was the main product, and for a number of years excellent crops were raised with scarcely a failure. At the present time it has partially given up its former place to other cereals, while the farmers find many other avenues at which to devote their time and energies. The general theory—or it might be more properly said—it is known in a general way, that the wheat belt has been traveling westward ever since it was first started at Plymouth, Mass., when the pilgrim fathers landed there over 260 years ago. At first it moved on its westward march, not in a very rapid way, until fifty years ago the valley of the Genesee, in New York, was the great wheat raising region. But, when Michigan, Illinois and Iowa were opened up for cultivation, the wheat growing center began its Kangaroo jumps toward the setting sun, and Iowa was for years its resting place; but how long it will be before its now receding line will pass clear beyond the confines of Iowa and land in Dakota and Nebraska, time alone can determine. The gradual increase in stock raising has placed corn in the front rank at present. Flax of late years has been raised quite extensively. Rye, barley and all the cereals common to this latitude do well, and vegetables and small fruits

grow abundantly where well cultivated. It was formerly thought that apples could not be successfully raised here, but the county now has many fine and thrifty orchards which have proven the matter quite to the contrary, and have punctured this fallacy. About one-half of the area of the county is under a good state of cultivation.

The following items of statistics of values throughout the county will prove to be of interest :

In 1866, in Mitchell county, there were 10,380 acres seeded to spring wheat, and the yield was 142,346 bushels; 5,261 acres of oats, yielding 162,531 bushels; 4,717 acres of corn, yielding 98,659 bushels; eight acres of rye, yielding 75 bushels; 529 acres of barley, yielding 12,104 bushels; eighty-three acres of sorghum, yielding 4,892 gallons of syrup; 710 acres of Hungarian grass, yielding 1,884 tons of hay; 547 acres of tame grass, yielding 818 tons of hay. There were 12,501 tons of wild hay mown; and 128 bushels of grass seed gathered. There were 387 acres planted to Irish potatoes, yielding 38,838 bushels; 507 bushels of sweet potatoes being raised; two acres of flax, yielding 5 bushels; eighty-five acres were in other crops; there were 398 fruit trees in bearing; 8,355 not in bearing; 25 pounds of grapes were raised; 291 gallons of wine made; 467 pounds of hops raised; 815 pounds of tobacco; 340 hives of bees, yielding 2,532 pounds of honey and 133 pounds of beeswax.

As to stock, in 1866 there were 3,788 hogs in the county; 6,899 cattle; 2,641 milch cows, yielding 176,976 pounds of butter, and 14,029 pounds of cheese; 276

work oxen ; 5,008 sheep, yielding 14,485 pounds of wool ; 2,438 horses ; 51 mules and asses.

The average yield per acre of the various crops was as follows : Spring wheat, 13.71 bushels ; oats, 30.89 ; corn, 20.91 ; rye, 9.37 ; barley, 22.88 ; potatoes, 100.36 ; syrups from sorghum, 58.94 gallons ; pounds of wool per sheep, 2.89.

The total number of acres of land assessed this year was 286,436 ; assessed value per acre \$4.10 ; assessed value of lands and town lots, \$1,305,574 ; assessed value of personal property, 308,027 ; total valuation \$1,613,601. The number of acres of land enclosed was 38,947. The total number of rods of hedging was 3,646. The total value of agricultural implements, machinery and wagons was \$97,693. Total value of manufactures, \$39,881.

In 1880 Mitchell county contained 1,814 improved farms, an area of 221,396 acres of improved land. The total value of farms, including land, fences, and buildings, was \$5,990,056. The total value of farming implements and machinery was \$413,123. Total value of live stock \$921,724. The cost of building and repairing fences in 1879, was \$21,464. The estimated value of all farm products, sold, consumed or on hand for 1879, was \$1,533,380.

The principal productions of Mitchell county in 1880, were as follows : 113,800 bushels of barley ; 1,686 bushels of buckwheat ; 885,044 bushels of Indian corn ; 815,439 bushels of oats ; 1,129 bushels of rye ; 1,155,142 bushels of wheat ; 33,039 tons of hay ; 115,392 bushels of potatoes ; 1,534 pounds of tobacco ; total value of orchard products, \$3796.

As to live stock and its productions in 1880 there were in the county : 8,172, horses ; 183 mules and asses ; 13 working oxen ; 6,020 milch cows ; 7,965 other cattle ; 2,645 sheep, and 22,276 hogs. There were 15,241, pounds of wool shorn ; 13,007 gallons of milk produced ; 472,202 pounds of butter, and 4,081 pounds of cheese made.

As to manufacturing interests : In 1880 there were eighty-one manufacturing establishments in Mitchell county, valued at \$384,485, employing an average of 193 persons. The total amount paid in wages during the year was \$67,385 ; materials cost \$478,793 ; the value of products was \$625,559.

MITCHELL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This is among the most prominent institutions of Mitchell county. It was originally organized in 1859, and a fair was held that year ; but the organization was not successful and was abandoned. The first officers of the association were : President, Thomas Wardell ; secretary, Dr. S. B. Chase ; treasurer, Amos S. Faville.

In 1871 the society was re-organized, and twenty acres of land purchased adjoining the city of Osage, at a cost of about \$2,000. Commodious and necessary buildings were erected for the purpose of exhibition, and also a building for the officers. A half mile track was laid out and put in such order that no track of the same length in the State surpasses it. The grounds were securely enclosed with a high board fence. The society is now in a flourishing condition, and the interest is increasing among the farmers and citizens of the county who have a fixed deter-

mination to make it a most complete success.

In 1883 the officers of the society were as follows: President, J. W. Annis; vice-president, A. J. Burtch; secretary, J. R. Prime; treasurer, A. C. Libby; marshal, S. L. Austin.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Tickets, E. S. Fonda; police, R. T. St. John; gates, H. W. McNabb; grounds, M.

Loomis; horses, John Penney; cattle, Jacob Decker; floral hall, F. B. Chute and wife; sheep and swine, E. W. Tupper; poultry, Frank Miniger; machinery, W. H. H. Gable.

Directors, John Penney, Daniel Sheehan, W. H. H. Gable, Frank Flint, H. W. McNabb, E. W. Tupper, C. C. Howe, W. L. Eaton, C. M. Owen, Jacob Decker, N. L. Rood and Isaac Crawford.

CHAPTER XI.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Mitchell county has had abundant opportunities to test the value of newspapers as aids in building up business centers and making known its resources to the outer world, while the civilizing influence is almost unlimited; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit or purpose towards the various journalistic enterprises that have been inaugurated in their midst. It must be truthfully said, that in dispensing their patronage to the press, they have been tolerant and magnanimous, as they have been reasonably generous to journals of all parties. It may be difficult to correctly estimate the advantages derived by Mitchell county, in a business point of view, from the influence of the press, which at various times has called into requisition respectable, if not eminent talent in the advocacy of local interests, which have had a tendency to inspire its citizens, as well as

friends, far and near, with hope and confidence in its prosperity.

In every community there are shriveled souls, whose participation in the benefits of enterprise is greater than their efforts to promote the public welfare. These are the men who will never subscribe for a newspaper, but will always be on the alert to secure, gratuitously, the first perusal of their neighbors' papers. These are the croakers, who predict evil and disparage enterprise. But, with very few exceptions, the press of this region, or the community through which they circulate, has never been cursed with such drones. On the contrary, as patrons of the press, Mitchell county citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the local press should be preserved by town and county governments in their archives for reference. As these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts

and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected, are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This of course is attempted in all offices; but as a general thing files are sadly deficient; still by diligent search and much inquiry, enough data has been gleaned to supply a tolerably accurate record of the county press; but if any inaccuracies or omissions are noticeable, they may be attributed to the absence of completeness in the files.

THE OSAGE DEMOCRAT.

This was the first newspaper established in Mitchell county. Datus E. Coon was the founder. Anticipating the removal of the United States land office to this place he moved his paper here in the spring of 1856, and, setting up his material, struck off his first paper under the shade of a tree in the vicinity of where Main street now is. He continued the publication of the paper a little over a year and then moved it to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county. When the war broke out, Coon enlisted, became captain of a company and won the stars of a brevet brigadier general before discharge. He is now consul to one of the South American States.

THE NORTH IOWAN.

This paper was started at Osage in the fall of 1857, by Hutchins & Snow. It was an eight column folio, ably edited and well filled with advertisements. The United States land office was at this time located at Osage, and the *Iowan* had a large share of the land office notices. Hutchins & Snow continued the paper until 1859, when they sold out to J. H. Brush.

Stillson Hutchins, senior member of the above firm, came to Osage, from New Hampshire, in 1856, and soon after his arrival entered in partnership with H. K. Snow in the newspaper business. Mr. Hutchins was only nineteen years of age when he started the *Iowan*, but he had ability beyond his years. His education was received at Kents Hill, Maine. He was a brilliant, spicy writer and his paper was universally liked. After selling the *Iowan*, Mr. Hutchins went to Des Moines, this State, and established the *Des Moines Journal*, which paper he continued to conduct until 1862, when he sold and in partnership with Dennis Mahoney, purchased the *Dubuque Herald*. They published the *Herald* about three years, then sold and went to St. Louis, where they established the *St. Louis Times*. Shortly afterward Mr. Hutchins purchased the interest of his partner and continued to run the paper alone until about 1878, when he sold and went to Washington, where he established the *Washington Post*. He is still editor and proprietor of the latter journal.

H. K. Snow, junior member of the firm of Hutchins & Snow, came to Osage, in the fall of 1856, from New Hampshire.

He was a young man and had a moneyed interest in the *Iowan*. He is spoken of as being a fine young fellow. He is now in Los Angeles Co., Cal.

As has been stated, the *North Iowan* came into the hands of J. H. Brush, in the fall of 1859. Mr. Brush continued the paper as a seven-column folio until the fall of 1860, when he sold to A. G. Owen.

ST. ANSGAR JOURNAL.

When A. G. Owen purchased the *North Iowan*, he at once moved it to St. Ansgar and changed its name to the *St. Ansgar Journal*. The paper was a seven-column folio and was gotten up in a printer-like manner. The patronage, however, was not sufficient to maintain the paper, and in eight months it was discontinued.

Mr. Brush again purchased the material of the office and brought it back to Osage, re-establishing the *North Iowan*, which was published by Mr. Brush as a seven-column folio until November, 1861. The paper during all these years, however, was not a financial success. Although it had had able men in the editorial chair, and to manage its financial matters, still the country was too new, and patronage was not enough to insure success for the enterprise. In November, 1861, A. K. Crum became editor and proprietor, changing the name of the paper to

NORTH IOWA STANDARD.

Mr. Crum succeeded fairly well with the *Standard*, continuing the size of seven-columns which had been the style of the *North Iowan*. He had a fair list of subscribers and a good advertising patronage.

R. K. Crum came to Osage from Austin, Minn., in 1861. He was a good printer, and an able writer. In March, 1865, he

sold out to William Toman, who changed the name of the paper back to the

NORTH IOWAN.

Soon after Mr. Toman purchased the paper it was enlarged to eight columns. Mr. Toman made a success of the paper and continued it until 1868, then sold to Crum & Rood. Mr. Toman was at one time county judge, and a sketch of his life will be found in the chapter on representation.

In 1868 Crum & Rood purchased the *North Iowan* and changed the name to

OSAGE TRIBUNE.

The paper was an eight column folio, gotten up in a neat and tasty manner, and was well filled with news and advertisements. Six months later Mr. Rood retired and the paper was merged with the *Mitchell County Press*. A few months later Mr. Crum retired and T. M. Atherton became sole editor and proprietor.

MITCHELL COUNTY PRESS.

This paper was established at Mitchell, Mitchell Co., Iowa, March 1, 1865, by T. M. Atherton. It first appeared as a six column folio, well edited and well filled with advertisements. Mr. Atherton in stepping into the editorial arena addressed the public by saying:

"Custom, it is universally conceded, forms 'common law,' the obligations of which are imperative and cannot be rightfully violated. One of long standing is the time-honored usage of accompanying the first number of a newspaper with an address, explanatory of the course and purposes its conductors intend to pursue. In assuming the editorial control and conduct of the *Mitchell County Press*, we have no disposition or wish to omit the observance

of this wholesome regulation. The *Press* will support the National and State administrations in all their efforts to suppress the Rebellion, to establish the constitution, to maintain the *Union* at any cost, and preserve the republic upon the principle of *Universal Liberty*, and giving to our brave and gallant army and navy an unflinching support. It will be our aim to keep our readers well posted upon all matters of public interest, and we shall endeavor to make our paper a faithful record of current events. Our readers will agree with us that a want long felt in this county has been the establishment of a paper, which should be devoted to the interests of the county at large and not to the interest of any particular locality. Heretofore all papers established in this county have been for purely local purposes. We are among those who think that the best interest of all will be more surely advanced by pursuing such a course as will tend to settle our county with a population that will till our rich soil and advance the agricultural statistics of the county, instead of building towns, by introducing to our broad and fertile prairies a hardy and industrious population of farmers. The towns will then take care of themselves and grow into prosperous ones whenever the wants of the community demand them. There is room enough for all, and the enmity and local feeling which has heretofore marked the two contending towns for the county seat, should be abandoned in the future, and each vie with the other in helping and assisting the citizens of the county at large in developing its natural resources and advancing its general prosperity. A portion of our columns, will,

as a matter of course, be devoted to the local news of our village, yet it is our intention to make it a special feature in the *Press* to give as full a record as possible of all events transpiring in Mitchell county, thus making it a county paper and devoted to the advancement and prosperity of the county at large. We propose to make it for the interest of the farmers, the merchants, the mechanics and the working men of all classes of Mitchell county, to give the *Press* their undivided support and encouragement, by making it their exponent in all matters appertaining to their respective interests. A careful observance of events has convinced us that a newspaper can only be made interesting, useful or efficient, by a strict and constant adherence to the cardinal principles of honor, justice and truth, carefully avoiding all personal controversies, and in which the public neither have nor feel any interest. It will be our aim to establish and maintain such a character for the Mitchell County *Press*. Our object will be to make the *Press* a useful and entertaining family newspaper; and to this end its selections will be carefully made from the most popular periodicals of the day, embracing agricultural, religious, literary and miscellaneous news, calculated to entertain, inform and amuse its readers, while it furnishes them with a fund of useful and valuable knowledge. We therefore enter upon our editorial labors with high hopes of success and future usefulness.

T. M. ATHERTON."

Since its inception, the *Press* has been regular in its appearance, and has met with a degree of prosperity worthy the well directed and able efforts of the editor

and proprietor. It is republican in politics, in size a nine column folio, printed on a Potter power press, and has a large circulation. A good book and job printing office is in connection with the newspaper office. The *Press* is justly considered one of the best advertising mediums in northern Iowa.

MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS.

This paper was established Oct. 4, 1868, at West Mitchell, by Dr. Cravath. The *News* was run as a republican paper, and was bright and instructive. It was a seven-column folio, and was well filled with advertisements. Dr. Cravath continued to run the paper for about a year, then enlarged it to an eight-column folio. In 1870 the paper was sold to Clyde & Stradley—A. W. Clyde and John G. Stradley,—who moved it to Osage and continued it as an eight-column folio under the old name. They had a fair patronage, but did not make a financial success of the paper. Feb. 2, 1872, their office was totally destroyed by fire, without insurance. New material was purchased, and on April 1, following, A. W. Clyde and A. A. McEwen re-issued the paper and continued its publication until the fall of 1876, when they sold to S. A. Foster. Mr. Foster was a spicy writer, a genial, warm-hearted man, full of public spirit, and was quite successful. He continued in possession of the office until the spring of 1878, when he sold to George W. Bennett. Mr. Bennett put in a power press, re-fitted the office and placed the paper on a paying basis. He changed its form to a six-column quarto and worked up a large business. Mr. Bennett ran the paper until Jan. 5, 1882, and sold out to A. C. Ross

and E. M. Rands. Mr. Bennett bade good bye to his patrons in the following language:

"With this issue terminates our connection with the *News*, the business passing to-day, by purchase, into the hands of A. C. Ross and E. M. Rands, to whom its future is hopefully committed.

"It is no light matter for us to bid adieu to our large family of friends. The *News*, too, was our first venture, and the persistent toil and stubborn struggle of these more than five years, in its interests, have attached us to it as to a child. Over taxation of our energies and the feeling that a change would benefit both us and the paper, lead us reluctantly to this step. We part with it and with you, friends, regretfully. Your kindness we shall remember and cherish. For our successors we ask that you strengthen their hands, believing that you will thereby secure a better paper than we have been able to furnish, and one that will labor faithfully and successfully for your best interests.

"Again, with a hearty benediction on the *News*, its patrons and new management, good bye!

GEORGE W. BENNETT."

Mr. Bennett was a scholarly man, a graduate of an eastern university. His writings were sharp and clear, and showed him to be a man of keen perceptions. He had a strong will, and when once he took issue with any subject or any person, he pursued the matter to the end regardless of consequences.

Ross & Rands purchased the *News*, as has been stated, in January, 1882, and published their first paper Jan. 12, 1882. They opened their editorial work in a sa-

lutory headed, "For Better or Worse;" and addressed themselves to the public as follows:

"In assuming editorial duties we do not expect to work any great reform either in the paper itself or its readers. Nor do we come to you with a long list of promises of what we shall do or shall not do. But this much we say and mean: We shall do our best to give you a good paper, and by a straightforward course hope to merit your respect and receive your support in making the *News* the exponent of truth and justice. We may go wrong through defect of judgment. When right we shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. Your indulgence is asked for our errors, which will never be intentional, and your support against the errors of others who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. If you wish to suggest or criticise, come to us; we like plain talk, and that face to face. You wonder what course the *News* will take in many things. Time will tell; wait and see.

A. C. ROSS,
ED. M. RANDS."

In August, 1883, the name of the paper was changed to

THE OSAGE NEWS.

The *Osage News* is a seven-column quarto, and is well and ably conducted. It has a large and growing circulation and a large advertising patronage. A good job office is in connection.

Edward M. Rands, junior member of the firm of Ross & Rands, proprietors of the *Osage News*, was born in Marshall Co., Iowa, June 2, 1856. He is

a son of E. P. and Jane (Campbell) Rands. When young people they emigrated to the United States, settling in the east, but afterward moved west. They were married in Bureau Co., Ill., and were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. In about 1854 they removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, where they engaged in farming until 1856, when they came to Mitchell county and settled at Stacyville. In 1877 the family removed to Oregon, where they at present reside. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farm boy and educated at the common schools. When eighteen, he commenced teaching winters and working on the farm summers. When twenty one, he attended the State Normal School at Cedar Falls for five consecutive terms, and in the fall of 1878 he was appointed as assistant principal of the Osage schools. In the fall of 1879 he received the nomination for county superintendent of schools and was elected. In 1881 he was re-elected without opposition. Jan. 1, 1882, he purchased the Mitchell County *News*, in company with Prof. A. C. Ross, since which time he has had the management of that paper. June 10, 1881, he was married at Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa, to Margaret Crulman. Mr and Mrs. Rands have been blessed with one son—E. Thurlow. They are members of the Congregational Church.

THE ENTERPRISE.

This is the title of the only newspaper published at St. Ansgar. It was established in 1878 by the present editor and proprietor, M. Moe. The first issue made its appearance on the 1st of November as a seven column folio, well filled with

local and general news. Its publication was continued as a seven column folio until Sept. 1, 1880, when it was enlarged to a five column quarto and otherwise much improved. In this shape the paper still remains. Mr. Moe is still the editor and proprietor. The *Enterprise* has attained a good circulation and is the acknowledged organ of its part of Mitchell county. It has arrived at a good paying basis and can truly be said to be one of the county's permanent institutions.

Martin Moe, editor of the *St. Ansgar Enterprise*, came to Mitchell county in 1869. He was born in Iowa Co., Wis., June 4, 1855, being the eldest son of eight children born to Lars and Caroline (Anderson) Moe. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1877 he purchased the *St. Ansgar*

Register in company with W. A. Thomas. This partnership continued for one year, at which time he sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Thomas, but afterwards, Mr. Thomas becoming financially embarrassed, he bought the printing material and fixtures and established the *St. Ansgar Enterprise*, in 1878. He has made it a live, spicy, independent journal, and a financial success. Mr. Moe has proved himself a competent, wide-awake editor, alive to the interests of the village and county, is well posted, and is quite a politician. In 1882 he was married to Ella Welch, born in Boston, Mass. By this union they have one child—Frank. Mr. Moe is a young man with bright prospects, and has one of the finest printing offices, for the size of the town, in the northwest.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF MITCHELL COUNTY.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who, from actual experience, has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits them on every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in their keeping. The weary

patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher, wait anxiously for the coming of the good doctor, and, on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Mitchell county have, with few exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn,

could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face blizzards from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only to relieve, if possible, those who plead for their case. All this has been done by the physicians of Mitchell county without complaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not now remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be. When the names of these pioneer doctors are recalled to mind, it is hoped the hearts of the old settlers will be touched, and all will respond, "May God bless them."

OSAGE PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate at Osage was Dr. A. H. Moore, who came in 1853, and who is still a resident of this place. Among those who have practiced medicine at Osage and have died or left the county are: Drs. J. L. Blakeslee, E. M. Downs, William B. Cobb, Stephen M. Cobb, H. W. Turner, Oliver Rogers, P. J. Montgomery, J. C. Pomeroy, O. E. Goodhue, J. E. Nichols, C. D. Mowry, Charles Cutler, G. W. Waller and Mrs. Nourse.

The present representatives of the medical profession at Osage are: Drs. A. H. Moore, S. B. Chase, J. L. Whitley, W. H. H. Gable, Joseph Whittemore, F. W. Chase, F. M. Moore, H. Nichols and R. F. Duncan. The present dentists are D. E. Bartlett, A. B. Cutler and D. E. Cutler.

Dr. J. L. Blakeslee was an allopath in practice. He came to Osage in 1854 from Michigan, and for a time was in partnership with Dr. A. H. Moore. He remained in practice until his death, which occurred in 1878. Dr. Blakeslee was a man of

good character, of retiring disposition, and was highly esteemed. His widow and son still reside in Osage.

Dr. E. M. Downs came to Osage in 1855, from Lyons, this State, but was originally from Vermont. He remained about four years, then went to Texas, and from thence went to California, where he died in 1880. Dr. Downs was a good physician but did not give himself wholly to that profession, being engaged in almost everything out of which he thought he could make money. He was very energetic and was a born leader.

Dr. William B. Cobb came to Osage from Maine, in 1855, but did not then locate. He went to Decorah, this State, and taught school one winter, then returned to the east and graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College, N. H. In 1857 he returned to Osage and engaged in practice until 1860, when he went to Standish, Maine, where he now is. Dr. Cobb was a large man, of fine appearance, rotund, genial, and a successful practitioner. While here he had a good practice and since his return to the east has made himself wealthy by his profession. Dr. Cobb was a man of considerable experience, having served as army surgeon during one year of the war.

Dr. Stephen M. Cobb was a native of Maine, and a brother of W. B. Cobb. He was a graduate of the medical department of Bowdoin College, Maine, and was well educated. After graduating he practiced four years, then, in 1856, came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and located at Osage. He left in 1860, going to Muscatine, this State, where he is now living. He served during the war as surgeon, and was with

Grant and Sherman at Vicksburg; also with Banks in the Red River expedition. Dr. Cobb was a tall, dignified man, of fine presence, a thorough gentleman, and was respected by the whole community. He is now enjoying a large practice.

Dr. F. Brewer came to Osage in 1863 from Missouri. He remained about three years, then returned to that State. Dr. Brewer was a good physician, a man of thorough integrity and had a fair practice.

Dr. H. W. Turner, one of the most able physicians in the county, came to Osage, from Wisconsin, in 1865, and engaged in practice until his death, which occurred in 1876. Dr. Turner was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio, and for four years, was an army surgeon. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was with other generals of importance. The doctor was a man of fine moral character, and, as a physician, was held in high esteem by all the community.

Dr. Oliver Rogers located at St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in the winter of 1868-69. He remained at St. Ansgar, two years, then came to Osage and practiced here one year. He then went to New York. Dr. Rogers was a graduate of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and was well educated in his profession.

Dr. P. J. Montgomery, a homœopathic physician, came to Osage from Waterloo, Wis., in about 1869. He practiced here with good success for about ten years, then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he is now located. Dr. Montgomery was a perfect gentleman, and was one of the best posted physicians of his school that ever located in the county. He made a

first-class professional record while in Mitchell county. He was a graduate of an allopathic school in New York, and also of the Cincinnati Homœopathic College.

J. C. Pomeroy, M. D., was a native of Franklin Co., Vt., and was educated at the university at Burlington, Vt. In 1857 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. George M. Hull, and in 1871 came west and located at Osage, this county. A few months later he moved to Waverly, Bremer Co., Iowa, where he has since lived, following the practice of his profession.

Dr. O. E. Goodhue came to Osage in about 1872, and practiced for two years. He then removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. Dr. Goodhue was a man of thorough integrity. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. J. E. Nichols, allopath, located at Osage in 1874. He came here from Chicago, Ill., where he had been practicing since 1864, the date of his graduation from Rush Medical College, Chicago. He remained here five or six years, then went to the southwestern part of the State, where he died soon after. Dr. Nichols was of an energetic nature and his ability as a medical man was unquestioned.

Dr. C. D. Mowry, regular, located in Osage in the fall of 1876, and remained here for three years. Dr. Mowry was an able young man, having graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., with high honors. After a three years' stay at Osage he went to Aurora, Ill., where he is now living.

Dr. Charles Cutler was a home boy, having been born and reared in Mitchell

county. He attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and graduated from that institution in 1880. Returning to Osage he engaged in practice here for about a year, then went to Park Rapids, Minn., where he is now located.

George W. Waller, regular, came to Osage in 1880 and commenced practice. He came from Pennsylvania and was a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He remained in Osage about six months, then went to Nebraska, where he now lives. Dr. Waller was a good professional man, energetic, well read, and had a fair practice.

Alexander H. Moore, M. D., is one of the oldest practitioners of the northwest. He was born near Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 8, 1818. He was the son of James and Ellen (Gaston) Moore, who were the parents of nine children. Alexander graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., in 1836, after which he went to Guernsey Co., Ohio, from there to Columbiana county and read medicine in the office of Dr. Saunders Hastings. In 1844 he went to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he was elected to the Legislature from that district. He went from there to La Porte, Ind., graduating at the Indiana Medical College, after which he began the practice of his profession at Mottville, where he remained nine years, securing an excellent practice. In 1844 he married Sarah E. Nixon, by whom he had five children, three of whom are living—Cora, Francis M. and Alice E. In June, 1853, the doctor came to Mitchell county prospecting, and being favorably impressed with the country, returned for his family and in the following fall took the overland route

for his future home. His outfit for travel was three yoke of oxen and two cows, and after a journey of five weeks they reached their destination. The doctor was elected the first judge of Mitchell county, also first justice of the peace of the township. He has been in active practice for forty years, his practice extending over a great scope of territory, and has been very successful. In politics he has always been a staunch democrat.

Dr. Sumner B. Chase, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians of Mitchell county, has been identified with its interests since Jan. 20, 1856. He platted the city of Osage, gave the streets their names, and aided to secure the location of the United States land office there. He is one of those grand New England men, who seem destined expressly for town builders, many of whom have founded scores of thriving towns and cities in every western State. He is the son of Moses and Mary (Libby) Chase, born in Limington, York Co., Maine, Oct. 4, 1821. He was educated in Parsonfield Seminary and Limerick Academy, read medicine with Dr. L. Larabee of Scarboro, Maine, graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in the spring of 1849, after which he practiced in Portland, until September, 1855, when he emigrated to Decorah, Iowa, from thence, in 1856, to Osage, where he settled permanently. In September, 1857, he was appointed register of the United States land office, which had been removed from Decorah. In laying out Osage, in the winter of 1855, he drew the stakes on a hand sled, the town plat consisting of 960 acres. Immediately after locating Dr. Chase bought

eighty acres, and built a one story frame house, believing with Lord Bacon that "true dispatch is a rich thing, for time is the measure of business as money is of wares." As old residents will remember the winter was intensely cold, and such was their haste, that the house in which they moved, one Saturday, was the standing trees in the forest the previous Monday. The house was 16x24 feet, a partition dividing it, the doctor and family occupying one, and two brothers-in-law, Edward F. and James H. Merrill with their families the other side. Cold as it was, the lumber dried rapidly and ere long the cracks widened and called for a liberal supply of batting. The families, aggregating thirteen members, were contented, hopeful and happy. In the spring of 1856 the doctor was appointed postmaster, his postoffice, and a small tin milk pan, the depository of the mail. However, he resigned, on being appointed receiver at the United States land office, which position he retained until its close in 1859. With the exception of the autumn of 1860, spent in Des Moines, he has practiced his profession in Osage, which has steadily increased, and he has never been more popular and busy than at the present time. In 1861 he was the one who organized, and was the first president of Mitchell County Medical Association, also the Upper Cedar Valley Medical Association, embracing nine counties, being its first president also. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a democrat and religiously is a Congregationalist and a member of the Osage Church. Sept 3, 1846, he married Elmira

B. Cobb, of Limington, Maine. They have four children living—Ada M., Mary A., Frank W. and Charles S., all of whom graduated at the Cedar Valley Seminary, the doctor having been its secretary since its organization, and in which he is specially interested. He is regarded as a public benefactor. He was a director of the old Cedar Valley Railroad. For years he has been accustomed to report cases, and write essays for medical societies, one of which has been published in the proceedings of the Iowa State Medical Association the subject being "Alcohol and Tobacco," in which he takes a strong position against the use of either, and it would be well if it could have a wider circulation. Dr. Chase is five feet eight and one half inches tall, with a compact body, weighing 160 pounds; has gray eyes and a nervous sanguine temperament. He wears gold glasses, dresses very neatly, usually in black, being very clerical looking or like a college professor. In 1881, Dr. Chase was elected president of State Medical Society of Iowa, and held that position for about one and a half years.

Dr. Joseph Whittemore is an active and earnest physician of Osage, in which place he located in 1879. He was born in New Hampshire, Sept. 10, 1813, being the son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Richards) Whittemore, who were the parents of seventeen children. When seven years of age, he was thrown upon his own resources, but by tireless application and industry, he acquired a liberal education. When only twelve years of age, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Peter Bartlett, having free access to the doctor's excellent medical library, also attended Bartlett's

Medical School, graduating in September, 1834, being less than twenty-one, after which he went to Lowell, Mass., as a student and assistant of Dr. Thurston. Here he experienced religion, joined the Free Will Baptist Church, studied Theology and preached occasionally. In 1836 he went to Berwick, Maine, where he devoted himself mostly to preaching, but practiced medicine also, and was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Richard Howard. He then was ordained in the ministry, settling in Tiverton, R. I. He was afterward for four years pastor of a church in Pawtucket, R. I., then was appointed a missionary and itinerated over a portion of that State. He next located at Taunton, Mass., where he organized a Church, retaining its pastorate two years, then moved to Randolph, Vt., from thence to Charleston, remaining until May, 1865, when he emigrated to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and was occupied in the practice of his profession until 1879, when he removed to his present home. His wife died Sept. 14, 1873, also a daughter and son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore were the parents of eleven children, only three of whom are living. The doctor was again married Dec. 10, 1876, to Millie S. Lunt, a native of Orleans Co., Vt. He is a public spirited citizen and is widely known and esteemed:

John L. Whitley, M. D., of Osage, was born of English parentage, at Basti, N. Y., July 29, 1848. He received an academic education at Cedar Valley Seminary, completing his course in that institution in 1867. He attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and graduated therefrom Feb. 3, 1869. June 1, of that year,

he located at Osage and became associated in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. S. B. Chase, with whom he is still in partnership. He was married March 13, 1869, to Ada M., daughter of S. B. Chase. They have three sons and one daughter living, having lost one son. Dr. Whitley is a member of the Mitchell County Medical Society, of which he has been president; is also a member of the Cedar Valley Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is president of the board of examining surgeons for United States pensions, and for ten years previous to the formation of the board, was examining surgeon for Mitchell county. In 1881 and 1882 he was president of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College. The doctor is a tall man of fine presence, is warm-hearted and a thorough gentleman, and has an excellent standing in his profession. In surgery he is an acknowledged expert and is the leading surgeon in northern Iowa.

W. H. H. Gable, M. D., one of the leading practicing physicians of Mitchell Co., Iowa, located here in the spring of 1869. He was born in Union Co., Penn., Aug. 1, 1841. His parents were John and Susan (Camp) Gable, the father being of Scotch, and the mother of German descent. His father, in early life, was an old line whig, but at the time the republican party was organized, joined his political interests with that party and affiliated with it until his death. He was also a strong temperance man, and his voice was always heard in favor of that cause. He died in the fall of 1875 with cholera. The mother is still living in Osage, being now seventy years of age. Dr. W. H. H. Gable

was educated in the common schools, taught school several terms, and then graduated at Mifflinburg Academy at the age of twenty. He then became tutor in the academy. Soon after he began the study of medicine. In 1862 he went to Three Rivers, Mich., and in the spring of 1864 was married to Sarah A. Arnold, a daughter of W. F. Arnold, of Three Rivers, Mich. In April of the same year he moved to Janesville, Bremer Co., Iowa, where he for some time engaged in mercantile business and was appointed postmaster of that village. During all this time he was prosecuting the study of medicine. Here he was brought before the people as a candidate for office, but he subsequently withdrew in favor of Judge Avery. In the spring of 1869 he settled in Osage, and for a while engaged in mercantile business. In 1878 and 1879 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, and graduated there with honors in the spring of 1879. For a short time he was in practice with Dr. C. D. Mowry, since which time he has been alone. He has an extensive and increasing practice. Dr. Gable is a member of the Mitchell County Medical Association. He was president of the Northwestern Medical Association in 1881. He is also a member of the State Medical Association. The doctor is a Knight Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the A. O. U. W. and the Legion of Honor. He was once a prominent candidate for United States Marshal of this district. Mr and Mrs. Gable are the parents of three children, only one of them now living—Maud S.

Dr. F. M. Moore was born in Osage, Jan. 21, 1855. He is a successful and ris-

ing physician. He is the son of Dr. A. H. Moore, a pioneer, and the oldest practitioner in the county. F. M. was educated in the Cedar Valley Seminary, attended one course at the medical department of the State University, and graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1876, and the Eye Infirmary, of Chicago, in the same year, after which he returned to Osage and associated with his father, until 1878, when he became connected with Dr. C. D. Mowry, the partnership being soon after dissolved, he then resuming a partnership with his father, which still exists. He was married Aug. 8, 1881, to Mary K. Babcock. The doctor is a member of the Mitchell County Medical Association, also the State and Northwestern Associations. Though but twenty when he graduated, he has been constantly in practice since, with flattering success. He has been identified with the county all his life, and has borne some share in the privations incident to pioneer life.

Frank Duncan, M. D., located at Osage in 1876. He was born in Waukesha Co., Wis., July 25, 1848. He was the son of Thomas and Eliza (Caton) Duncan, who were the parents of seven children. He read medicine in his brother's office in Chicago when he was twenty years of age, after which he graduated at Hahnemann's Medical College, of Chicago, and began the practice of his profession in Osage. He was married in 1872 to Martha E. Pennel, born in Jackson Co., Iowa, June 11, 1849. They were the parents of three children—Eva J., Willie T. and Frank, Jr. The doctor was a member of the Illinois Medical Society, the Western

Academy of Homeopathy and the Hahnemann Association of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were members of the M. E. Church.

Horace Nichols, M. D., a native of Burlington, Vt., was born in 1832. When he was quite young his parents moved to Kane Co., Ill., and here the son passed his youth—helping his father on the farm in the summer time, and attending the district school during the winter season. Upon attaining his majority he began life for himself, and started out with the determination of obtaining an education to fit himself for the profession he has since so successfully followed. When twenty-two years of age, he began fulfilling that determination, by attending for six months a literary school at Aurora. During the winter of 1864 he attended the medical department of the Michigan State University, one term, and afterward entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating from that institution in the class of 1866. Previous to graduating, Dr. Nichols practiced medicine with Dr. McAlester, of Kingston, and after receiving his diploma he returned to that town, and continued practicing with Dr. McAlester until 1869, when he went to Bremer Co., Iowa, and began practice at Plainfield. In December, 1882, Dr. Nichols located at Osage, Mitchell Co., where he is practicing his profession with good success. In 1855 he was married to Sarah J. Robinson, who died Nov. 15, 1878, leaving her husband and three children to mourn her loss. In 1879 he was joined in wedlock with Nannie C. Nichols, a native of Kentucky. They are members of the Baptist Church and are highly respected by all.

MITCHELL PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession at Mitchell has been represented in the past by some able men. Among those who have practiced here and who are now dead or are in other localities are: Drs. D. G. Frisbie, S. A. Cravath, Reuben Poindexter, Dr. Brown and A. S. Gowdy.

The present physicians at Mitchell are: Drs. W. W. Blackman, C. N. Sliter and Linus Squires.

In 1854 D. G. Frisbie, M. D., located at Mitchell. He came here from New York and was a graduate of Geneva Medical College, New York. He remained here until 1880 then went to Grinnell, Iowa, where he is now living. Dr. Frisbie was an able man, and an excellent practitioner. He had a good literary education and was well versed in his profession.

Dr. S. A. Cravath located at Mitchell in an early day and remained for a number of years. During his stay at Mitchell he made a first-class professional record, and performed a number of as fine operations as have ever been attempted in the county. Dr. Cravath was a graduate of Yale, and also of the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a man of marked ability. For nearly two years he edited the Mitchell County *News* and his writings were of the finest literary character. His command of language was remarkable. His articles were terse, strong and sarcastic, and yet, if he chose, he could write in the most polished and kindly manner. He is spoken of as being a highly intellectual man, a hard student and one in whom the people had confidence.

Dr. Reuben Poindexter, allopath, came to this county from Maine in 1857, and located at Mitchell. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine. He remained at Mitchell until 1875, when he returned to Maine, and after a few years finally sought a home in Flandreau, Dak., where he now has a large practice. Dr. Poindexter was a man of strong natural and acquired ability; was a perfect gentleman, generous to a fault and kind and affectionate in his home. He was regarded as one of the best physicians in the county.

Dr. Brown, homeopathist, came to Mitchell from New York in 1861, and remained four or five years. He was a graduate of a New York medical college and was well posted in his profession. His father was presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this district during the time that he was located at Mitchell.

A transient physician, A. S. Gowdy, by name, came to Mitchell in 1877. He was a graduate of the Detroit Medical College, Michigan. He remained a few months, then left for parts unknown.

Linus Squires, M. D., was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1832. He received his medical education at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, where he graduated in 1855. He soon after came to Iowa and located at Mitchell, Mitchell Co., Iowa. Dr. Squires has made himself an enviable reputation in Mitchell county for his care and earnest endeavor to do all in his power to alleviate suffering, and for his success in practice. The doctor is kind and generous; is public spirited, and, both as a man and as a physician, is an honor to the

community in which he lives. He was married April 16, 1855, to Margaret Hannah, a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y., born in 1835. Two children have been born to them—Parmelia J. and Austin. The doctor and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which he is a steward and trustee. Dr. Squires is a staunch republican and is health officer of Mitchell and West Mitchell villages, and also for Mitchell and Rock townships.

Dr. William W. Blackman was born in Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1823. He is a son of Lorain S. Blackman, a farmer, who is still living, his home being in Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis. William was educated in the common school and academy at Bridgewater, and the Hamilton Academy. He commenced teaching a winter school at seventeen, and followed it five or six seasons, aiding his father each summer on the farm, and attending an academy in the autumn. At twenty-one he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Erastus King, of Unadilla Forks, Otsego county, still teaching three or four months every alternate winter to keep himself in funds, as he had no other resource. He graduated from the medical department of the New York State University, in March, 1848; during the same spring emigrated to Wisconsin, and there practiced medicine nineteen years, in Rock and Dane counties. In the autumn of 1866 Dr. Blackman settled in West Mitchell, having built a store here the summer before, and he brought with him a heavy stock of merchandise, including drugs and medicines. Since that date, in addition to his professional business, he has had a large trade, and is a successful

merchant as well as a physician. As medical practitioner he stands high, and is one of the leading physicians in Mitchell county. While a resident of Wisconsin, Dr. Blackman served during three sessions of the Legislature; in 1859, 1860 and 1864. He was also in the General Assembly of Iowa in the sessions of 1872 and 1873. In the fall of 1876 he was elected State Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Arad Hitchcock. He has an excellent mind and makes a prudent legislator. He was married April 24, 1848, to Lucy A. Brewer, of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., and they have had two children, only one of whom—Eva Louise—is now living. Dr. Blackman is a member of the Mitchell County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the National Medical Association which met in St. Louis in 1873.

ST. ANSGAR PHYSICIANS.

The number of physicians who have practiced at St. Ansgar is not large. Drs. C. B. Parks and Oliver Rogers are those who have located here in the past. In 1883 the profession was represented by Dr. A. D. Bundy.

Dr. C. B. Parks was the first physician at St. Ansgar. He located there at an early day and opened a store. He remained a number of years and then returned east. It is said he is now located at some point in western Iowa.

Dr. Oliver Rogers located here in the winter of 1868-9, and after remaining two years moved to Osage.

A. D. Bundy, M. D., located at St. Ansgar, in July, 1865. He was born in Otego, Otego Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1841.

In 1854 his parents moved to Wisconsin, where he received his early education and remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry, company G, but was discharged for physical disability, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863. He then returned to Wisconsin and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. George D. Winch. He enlisted again in company E, 42d Wisconsin Infantry. He was detailed and located at Cairo, Ill., for one year. After leaving the army, he attended and graduated at the E. M. Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and again graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. Dr. Bundy is a man of sterling qualities and is popular among the people. He has built up a good practice. He is a member of the Masonic lodge in St. Ansgar. He was mayor of St. Ansgar during 1881 and 1882, and has been county coroner since 1881. Dec. 25, 1863, he and Mary Kingsly were married and have eight children—Minnie, Cora, May, Frank, Jay, Ida Belle, Irving and Byron.

MONA PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession is represented at Mona by Dr. W. F. Cobb:

RICEVILLE PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate at Riceville was Dr. N. C. Youngman, who settled there in 1866. Among those who have practiced here and are now deceased or have moved away are: Dr. N. C. Youngman and J. S. Wells.

The physicians located at present at Riceville are: Dr. H. Fellows, Dr. Whittemore and M. L. Cutler.

Riceville, this county, received an accession in 1866, by the arrival of Dr. N.

C. Youngman, from Missouri. Dr. Youngman was originally from Vermont, and was a licentiate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, receiving his diploma in 1837. Before coming to Riceville, he practiced for a number of years in Missouri with good success. He remained in this county five or six years then went east, and died a few years later. He was a man of fair ability, reasonably successful, and was respected by all.

Dr. J. S. Wells was born in Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1833. He was reared in Castile, N. Y., receiving his education at a private school taught by D. W. Smith, father of the Smith brothers, of Osage. At the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine, and when twenty-four graduated at the medical college at Buffalo, N. Y. After eight years of medical practice in Livingston Co., N. Y., he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and located at Riceville, where he continued practice till his death, which occurred Oct. 26, 1881. Dr. Wells was an excellent physician, a good citizen, and a consistent Christian. Those rare qualities, honesty, conscientiousness, and exceeding kindness of heart, combined with his other accomplishments, made him a true family physician.

Harris Fellows, M. D., came to Iowa, in January, 1856, in company with his brothers, and entered claims of government land in Jamestown, Howard county, now a part of the village of Riceville. He was in Mitchell county a portion of the time with the Rice family which was across the road from his claim. He took up his permanent residence at Riceville in 1866. Dr. Harris was born in Bos-

cawen, N. H., March 21, 1835. He is a son of James S. and Mary (Cale) Fellows. In 1859 he began the study of medicine in his native town. He went to Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., and prosecuted his medical studies under Prof. A. B. Crosby. He subsequently entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and took a regular course of medical study, and graduated with the class of 1866, with the degree of M. D. He went to Riceville in that year and entered upon his practice. He was the first established practitioner there, and has continued his labors as physician to the present writing. He was married in Mitchell Co., Iowa, Sept. 29, 1868, to Mary J., daughter of Amos Eastman, born in Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 19, 1849. They have had four children—Ella J. is the eldest; Harris died in childhood; Harris E. and Erdix A. are the youngest. Mrs. Fellows died March 25, 1882. Dr. Fellows owns 320 acres of land, one half lying in Mitchell county, and one half in Howard county. The residence, office and drug store are in the Mitchell part of Riceville.

Dr. William F. Whittemore is a homoeopathist in practice. He is a son of Rev. Joseph and Mary A. Whittemore, and was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 2, 1851. In childhood he removed with his parents to Charleston, Orleans Co., Vt., and was educated at the Charleston Academy. In 1865 he came to Mitchell county, remaining until 1870, when he went to Arkansas, where he was engaged in teaching a freedman's school. He remained in Arkansas until 1875, during which time he had been studying medicine under Dr. Mackay, also clerking in a

drug store, and attended to his duties as deputy sheriff of the county in which he lived. In 1875 he returned to Iowa and attended a course of lectures at College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, then went to St. Louis and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in 1876. He then came to Osage and was associated in practice with Dr. Montgomery about a year. He then located at Riceville, in the spring of 1877, and has there been in constant practice since that time. Dr. Whittemore was married at Austin, Minn., in May, 1878, to Cora, daughter of N. G. Perry. Mrs. Whittemore was born in Minnesota near Perry. They have one child, a daughter, aged three years, named Cora.

Mason J. Skiff, M. D., physician and druggist of Riceville, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in March, 1849. He remained in New York until June, 1877, then came to Iowa and located in Riceville, this county. He attended the State University and took a full medical course, graduating in March, 1881. He then returned to Riceville and commenced practice. He is also engaged in the drug business, carrying quite a large stock of goods. He was married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., July 22, 1870, to Orpha Wilkes, daughter of John Wilkes, born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Skiff have two children—Alta A. and Mabel H.

OTRANTO PHYSICIANS.

Otranto has had but one physician, Dr. A. Barnes, who located there in 1860. He remained four or five years, then went to Austin, Minn. In connection with his practice at Otranto he carried on a drug store and did a profitable business. Dr.

Barnes was well read in his profession, and was well liked both as a physician and as a man.

CARPENTER PHYSICIANS.

Dr. C. R. Greene hung out his shingle at Carpenter in 1876. He came here from Wisconsin, and after a stay of about six years went to Fond du Lac, Wis. Dr. Greene was a graduate of Ann Arbor, Mich., and was a bright young man, full of energy and ambition.

MITCHELL COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized temporarily on the first Wednesday in January, 1861, at the office of Dr. S. B. Chase, Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, and became a permanent organization Feb. 6, 1861. The latter meeting was held at the office of Dr. Reuben Poindexter, in Mitchell. There were present: Drs. S. B. Chase, D. G. Frisbie, R. Poindexter and A. H. Moore, these persons being charter members of the association. A constitution, by-laws and fee-tables were adopted and a code of medical ethics agreed upon. A few years since the association adopted the American code of medical ethics. The first officers of the association were: President, S. B. Chase; vice-president, D. G. Frisbie; secretary, A. H. Moore; treasurer, R. M. Poindexter; censors, D. G. Frisbie and A. H. Moore. The association has numbered among its members the following named physicians: Drs. A. H. Moore, S. B. Chase, D. G. Frisbie, R. M. Poindexter, R. A. Barnes, B. F. Rolfe, F. Brewer, J. L. Blakeslee, H. W. Turner, O. Rogers, J. S. Wells, S. A. Cravath, H. Fellows, J. L. Whitley, J. C. Pomeroy, D. E. Cutler, W. W. Blackman, N. C. Youngman, W. F. Cobb, C. D. Mowry,

C. R. Greene, A. S. Gowdy, F. W. Chase, A. D. Bundy, F. M. Moore, W. H. H. Gable, M. L. Cutler, A. Bert Cutler and Charles M. Cutler.

The meetings of the society have been kept up annually, the last annual meeting being held at the Lawn House, Osage, Iowa, the guests being entertained by Dr. W. H. H. Gable. There were present: Drs. Gable and wife, W. W. Blackman and wife, W. F. Cobb and wife, A. H. Moore and wife, J. L. Whitley and wife, S. B. Chase and wife, F. W. Chase and wife, B. F. Rolfe, H. Fellows and F. M. Moore. Several remarkable cases were reported, which were discussed at length, and the company dispersed feeling highly gratified with the present standing of the society.

STACYVILLE PHYSICIANS.

B. F. Rolfe, M. D., is the pioneer medical practitioner of Stacyville, where he located in 1855, and entered land in what

is now Stacyville township. He, associated with his brother, C. G. Rolfe, and H. I. and F. B. Stacy, erected the first mill at Stacyville. Dr. Rolfe was born Sept. 8, 1821, in the State of Vermont, where he studied for his profession, and graduated at the Medical College at Castleton, in 1846. He went to New York after that event, where he pursued his studies four months and then went to Troup Co., Ga., and entered upon his practice. In 1849 he went to California, but returned five years after to Beloit, Wis., where he remained until he came to Iowa. He married Mary J. Button. Their only child, Alice, is now Mrs. F. E. Addington. Mrs. Rolfe died in 1857. The doctor was a second time married, to Sarah Addington, Jan. 4, 1864. She was born in New York, and became the mother of two children who died in infancy. Dr. Rolfe owns 313 acres of land in Union, Liberty and Stacyville townships.

CHAPTER XIII.

POLITICAL.

The political history of a Nation, State or county is always of great interest. Especially is this true of a free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are equal, and the most lowly, even the rail-splitter or the treader of the tow-path, can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. It is only a question of merit, and where this exists, sooner or

later, it must push aside the chaff and rise to the top, where it will be respected and rewarded. How many instances of this have occurred in the political history of America. The greatest men who have graced the halls of Congress, from the time of Washington to the present, are examples of it, and this must continue through time to come, so long as equality

and democratic principles are supported by the masses. The policy of the Nation justly encourages political ambition, and we watch with satisfaction those in the arena, as, step by step, they pass from the humbler walks of life, and ascend the ladder of fame. Much as it may be denied, nearly every true citizen has a political ambition, and even if he does not reach the highest pinnacle, the possibility exists that his children may.

Elsewhere in this volume are given the various political issues which have at different times agitated the people of the Nation and State. In this chapter is presented the official vote of every year since the county was organized, as far as can be ascertained from the records in the auditor's office. From this can at once be seen the political complexion of the county.

Election, August 7, 1854.

Governor.	
James W. Grimes, Whig.	32
State Auditor.	
Andrew J. Stevens, Whig.	32
Attorney General.	
James W. Sennett, Whig.	32
For Congress.	
James Thorington, Whig.	32
State Senator.	
W. W. Hamilton.	32
Representative.	
Jacob W. Rogers.	32
County Judge.	
A. H. Moore, Dem.	31
Sheriff.	
L. S. Hart, Jr., Rep.	27—26
Harlow Gray.	1
Treasurer and Recorder.	
B. Whitaker, Rep.	28
School Fund Commissioner.	
C. L. Clausen, Rep.	31
Coroner.	
J. Cummings.	31

Clerk of Court.

A. Cummings	31
Surveyor.	

C. C. Prime, Dem.	25
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TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace.

C. C. Prime, Dem.	30
Theodore Wilson.	31

Constables.

Hiram Hart, Dem.	25
P. Emerson.	31

Trustees.

Orin Hart.	28
George Morrison.	29
A. Whitcomb	31

Township Clerk.

G. Colton, Dem.	31—29
T. Wilson.	2

Election, April, 1855.

Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement.

Orrin D. Tisdale.	91—85
William McKay.	6

Register of Des Moines River Improvement.

William Dewey.	91—85
John C. Lockwood.	6

Register of State Land Office.

Stark H. Samuels.	91—85
Anson Hart.	6

Judge of District Court.

Ruben Noble	50—5
Samuel Murdock.	45

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Against.	45—6
For.	39

Prosecuting Attorney.

John M. Bennett.	48—5
D. G. Frisbie, Rep.	43
Scattering.	1

Drainage Commissioner.

Lewis West, Dem.	58
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Election, August, 1855.

County Judge.

A. H. Moore, Dem.	24
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Treasurer and Recorder.

Asa W. White.	62—22
D. Bachelor.	40

Sheriff.

Andrew J. Wilder.....	68—46
L. S. Hart, Jr., Rep.....	22
Alfred Vanderpoel, Rep.....	1

Surveyor.

Amos S. Faville, Rep.....	64—27
L. Rood, Rep.....	37

Coroner.

James Curtis, Dem.....	102
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Election, April, 1856.

Judge of District Court.

Reuben Noble, Dem.....	50—49
Samuel Murdock, Rep.....	1

County Judge.

A. H. Moore, Dem.....	184—114
Oran Faville, Rep.....	70
Scattering.....	3

School Fund Commissioner.

C. L. Clausen, Rep.....	388—386
Scattering.....	2

Election, August, 1856.

Secretary of State.

Elijah J. Sells.....	19—140
George Snyder.....	79

State Auditor.

John Pattee.....	219—140
James Pollard.....	79

State Treasurer.

M. L. Morris.....	219—140
George Paul.....	79

Attorney General.

Samuel A. Rice.....	219—140
James Baker.....	79

Representative in Congress.

Timothy Davis.....	173—97
Shepherd Leffler.....	76

State Senator—34th District.

Jeremiah T. Atkins.....	220—141
Edward Ellis.....	79
Scattering.....	1

State Representative.

C. L. Clausen, Rep.....	163—60
George H. Shannon.....	103
Scattering.....	1

For Constitutional Convention.

For.....	296—294
Against.....	2

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. McSmith, Dem.....	124—12
George F. Merchant, Dem.....	112
H. P. Nelson.....	79

Clerk of Court.

Henry C. Paxson, Rep.....	176—94
F. R. Wilcox.....	82
S. B. Chase, Dem.....	56

County Judge.

A. H. Moore, Dem.....	167—80
D. W. Poindexter, Rep.....	87

Prosecuting Attorney.

Oliver P. Harwood, Rep.....	201—111
S. H. Henderson.....	90
J. C. Bishop, Dem.....	29

Election, November, 1856.

President.

John C. Fremont, Free Soil.....	346—211
James Buchanan, Dem.....	135
Millard Fillmore, know nothing.....	1

Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

John T. Clark.....	300—214
Samuel F. Gilchrist.....	86

Election, April, 1857.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

L. H. Bugbee.....	285—112
M. L. Fisher.....	173
Scattering.....	1

Register of State Land Office.

W. H. Holmes.....	288—121
Theodore L. Parvin.....	167
Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, Edward Manning.....	286—118
Gideon S. Bailey.....	168

Register Des Moines River Improvement.

William Porter.....	125—81
Stewart Goodell.....	44

County Drainage Commissioner.

Homer I. Stacey, Dem.....	375—240
C. G. Clausen.....	135

School Fund Commissioner.

Isaac B. Parker.....	499
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County Assessor.

David W. Kimball, Rep.....	324—132
Arad Hitchcock, Rep.....	192

Election, October, 1857.

Governor.

Benjamin M. Samuel, Dem	363—37
Ralph P. Lowe, Rep.	326

Lieutenant Governor.

George Gillaspay, Dem.	386—74
Oran Faville, Rep	312

Representative—13th District.

J. C. Bishop, Dem.	427—142
M. M. Trumbull, Rep.	285
C. C. Carpenter, Rep.	104
Scattering	1

County Judge.

Arad Hitchcock, Rep.	412—65
H. P. Nelson	347

Treasurer and Recorder.

John McSmith, Dem.	749
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Clerk of District Court.

George S. Johnson	739—724
B. P. Dodge	15
Scattering	1

Sheriff.

Lemuel S. Hart, Jr., Rep.	440—125
James C. Simpson	315
Scattering	1

Coroner.

Henry Davis	757
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Surveyor.

S. C. French	755
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For New Constitution.

For	342—145
Against	197
On the question to have the word "white" struck out of the suffrage article of the constitution.	
Against	244—77
For	167

Election, April, 1858.

Clerk of District Court.

William Ramsdell, Rep.	440—269
John S. Crandall	180
John A. Wentworth, Dem.	17
Scattering	1

Superintendent of Schools.

H. P. Nelson	393—153
C. B. Parks	240
John Bailey	17

Election, October, 1858.

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells	416—241
Samuel Douglass	175

State Auditor.

I. W. Cattell	416—241
T. S. Parvin	175

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones	421—256
S. L. Lorah	165

Register State Land Office.

Amos B. Miller	416—243
James M. Reid	173
Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement.	
William C. Drake	414—239
Charles Baldwin	175

Attorney General.

Samuel A. Rice	432—267
James M. Elwood	165

Member Board of Education.

A. B. F. Hildreth	415—245
William Pattee	170

Member Congress, 2nd District.

William Vandever	411—232
W. E. Leffingwell	179

Judge of District Court, 10th District.

E. H. Williams	414—239
W. McClintock	175

District Attorney.

Milo McGlathery	411—232
Elijah Odell	179

Clerk of District Court.

William Ramsdell	416—279
Horace C. Snow	137
Scattering	13

County Surveyor.

J. P. Knight	365
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Election, October, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep	516—312
A. C. Dodge, Dem.	204
Scattering	1

Lieutenant Governor.

N. J. Rush	516—312
L. W. Babbitt	204

Three Judges, Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe,.....	517—313
L. D. Stockton,.....	516—312
Caleb Baldwin,.....	516—312
T. A. Wilson,.....	204
C. C. Cole,.....	204
Charles Mason,.....	204

Senator, 40th Senatorial District.

J. H. Powers,.....	510—300
Moses Conger,.....	210

Representative, 59th District.

D. D. Sabin,.....	446—178
James D. Jenkins,.....	268

County Judge.

Oran Faville,.....	529—337
H. I. Stacy,.....	192
Scattering,.....	1

Treasurer and Recorder.

John A. Elliott,.....	433—161
St phen M. Cobb,.....	272
Scattering,.....	3

Sheriff.

E. H. Donaldson,.....	491—271
N. W. Moss,.....	220

Superintendent of Schools.

E. G. Rice,.....	435—172
A. H. Dunlap,.....	263
Scattering,.....	1

Drainage Commissioner.

John S. Crandall,.....	466—214
Thore Tausen,.....	253

Surveyor.

J. N. Dudley,.....	394—150
A. M. Goodrich,.....	244
J. P. Knight,.....	24
Scattering,.....	1

Coroner.

L. S. Hart, Jr.,.....	371—112
C. K. Martin,.....	259
Scattering,.....	12

Election, November, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.,.....	585—413
John C. Breckenridge, Dem.,.....	172

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells,.....	614—464
John M. Corse,.....	*150

Auditor of State.

Jonathan W. Cattell,.....	602—440
George W. Maxfield,.....	162

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones,.....	601—439
J. W. Ellis,.....	162

Register State Land Office.

Amos B. Miller,.....	601—439
Patrick Robb,.....	162

Judge of Supreme Court.

George G. Wright,.....	601—440
James M. Elwood,.....	161
Scattering,.....	1

Attorney General.

C. C. Course,.....	600—438
W. McClintock,.....	162

Representative in Congress, 2d District.

William Vandever,.....	599—435
B. M. Samuels,.....	164

Clerk of District Court.

Theodore Roziene,.....	348— 3
John A. Wentworth,.....	345
Theodore Rosim,.....	39
Mr. Wentworth,.....	21
Scattering,.....	3

County Surveyor.

J. P. Knight,.....	516—409
Edward Moss,.....	107
Scattering,.....	1

Election, October, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.,.....	597—465
W. H. Merritt, Dem.,.....	182
Charles Mason,.....	1

Lieutenant Governor.

John R. Needham,.....	597—491
Lauren Dewey,.....	106
M. L. Fisher,.....	21

Judge of Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe,.....	593—459
J. L. Elwood,.....	134
Scattering,.....	1

State Representative, 53d District.

D. G. Frisbie,.....	397— 88
Sylvester L. Carey,.....	309
Scattering,.....	5

County Judge.

S. A. Clyde.....	400—135
H. A. Goodrich.....	265
L. Rood.....	11
Scattering.....	9

Treasurer and Recorder.

John A. Elliott.....	409—137
F. A. Brush.....	272
Scattering.....	47

Sheriff.

J. N. Dudley.....	377—51
F. B. Chute.....	326
W. S. Weed.....	12

Superintendent of Schools.

C. T. Granger.....	383—103
A. H. Dunlap.....	280
Scattering.....	26

Coroner.

Samuel Fay.....	352—51
B. F. Rolfe.....	301

Drainage Commissioners.

T. Thompson.....	719—715
A. B. Bradley.....	4

Surveyor.

Darwin Knight.....	700
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Election, February 25, 1862.

State Senator

G. W. Howard.....	214—207
F. A. Sprague.....	7
J. B. Allen.....	6
Scattering.....	5

Election, October, 1862.

Secretary of State.

James Wright.....	457—330
R. S. Sylvester.....	127

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell.....	457—228
John Browning.....	229

State Treasurer.

Wm. H. Holmes.....	451—324
Samuel Sorah.....	127

Attorney General.

Charles C. Nourse.....	457—329
B. J. Hall.....	128

Register State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey.....	457—340
R. Gottschalk.....	117

Member Board of Education.

G. S. Stevens.....	458
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Representative in Congress.

Wm. B. Allison.....	457—353
D. A. Mohoney.....	104
Scattering.....	1

Judge of District Court.

Elias H. Williams.....	431—421
Scattering.....	10

District Attorney.

Milo McGlathers.....	453—430
John O'Neil.....	23
Scattering.....	1

Clerk of District Court.

Calvin S. Prime.....	355—149
George F. Merchant.....	206
Scattering.....	4

Election, October, 1863.

Governor.

William H. Stone, Rep.....	574—404
J. M. Tuttle, Dem.....	170
A. Carter.....	1

Lieutenant Governor.

Enoch W. Eastman.....	584—423
John F. Duncombe.....	161

Judge of Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon.....	584—421
Charles Mason.....	163

State Senator, 42d District.

J. G. Patterson.....	570—398
N. M. Wilder.....	173
Scattering.....	4

Representative, 52d District.

T. M. Atherton.....	392—44
Thomas R. Perry.....	348
Scattering.....	2

County Judge.

Cyrus Foreman.....	250—20
D. Z. Mosher.....	230
Wm. Toman.....	230
T. J. A. Fenn.....	32
Scattering.....	1

HISTORY OF MITCHELL COUNTY.

219

Treasurer and Recorder.

John A. Elliott.....	591—450
G. W. Barker.....	141
Scattering.....	3

Sheriff.

James H. Merrill.....	215—23
A. W. Jenkins.....	192
J. N. Dudley.....	184
Charles K. Martin.....	139
Scattering.....	5

Superintendent of Schools.

Alva Bush.....	572—405
B. F. Rolfe.....	167

Surveyor.

L. Rood.....	572—395
B. F. Snell.....	177
Scattering.....	3

Coroner.

Samuel Fay.....	585—426
N. Norton.....	159

Drainage Commissioner.

Thos ^{rs} Thompson.....	579—418
J. W. Tower.....	161
Scattering.....	2

Soldiers' Vote, October, 1863.

County Judge.

*Wm. Toman (elected).....	41—22
T. J. A. Fenn.....	19
D. Z. Mosher.....	10

Treasurer and Recorder.

John A. Elliott.....	70
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Sheriff.

C. K. Martin.....	31—10
J. N. Dudley.....	21
J. H. Merrill.....	14

County Superintendent of Schools.

A. Bush.....	72
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Surveyor.

L. Rood.....	71
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Coroner.

Samuel Fay.....	70
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Drainage Commissioner.

T. Thompson.....	65
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*(Soldiers' vote elected William Toman county judge.)

Election, November, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	579—463
George B. McClellan, Dem.....	106
Secretary of State	

James Wright.....	602—493
John H. Wallace.....	109

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott.....	615—537
E. C. Hendershott.....	78
State Treasurer.	

Wm. H. Holmes.....	600—491
J. B. Lash.....	109

Attorney General.

Isaac L. Allen.....	599
Charles M. Dunbar.....	109

Judge of Supreme Court.

C. C. Cole.....	600—491
T. M. Monroe.....	109

Register State Land Office.

Josiah A. Harvey.....	598—489
B. D. Holbrook.....	109

Representative in Congress.

Wm. B. Allison.....	600—484
B. B. Richards.....	116

Judge of District Court.

Wm. B. Fairfield.....	539—376
Cyrus Foreman.....	163

District Attorney.

John E. Burke.....	600—489
R. Matthews.....	111

Clerk of Court.

C. S. Prime.....	663—654
Scattering.....	9

County Recorder.

G. S. Needham.....	682—674
Scattering.....	8

Treasurer.

Theodore Roziene.....	631—627
Scattering.....	4

Surveyor.

Milford Hunt.....	654—647
Scattering.....	7

Coroner.

S. L. Skinnor.....	660
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Election, October, 1865.

Governor.

William H. Stone, Rep.....	606—487
Thomas H. Benton, Dem.....	119
Scattering.....	2

Lieutenant Governor.

B. F. Gue.....	632—533
W. W. Hamilton.....	99
Scattering.....	1

Judge of Supreme Court.

George G. Wright.....	643—552
H. H. Trimble.....	91

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Orrin Faville.....	612—523
J. W. Sinnott.....	89
Scattering.....	9

Representative in Congress, 54th District.

D. W. Poindexter.....	638—618
C. T. Granger.....	20
Scattering.....	26

County Judge.

Amos S. Faville.....	671—665
Scattering.....	6

County Treasurer.

Charles Sweney.....	380—30
Theodore Roziene.....	350
Scattering.....	3

Sheriff.

S. S. McKinley.....	376—27
William Ramsdell.....	349
Scattering.....	4

Superintendent of Schools.

Alva Bush.....	392—45
N. H. Dunlap.....	347

Coroner.

Samuel Fay.....	361—49
T. M. Atherton.....	312
William Toman.....	30
Scattering.....	2

Surveyor.

Milford Hunt.....	703—702
Scattering.....	1

Election, October, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright.....	747—568
S. G. Van Anda.....	179

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin.....	746—567
George A. Stone.....	179

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott.....	744—569
Robert W. Cross.....	175

Register State Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter.....	745—566
L. P. McKinnie.....	179

Attorney General.

F. E. Bissell.....	616—437
Webster Ballinger.....	179
E. F. Bissell.....	129

Reporter Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles.....	745—566
Albert Stodd.....	179

Clerk of Supreme Court.

C. Linderman.....	746—567
Frederick Gottschalk.....	179

Representative in Congress, 3d District.

William B. Allison.....	738—551
Reuben Noble.....	187

Clerk of Court.

C. S. Prine.....	847—846
Scattering.....	1

County Recorder.

G. S. Needham.....	856—853
Scattering.....	3

Surveyor.

Eugene Huntington.....	841—840
Scattering.....	1

Coroner.

R. B. Dudley.....	842—839
Scattering.....	3

Drainage Commissioner.

J. A. Wentworth.....	840—838
Scattering.....	2

To Raise Additional Tax.

Against.....	381—98
For.....	283

Election, October 8, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....	721—568
Charles Mason, Dem.....	153

Lieutenant Governor.

John Scott.....	711—546
D. M. Harris.....	165

Judge of Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck,	712—548
John H. Craig,	164

Attorney General.

Henry O. Connor,	711—546
W. T. Barker,	165

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(To fill vacancy.)

D. Franklin Wells,	672
(Full term.)	

D. Franklin Wells,	714—549
Martin L. Fisher,	165

Senator of 43d District.

J. G. Patterson,	707—537
A. G. Case,	170
Scattering,	2

Representative of 56th District.

J. H. Brown,	694—510
G. W. Barker,	184

County Judge.

A. S. Faville,	492—112
Cyrus Foreman,	380

County Treasurer.

Charles Sweney,	844—836
Scattering,	8

County Sheriff.

William Ramsdell,	485—182
S. S. McKinley,	303
W. H. Dyer,	80
Scattering,	3

County Superintendent of Schools.

Alva Bush,	696—513
S. B. Chase,	188

County Surveyor.

Nelson Rood,	689—497
Charles Fisk,	192

County Coroner.

L. S. Hart, Jr.,	619—424
Aaron Snyder,	195
Scattering,	8

Drainage Commissioner.

G. S. Johnson,	656—655
Scattering,	1

Raising Additional Tax.

For,	422—188
Against,	294

Election, October, 1868.

(No Record.)

Election, October, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.,	1134—928
George Gillaspay, Dem.,	206

Lieutenant Governor.

Madison M. Walden,	1118—896
A. P. Richardson,	222

Judge of Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon,	1119—898
W. F. Brannan,	221

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(To fill vacancy.)

A. S. Kissell,	1118—1031
H. O. Dayton,	87
Edmund Jaeger,	18
Scattering,	3

Superintendent of Instruction.

(Full term.)

A. S. Kissell,	1119—956
H. O. Dayton,	163
Edmund Jaeger,	44
Scattering,	4

Representative of 56th District.

T. M. Atherton,	695—146
*A. S. Faville,	549
W. R. Mead,	53
Scattering,	8

*Elected in the District.

County Auditor.

A. W. Clyde,	810—292
C. S. Prime,	518
Scattering,	1

County Treasurer.

Charles Sweney,	796—259
Paul E. Meier,	537

County Sheriff.

William Ramsdell,	1320—1319
Scattering,	1

Superintendent of Schools.

M. M. Browne,	633
*Miss J. C. Addington,	633
Scattering,	22

*(Miss J. C. Addington elected by lot.)

Surveyor.

Warren H. Knowlton,	736—159
John Q. Adams,	577
Scattering,	2

Coroner.

D. P. Sayles.....	1310—1309
Sca tering.....	1
Restraining Stock—(Stock Act.)	
For.....	614—397
Against.....	217

Election, October, 1870.

Secretary of State.

Edward Wright.....	1196—865
Charles Doerr.....	831

Auditor of State.

John Russell.....	1189—879
Wesley W. Garner.....	310

State Treasurer.

Samuel E. Rankin.....	1189—874
William C. James.....	815

Attorney General.

Henry O. Connor.....	1185—876
H. M. Martin.....	309

Reporter Supreme Court.

Edward H. Stiles.....	1169—894
C. H. Baue.....	275

Clerk Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman.....	1149—845
W. McLenan.....	304

Register State Land Office.

A. Brown.....	1159—819
D. F. Ellsworth.....	340

Judge Supreme Court.

(Full Term.)

Chester C. Cole.....	1146—843
J. C. Knapp.....	303

Judge Supreme Court.
(To Fill Dillon Vacancy.)

William E. Miller.....	1105—759
P. Henry Smith.....	846

Judge Supreme Court.

* (To Fill Wright Vacancy.)

James G. Day.....	1189—877
Reuben Noble.....	312

Constitutional Revision.

Against.....	401—264
For.....	137

Representative in Congress, 3d District.

William G. Donnan.....	1145—830
John Stoneman.....	315

Judge District Court, 13th District.
(To Fill Vacancy.)

G. W. Ruddick.....	1236—1225
A. S. Case.....	1

Clerk District Court.

John A. Wentworth.....	753—295
C. S. Prime.....	457
William C. Moss.....	237

County Recorder.

J. B. Cutler.....	632—40
F. C. Rice.....	592
George F. Loring.....	227

Supervisors.

T. M. Tollefsen.....	840
Aaron Snyder.....	837
Jonn A. Wright.....	656
J. H. Bush.....	652
G. A. Wright.....	536
Cyrus Foreman.....	369
G. W. Barker.....	353
W. A. Pierce.....	207

(The first three candidates were elected.)

County Surveyor.

W. D. Hatch.....	628—66
G. D. Pattengil.....	562
Charles H. Fisk.....	365

Stock Act.

Against.....	714—431
For.....	283

Election, October, 1871.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, Rep.....	1002—707
J. C. Knapp, Dem.....	295

Lieutenant Governor.

Henry C. Bullis.....	1000—707
M. M. Hane.....	293

Judge Supreme Court.

James G. Day.....	1005—714
John F. Duncombe.....	291

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy.....	1005—715
Edward M. Newman.....	290

Senator, 43d District.

Alonzo Converse.....	983—673
S. B. Chase.....	310
Scattering.....	1

Representative 56th District.

William W. Blackman.....	873—482
Cyrus Foreman.....	391

County Auditor.

Paul E. Meier.....	881—483
W. C. Moss.....	398
Scattering.....	5

Treasurer

Charles Sweeney.....	1101—921
Henry Liebiens.....	180
Scattering.....	1

Sheriff.

William Ramsdell.....	907—550
James Graham.....	357

Superintendent of Schools.

H. F. Miller.....	972—667
S. B. Chase.....	305
Scattering.....	5

Supervisor.

J. O. Jones.....	594—201
S. A. Gravath.....	393
George F. Loring.....	294
Scattering.....	1

Surveyor.

Eugene Huntington.....	990—698
J. French.....	292

Coroner.

A. Bryson.....	797—347
Eli Shultz.....	450
Scattering.....	11

Election, October, 1872.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....	1226—868
Horace Greeley, Lib.....	358
Charles O'Connor, Dem.....	7

Secretary of State

Josiah T. Young.....	1233—869
Dr. E. A. Guilbert.....	364
Scattering.....	1

Auditor of State.

John Russell.....	1231—867
J. P. Casady.....	364

State Treasurer.

William Christie.....	1232—868
M. J. Rohlf.....	364

Register of State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....	1232—869
Jacob Butler.....	363
Scattering.....	1

Attorney General.

(To fill vacancy)

M. E. Cutts.....	1015
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(Full Term)

M. E. Cutts.....	955—589
A. G. Case.....	366
Scattering.....	1

Representative in Congress.

H. O. Pratt.....	1238—879
A. T. Lusch.....	359

Judge District Court

G. W. Ruddick.....	1233—953
W. A. Lathrop.....	280
Scattering.....	1

Judge Circuit Court.

R. G. Reiniger.....	952—672
W. C. Stanbury.....	280

District Attorney.

L. S. Butler.....	946—664
J. W. Woods.....	282

Clerk of Court.

John A. Wentworth.....	1307—1025
G. B. Lovejoy.....	282

Recorder.

James B. Cutler.....	1087—577
William B. Lowry.....	510

Coroner.

G. H. Knowlton.....	766—542
S. Patis.....	224

Supervisor.

George M. Brown.....	1206—812
G. W. Barker.....	394
Scattering.....	2

Poor Farm Appropriation.

Against.....	953—886
For.....	67

Election, October, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....	1466—1223
Jacob G. Vale, Dem.....	243
Scattering.....	1

Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Dysart.....	1474—1269
H. E. Whiting.....	205
Fred. O'Donnell.....	37

Judge Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck.....	1475—1267
Benjamin J. Hall.....	208
B. I. Hall.....	37

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy.....	1475—1235
David W. Prindle.....	240
Scattering.....	1

Representative, 65th District.

Henry Kelly.....	1222—716
Z. D. Lindsley.....	506
Scattering.....	3

County Auditor.

Nelson Pierce.....	1033—396
P. E. Meier.....	637
Scattering.....	7

Treasurer.

E. P. Shipherd.....	1079—418
Charles Sweney.....	661

Sheriff.

L. D. Piper.....	1001—269
William Ramsdell.....	732

Superintendent of Schools.

I. F. Winnek.....	1020—309
G. D. Pattengil.....	711

Surveyor.

E. Huntington.....	1736—1733
G. D. Pattengil.....	3

Supervisor.

Frank Penney.....	1138—541
Levi G. Munson.....	597
Scattering.....	1

Coroner.

Samuel Nofsinger.....	1137—538
T. J. Young.....	599

Increasing Board of Supervisors.

For.....	1241—990
Against.....	251

Election, October, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	887—530
David Morgan.....	357

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman.....	887—530
J. M. King.....	357

State Treasurer

William Christy.....	886—593
Henry C. Harges.....	293
J. W. Barnes.....	64

Register of State Land Office.

David Secor.....	882—525
R. H. Roderdell.....	357

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts.....	888—532
J. H. Keathy.....	356

Clerk Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes.....	886—528
G. W. Ball.....	358

Reporter Supreme Court.

John S. Runalas.....	886
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Representative.

H. O. Pratt.....	695—277
John Bowman.....	418
Henry O. Pratt.....	99
Scattering.....	11

Clerk of Court.

M. H. White.....	792—352
E. Huntington.....	440

Recorder.

E. L. Sawyer.....	7472—83
John French.....	464

Supervisors.

District No. 1.

S. W. Hastings.....	314
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District No. 4.

John R. James.....	82—1
Ole O. Hangerud.....	81
Ole H. Johnson.....	1

District No. 5.

C. Carpenter.....	181—118
D. I. Gilchrist.....	63

Coroner.

(To fill vacancy.)

E. Craig.....	39
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Coroner.

(Full term.)

E. Craig.....	692—181
William Blandin.....	511

Election, October, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	1,251—922
Shepherd Leffler, Dem.....	329
L. H. Lozier.....	2

Lieutenant Governor.

Joshua G. Newbold.....	1,254—925
E. B. Woodward.....	329
J. G. Waltham.....	2

Judge Supreme Court.

Austin Adams.....	1,255—926
W. J. Knight.....	329

Superintendent Public Instruction,	
Alonzo Abernethy.....	1,256— 927
Isaiah Doane.....	329

Senator 43d District.

Arad Hitchcock.....	1,439—1,350
A. Hitchcock.....	80
A. Converse.....	9
Scattering.....	5

Representative 65th District.

Jesse P. Brush.....	1,497—1,486
Fitch B. Stacy.....	2
Scattering.....	11

County Auditor.

John R. Prime.....	1,026— 509
J. Pratt Miller.....	517
Scattering.....	7

Treasurer.

E. P. Shipherd.....	1,559—1,558
Scattering.....	1

Sheriff.

L. D. Piper.....	1,566—1,564
Wm. Ramsdell.....	2

Supervisor.

District No. 2.

James L. Tibbetts.....	323— 322
Z. C. Lindsley.....	1

Superintendent of Schools.

G. D. Pattengil.....	1,522—1,520
Theo. Owen.....	2
Alva Bush.....	2
Scattering.....	2

Surveyor.

Eugene Huntington.....	1,497—1,486
S. Rood.....	11

Coroner.

Rassellus F. Judd.....	1,536—1,533
J. W. Annis.....	3
Scattering.....	1

Election, November, 1876

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	1,663— 992
Samuel J. Tilden, Dem.....	671
Peter Cooper, Gr.....	65

Judge of Supreme Court.

(Full Term.)

William H. Seevers.....	1,668— 993
Walter I. Hayes.....	675
Charles Negus.....	60
O. R. Jones.....	13

Judge of Supreme Court.

(To fill vacancy.)

James H. Rothrock.....	1,668— 992
William Graham.....	676
O. R. Jones.....	47

Judge of Supreme Court.

(To fill vacancy caused by resignation of
C. C. Cole.)

William H. Seevers.....	1,640— 965
Walter I. Hayes.....	675

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	1,668— 993
John H. Stubberranch.....	675
E. Macready.....	60

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman.....	1,668— 993
William Gronewig.....	675
Lenard Brown.....	60

Treasurer of State.

George W. Bemis.....	1,668— 993
Wesley Jones.....	675
George C. Fry.....	60

Register of State Land Office.

David Secor.....	1,668— 993
N. C. Ridenour.....	675
George M. Walker.....	61

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin.....	1,668— 993
J. C. Clark.....	675

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coelln.....	1,668—1,608
J. A. Nash.....	60

Representative in Congress, 4th District.

Nathaniel C. Deering.....	1,622— 865
Cyrus Foreman.....	758

Circuit Judge, 12th District.

Robert G. Reinger.....	1,696—1,053
James M. Elder.....	643

District Judge, 12th District.

George W. Ruddick.....	1,694—1,048
C. A. L. Roszell.....	646

District Attorney.

John B. Cleland.....	1,698—1,068
John W. Cliggitt.....	630
Scattering.....	1

State Senator, 46th District.

William W. Blackman.....	1,627—	896
Lucius Lane	731	
Scattering.....	1	

Clerk of Court.

M. H. White	1,737—1,097	
C. F. Goddard.....	640	
Scattering.....	5	

Recorder.

Edwin L. Sawyer.....	1,809—1,333	
Zadie E. Brown.....	476	
Scattering.....	15	

Supervisors,

District No. 1.

S. W. Hastings.....	504	
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District No. 3.

Christian Rustad	284—	70
G. W. Barker.....	214	
Jacob Decker.....	6	
Scattering.....	4	

Election, October, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....	1396—937	
John P. Irish, Dem.....	459	
Elias Jessup, Prohibition.....		
Daniel Stubbs, Greenback.....	35	
Scattering.....	2	

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	1439—981	
W. C. James.....	458	
A. Macready.....	34	

Judge Supreme Court.

James G. Day.....	1437—977	
H. E. J. Boardman.....	460	
John Porter.....	34	

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coelln	1438—978	
G. W. Cullison.....	460	
S. T. Ballard.....	34	

Representative 68th District.

John Gammons.....	1398—921	
J. D. Jenkins.....	477	
Scattering.....	11	

County Treasurer.

Edward P. Shipherd.....	1641—1370	
A. T. Tollefson.....	271	
Scattering.....	2	

Auditor.

John R. Prime.....	1554—1192	
George F. Loring.....	362	
Scattering.....	2	

Sheriff.

Lorenzo D. Piper.....	990—79	
William Ramsdell.....	911	
Scattering.....	12	

Superintendent of Schools

George D. Pattengill.....	1513—1113	
S. S. Lewis.....	400	
Scattering.....	13	

Surveyor.

Eugene Huntington.....	1349—823	
John French.....	526	
Scattering.....	13	

Coroner.

Christopher D. Mowry.....	1506—1135	
A. H. Ennis	371	
Scattering.....	5	

Supervisors.

District No. 4.

N. K. Syverud.....	163—28	
Jeremiah Douglass.....	135	
Scattering.....	1	

District No. 5.

C. Carpenter.....	248—129	
J. B. Taber.....	119	
E. Moss.....	41	

Election, October, 1878.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull.....	1539—787	
E. M. Farnsworth.....	752	
T. O. Walker.....	3	

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman.....	1536—779	
Joseph Eiboeck.....	757	

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis.....	1536—856	
M. L. Devin	680	
M. L. Devlin.....	75	
Scattering.....	3	

Register State Land Office.

James K. Powers.....	1536—852	
M. Farrington.....	684	
E. Farrington.....	71	
Scattering.....	2	

Attorney General.

John T. McJunkin.....	1536—780
John Gibbons.....	756
M. V. Gammon.....	2

Judge of Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock.....	1536—778
Joseph C. Knapp.....	758

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Edward J. Holmes.....	1537—782
Alexander Runyan.....	755
J. B. Elliott.....	2

Supreme Court Reporter.

John S. Runnels.....	1536—780
John B. Elliott.....	756
J. B. Gibbons.....	2

Representative in Congress 4th District.

N. C. Deering.....	1573—1456
L. H. Weller.....	557
W. V. Allen.....	117

Clerk of Court.

Theodore Owens.....	1251—302
M. H. White.....	949
Melvin White.....	62
Scattering.....	13

Supervisor.

District No. 2.

George M. Brown.....	363—362
Scattering.....	1

County Recorder.

Frank Miniger.....	1265—240
A. C. Libby.....	1025
Scattering.....	5

Surveyor.

G. D. Pattengill.....	1515—887
John French.....	628
Scattering.....	2

(To Fill Vacancy.)

Frank Scammon.....	4
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Election, October, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....	1597—955
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....	642
Daniel Campbell, Greenback.....	238
D. R. Dungan, Prohibition.....	19
Scattering.....	2

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	1628—985
J. A. O. Yoeman.....	643
H. M. Moore.....	232

Judge of Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck.....	1620—969
Reuben Noble.....	651
M. H. Jones.....	232

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coelln.....	1619—976
Erwin Baker.....	643
J. A. Nash.....	241

State Senator, 46th District.

Wilberforce P. Gaylord.....	1581—674
Nelson L. Rood.....	907
J. E. B. Morgan.....	2
Scattering.....	8

Representative, 68th District.

Isaac Patterson.....	1008—90*
J. Henry Sweeney.....	918
J. E. B. Morgan.....	556
Scattering.....	9

County Auditor.

John R. Prime.....	1,441—457
Anton Schulte.....	984
Dr. L. Squires.....	61
Scattering.....	5

Treasurer.

Edward P. Shipherd.....	1,124—262
Wm. C. Moss.....	862
John H. Johnson.....	457
E. T. Atherton.....	47
Scattering.....	3

Sheriff.

James McCarty.....	1,379—280
Robert T. St. Johns.....	1,699
Scattering.....	8

Superintendent of Schools.

(To fill vacancy.)

J. F. Clyde.....	190—34
Ed. M. Rands.....	156
Thomas Ure.....	4

Supervisors.

District No. 1.

(To fill vacancy.)

D. L. Talcott.....	169—162
A. M. Bush.....	7

HISTORY OF MITCHELL COUNTY.

(Full term.)

A. M. Bush.....	281—	82
D. L. Talcott.....	199	
W. H. H. Gable.....	5	

District No. 3.

John Reeves.....	243—	234
John T. Grace.....	9	

County Superintendent of Schools.

(Full term.)

Ed. M. Rands.....	1,181—	108
J. F. Clyde.....	1,073	
Thomas Ure.....	217	

County Surveyor.

Martin N. Clausen.....	1,696—	899
John French.....	797	
Scattering.....	3	

Coroner.

Christopher D. Mowry.....	1,759—1,035	
Samuel Nofsinger.....	724	
Scattering.....	5	

Election, November, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, Rep.....	1,665—	893
W. S. Hancock, Dem.....	832	
J. B. Weaver, Gr.....	83	

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull.....	1,681—	851
A. B. Keith.....	830	
George M. Walker.....	82	

State Auditor.

William V. Lucas.....	1,677—	842
Charles I. Barker.....	835	
G. V. Swearerenger.....	82	

State Treasurer.

Edwin H. Conger.....	1,676—	842
Martin Blinn.....	834	
Mathew W. Farrington.....	83	

Register of State Land Office.

James K. Powers.....	1,677—	843
Daniel Dougherty.....	834	
Thomas Harker.....	82	

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson.....	1,677—	844
Charles A. Clark.....	833	
W. A. Spurrier.....	81	

Representative in Congress, 4th District.

Nathaniel C. Deering.....	1,698—876	
J. S. Root.....	832	
M. B. Doolittle.....	63	
Scattering.....	4	

Judge of Circuit Court.

Robert G. Reiniger.....	1,507—	446
Cyrus Foreman.....	1,061	

Judge of District Court.

George W. Ruddick.....	1,667—	771
John Cliggitt.....	896	
Scattering.....	6	

District Attorney.

John B. Cleland.....	1,751—	981
A. C. Ripley.....	770	
Scattering.....	2	

State Senator, 46th District.

(To fill vacancy.)

A. M. Whaley.....	1,645—1,097	
P. F. Casey.....	548	
R. C. Mathews.....	359	

Constitutional Convention.

For.....	758—	490
Against.....	268	

Supervisors.

District No. 4.

Fred Hartwig.....	265—	167
Michael Kildee.....	98	
A. E. Holmes.....	88	

District No. 5.

Milford Hunt.....	322—	25
M. W. Cummings.....	297	
Scattering.....	3	

To strike out the words "free white" from
Constitution, Art. 3d.

For.....	744—	449
Against.....	295	

Clerk of Court.

Theo. W. Owen.....	1,471—	369
Bissel F. Stacy.....	1,102	
Scattering.....	3	

County Recorder.

Frank Miniger.....	1,530—	481
Edwin L. Sawyer.....	1,049	
Scattering.....	3	

Election, October, 1881.

Governor.

Bu en R Sherman, Rep.....	1, 119--	726
L. G. Kinne, Dem.....	393	
D. M. Clark, Gr.....	45	
Scattering.....	1	

Lieutenant Governor.

Orlando H. Manning.....	1, 118--	722
J. M. Walker.....	396	
James H. Holland.....	43	
Scattering.....	1	

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams.....	1, 119--	723
H. P. Hendershott.....	396	
W. W. Williamson.....	25	
Scattering.....	18	

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akers.....	1, 119--	923
Walter H. Butler.....	397	
Mrs. A. M. Swain.....	23	

Representative 68th District.

Henry F. Tucker.....	1, 100--	706
J. L. Dow.....	394	
Scattering.....	54	

County Auditor.

John R. Prime.....	1, 549--	1, 546
Scattering.....	3	

Treasurer.

William C. Moss.....	1, 106--	656
John Penney.....	450	
Scattering.....	4	

Supervisor.

District No. 2.

J. L. Tibbetts.....	244--	228
John Bartle.....	16	

Sheriff.

Robert T. St. John.....	880 --	258
James McCarty.....	622	
Anton Schulte.....	57	
Scattering.....	1	

Superintendent of Schools.

Ed. M. Rands.....	1, 528--	1, 512
Scattering.....	16	

Surveyor.

Martin N. Clausen.....	1, 558--	1, 557
Scattering.....	1	

Coroner.

A. D. Bundy.....	1, 546--	1, 541
Scattering.....	5	

Special Election, June 27, 1882.

To Amend the Constitution.

For the adoption of amendment.....	1, 200--	319
Against adoption of amendment....	881	

Election, November, 1882.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull.....	1, 230--	663
T. O. Walker.....	567	
W. J. Gaston.....	168	
Scattering.....	3	

State Auditor.

John L. Brown.....	1, 230--	663
William Thompson.....	567	
G. A. Wyant.....	168	
Scattering.....	3	

State Treasurer.

Edwin H. Conger.....	1, 230--	663
John Foley.....	567	
George Derr.....	161	
Scattering.....	10	

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson.....	1, 230--	663
J. H. Bremermann.....	567	
James A. Rice.....	168	
Scattering.....	3	

Judge of Supreme Court.

William H. Seevers.....	1, 230--	663
Charles E. Bronson.....	567	
W. H. Jones.....	168	
Scattering.....	3	

Clerk Supreme Court.

Gilbert B. Pray.....	1, 201--	663
H. F. Bonorden.....	538	
E. N. Clark.....	168	
Scattering.....	61	

Reporter Supreme Court.

Ezra C. Ebersole.....	1, 229--	662
L. A. Palmer.....	567	
J. H. Williamson.....	168	
Scattering.....	4	

Representative in Congress, 4th District.

Thomas Updegraff.....	1, 129--	336
L. H. Weller.....	793	
Will R. Bagley.....	19	
Scattering.....	9	

Clerk of Court.		Auditor.	
Theo. W. Owen.....	1,088-- 221	J. R. Prime, Rep	2,192--2,142
William F. Lohr.....	867	A. J. Bailey.....	50
County Recorder.		E. E. Prime.....	1
Frank Miniger.....	1,475- 989	Superintendent.	
A. B. Bradley.....	486	George Chandler, Ind.....	1,172-- 106
Supervisors.		W. H. Palmer, Rep.....	1,066
District No. 1.		Treasurer.	
James H. Ager.....	291-- 110	W. C. Moss, Rep.....	2,206--2,203
S. W. Hastings.....	181	Scattering.....	3
District No. 3.		Sheriff.	
Jacob Decker.....	239-- 68	R. T. St. John, Rep.....	1,674--1,176
John Reeves.....	171	Anton Schulte, Rep.....	498
* <i>Election, October 9, 1883.</i>		Scattering.....	26
Governor.		Surveyor.	
Buran R. Sherman, Rep.....	1,353-- 493	M. N. Clausen, Rep.....	1,542
L. G. Kinne, Dem.....	860	Coroner.	
James B. Weaver, Gr.....	31	W. F. Cobb, Rep.....	1,212-- 397
State Senator, 41st District.		F. M. Moore, Dem.....	815
J. H. Sweney, Rep.....	1,253-- 272	* [The report of this election is not official, as the vote had not been canvassed at the time this volume went to press. The official returns may vary slightly from the above].	
Cyrus Foreman, Dem.....	941		
Representative, 69th District.			
C. C. Vanderpoel, Rep.....	1,135-- 26		
J. F. English, Ind.....	1,109		

CHAPTER XIV.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men, at times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of office holders of the country are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. No matter what the party is, through the agency of which officers are placed in power, the individuals chosen are almost invariably the most prominent

and able representatives of their various factions. The old adage of "like priest, like people" is often referred to in speaking of the relations between the public office holder and the people; but this is not the case, nor is the familiar saying correctly quoted. It was originally written "like people, like priest," and, in

American politics, this is the true state of affairs.

In this chapter, as far as possible, are given sketches of all the citizens of Mitchell county who have served the Nation, State or county in an official capacity. Some of the sketches are imperfect, but it is not the fault of the historian that they are not more complete. Many of the parties have passed away, leaving no record from which a sketch could be obtained, while others have left the county and their present place of residence is unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mitchell county, upon its organization, became a part of the second congressional district, which was represented in the thirty-third Congress, from 1853 to 1855, by John P. Cook, of Davenport. Mr. Cook was a native of New York. In 1836 he came west and settled at Davenport. He was elected a member of Congress as a whig and held the views of that party until its dissolution. On the breaking up of the whig party he affiliated with the democratic party, the principles of which he labored to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. He was by natural instinct a true western man—a wide awake, thoroughly active pioneer, who never saw the time he could lay aside the business harness. As a lawyer, in his day he had few superiors. He died at Davenport, April 17, 1872.

James Thorington, of Davenport, was the next representative in Congress from the second district. He was not a man of extraordinary ability, but was a good politician and wire puller. He is now consul to one of the South American States.

Timothy Davis, of Elkader, Clayton county, next served the district. He was in the thirty-fifth Congress, from 1857 to 1859.

William Vandever, of Dubuque, was elected a member of the thirty-sixth Congress, and re-elected to the thirty-seventh. William Vandever was a native of Maryland. In 1839 he came west, locating at Rock Island, where he remained until 1851, when he moved to Dubuque. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Ben W. Samuels, of Dubuque, for the practice of law, which continued until his election to Congress. He made a useful member. While serving his second term he abandoned his seat in Congress, returned home and raised the 9th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made colonel. In 1862 he was promoted a brigadier general, and at the close of the war was brevetted major general. Since the close of the war he has held several important public positions.

By the census of 1860, Iowa was entitled to six representatives in Congress. Mitchell county, on the State being re-districted, became a part of the third district. Its first representative was William B. Allison, of Dubuque. He was elected in the fall of 1862, and became a member of the thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the thirty-ninth. He made an able representative and is at present writing one of Iowa's United States Senators.

In 1868 William G. Donnan, of Independence, was elected to represent the third district in Congress. In 1870 he was re-elected, serving two terms.

In 1870 it was found the population of the State had increased to a number entitling it to nine representatives in Congress. In re-districting, Mitchell county became a part of the fourth district. It was first represented by Henry O. Pratt, of Charles City, who served in the forty-third and forty-fourth Congress. Mr. Pratt is a native of Maine. He was admitted to the bar at Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, in June, 1862. Soon afterward a call was made for 600,000 men by the President. He enlisted as a private in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry. He became completely broken down in health in less than a year, and was discharged in the spring of 1863. The following summer, while regaining his health, he taught a small school in Worth Co., Iowa. His health being restored, Mr. Pratt commenced the practice of law at Charles City. As a lawyer he was very candid in the trial of a case; he never tried to defeat the ends of justice, never resorted to clap-trap, and never forgot the dignity of his calling. He was a fluent speaker, and excelled as a jury advocate. After the expiration of his term of office he was converted and entered the ministry.

N. C. Deering, of Osage, Mitchell county, was the successor of Mr. Pratt. He was elected as a member of the forty-fifth and re-elected in the forty-sixth and forty-seventh Congress.

Nathaniel Cobb Deering was born in Denmark, Oxford Co., Maine, on the 2d of September, 1827. His father, James Deering, was born in Saco, Maine, and moved to Denmark with his parents when fourteen years old. At the age of twenty-seven he married Elizabeth Prentiss, of

Gorham, Maine, an own aunt of the famous Mississippi orator, Hon. S. S. Prentiss, and settled on a farm in Denmark, upon which he resided through life, although his death occurred in San Francisco, on the 30th of October, 1862, and his wife on the 10th of January, 1863, while on a visit to their sons. He amassed a considerable fortune and often filled important positions of public trust. In 1856 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature and filled the office with credit and honor to himself and the district. The Deering family were of Scotch and English descent; the Prentiss family were English. Nathaniel C. was the third of a family of seven sons. He was educated at the common and high schools in Denmark, at the North Bridgeton Academy, teaching school during the winters from 1845 to 1847. He had a strong desire to procure a liberal education and to study law, but under an attack of whooping cough and measles his health broke down and his lungs became diseased. Warned by his physician of the danger that would attend the further prosecution of his studies, in the spring of 1847 he went to Hampden, Penobscot county, and accepted a clerkship in a store, serving in that capacity until January, 1850, when he determined to join the gold seekers. The trip was made by way of Panama, and he arrived at San Francisco on the 14th of the following April. After spending about two years in this "land of gold," he returned to Maine with a considerable fortune, and embarked in the paper manufacturing business, following it until the autumn of 1856, when he lost his entire property by fire. In September of the

previous year he had been elected a representative to the Maine legislature, and was re-elected in the autumn of 1856, his father being a member of the same body. On the 14th of September, 1857, he arrived with his family at Osage, his present home, where he engaged in land and lumber operations with a good degree of success. In July, 1861, he visited Washington, D. C., and through the influence of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, then Vice-President, he was appointed a clerk in the United States Senate, by its secretary, John W. Forney. This position he held until the spring of 1865, when he resigned, and was soon after appointed a special agent of the postoffice department for Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, resigning the position in the spring of 1869. In July, 1872, he was appointed National Bank examiner for the State of Iowa, the duties of which position he continued to discharge until the 3d of March, 1877, when he resigned, preparatory to taking the seat in Congress, to which he had been elected the previous November. As has been stated, Mr. Deering was re-elected to the forty-sixth and forty-seventh Congress. Early in his last term of service in the National House of Representatives, he was chosen by that body as a regent of the Smithsonian Institute an honor never before conferred on a member of either House of Congress, from Iowa, and coming, as it did, entirely unexpected and unsought, the honor was, as the writer is informed, exceedingly gratifying to him. From childhood Mr. Deering has held in great veneration everything of a religious character, and in the summer of 1875, with his wife and

daughter, he became a member of the Congregational Church of Osage. As a citizen, he has always enjoyed the esteem of his fellow men. "As a pure, Christian gentleman, he stands among the first in the land, nowhere more highly appreciated than by those among whom he dwells." So writes an Osage neighbor who has known Mr. Deering from boyhood. In the spring and summer of 1855 he was active in organizing the republican party in Hampden, Maine, and with this party he has since affiliated with the utmost sincerity and cordiality. His services to the party have been unremitting, appreciated and rewarded. Mr. Deering has had two wives. The first was Kate D. Bailey, daughter of Charles Bailey, of Milford, Maine, married on the 31st of July, 1853, with whom he lived until the 11th of April, 1855, when she died of consumption, leaving one daughter, Katie B., who died of the same disease on the 28th of July, 1875. His present wife was Lucretia W. Bailey, sister of his first wife, married on the 30th of April, 1856.

In 1882 Mitchell county was made a part of the old fourth district, which was made to comprise the counties of Mitchell, Allamakee, Clayton, Winneshiek, Fayette, Howard, Chickasaw and Floyd. L. H. Weller, of Chickasaw, the anti-monopoly and greenback candidate, was elected to represent the district.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Oran Faville was the first lieutenant governor of Iowa, and the only one Mitchell county ever furnished. He was elected in October, 1857, and qualified Jan. 14, 1858. Oran Faville was born at Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 13,

1817. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the district schools; but having access to a small library he was enabled to gratify a taste for reading, and was prompted to higher things. He prepared for college and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Connecticut. He taught two years in the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y., six years in the Troy Conference Seminary, at West Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the next year in McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill. In 1853 he took charge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Delaware, Ohio, but ill health compelling him to resign his profession, he removed, in 1855, to Iowa, and commenced frontier life as a farmer in Mitchell county. Shortly afterward he was elected county judge of Mitchell county, and in 1857 lieutenant governor of the State, and *ex-officio* president of the State board of education. At its first session in December, 1858, the board adopted the main fixtures of the present system of public instruction. In April, 1863, he became acting secretary of the board, and in January following was appointed its secretary by the governor. In March, 1864, he was elected superintendent of public instruction by the Legislature, the board of education being abolished. He was re-elected by the people in October, 1865. In 1867 he resigned on account of ill health. From 1863 to 1867 he was editor of the Iowa *School Journal*. In 1868 he removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he lived a retired life until the time of his death, which occurred several years ago. In addition to his educational labors in the schools and in public office, Mr. Faville delivered various addresses at

teachers' institutes and associations, several of which have been published. He was married July 24, 1845, to Maria Peck, of De Witt, N. Y., who survives him.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

During the time the United States land office was located at Osage, Col. Jenkins and S. B. Chase each held the office of register, and A. K. Eaton that of receiver.

W. L. Eaton is at present United States commissioner.

William Lohr holds a government clerkship.

N. C. Deering held the appointment as a clerk of the United States Senate prior to his election to Congress, and was also bank examiner of Iowa, and special agent of the postoffice department for Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

John A. Elliott, of Mitchell, was elected to this important office in November, 1864. In 1866 he was re-elected and served four years.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. L. Clausen, a prominent old settler of Mitchell county, was, for a number of years, a member of the State board of immigration.

Gov. Oran Faville held the appointment of recruiting officer for Mitchell county for several years during the war.

Cyrus Foreman is a member of the board of commissioners for the new capitol.

In 1876 Fitch B. Stacy, of Stacyville, was elected director of the State Agricultural Society. He has been re-elected from time to time, and still holds that position.



John B. Cleland.

Fitch B. Stacy is a representative farmer of Iowa. He purchased several thousand acres of wild land in Mitchell county in 1855. The tract lay contiguous to the Little Cedar River, and now comprises the site of Stacyville, Mitchell county. He became resident in 1861, and has since, lived here operating as an agriculturalist, developing the resources of his property, and proving the triumphant possibilities of a farmer's career when guided by intelligence, perseverance and skill. Mr. Stacy was the first to bring imported stock into this region, and has since actively pursued that business. He has served several terms as president and secretary of the Mitchell County Agricultural Society, and was one of the charter members of the present organization. At the organization of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders' Association, he was elected secretary, and has been re-elected nine years successively. Mr. Stacy was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1821. He was trained to a farmer's calling in Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., until 1839, when he went into a wholesale dry goods store with his uncle, William Stacy, at Utica, N. Y., remaining there as clerk and principal until 1852; then he went to La Fayette, Ind., and engaged in a similar business, operating until the winter of 1854-5, at which time he removed to Chicago, and was in the dry goods business there, located at 206 south Water street. Mr. Stacy was married in June, 1854, to Parthenia Ballard Page, daughter of D. D. Page, M. D., of Dryden, N. Y., and niece of Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State, of New York. She died in Malden, Ill., in December, 1860, leaving two children—

Annie Page and George Fitch Stacy. In September, 1865, Mr. Stacy was married again, to Amy P. Sewall, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Sewall, of North Granville, N. Y., now of Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Stacy have two children—Ralph Sewall and Mary Burr Stacy. Mr. Stacy has been for years zealously interested in Sunday school work. He was secretary and president of the Mitchell County Sunday School Association six years; secretary and president of the Upper Cedar Valley District Sunday School Association five years; has been many years connected with the Iowa State Sunday School Association, and the last two years has been a member of the State Central Sunday School Committee.

On the 3d of January, 1883, A. W. Tallman, of Osage, was appointed inspector-general of Iowa, by Gov. B. R. Sherman. Mr. Tallman was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1842. His parents were Elias and Cynthia (Matteson) Tallman. A. W. Tallman was reared upon a farm and received a liberal education. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in company A, 130th New York Infantry. Soon afterward he was promoted to sergeant-major, and subsequently to brevet captain. In the winter of 1862-3 the command wintered at Suffolk, Va., and the following spring participated in the Peninsular campaign. In August, 1863, they were mounted and received the name of 1st New York Dragoons. They were under Gen. Mead, at the battle of the Wilderness. Capt. Tallman participated in all the engagements and was always found at his post, ready for duty. He was mustered out of service June 23,

1865. After the close of the war he returned to New York, where he was married Feb. 4, 1867, to Cynthia Howard, and the same spring came west and located at Osage, Mitchell county, where he has since been engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman are the parents of one child—Majorie.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When Mitchell county was organized in 1854, it was associated with the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Butler, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Floyd and Chickasaw, as a senatorial district, although at that time they bore no numbers. The fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852, and adjourned Jan. 24, 1853. The Senators from this district at that time are recorded as being John G. Shields, Warner Lewis and Maturin L. Fisher. The representative district, which at that time comprised the territory of eight counties in the northern part of the State, was served by Edwin Montgomery and John Garber.

The fifth General Assembly convened at the same place on the 4th of December, 1854, and adjourned Jan. 26, 1855. Also convened in extra session July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856. In this assembly Mitchell county, associated with the same counties as before, was represented in the Senate by W. W. Hamilton, M. L. Fisher and J. G. Shields. In the House, Jacob W. Rogers served the third district, which was composed of the counties of Mitchell, Fayette, Chickasaw, Butler, Bremer, Black Hawk, Grundy,

Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Howard and Worth.

The sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1856, and adjourned Jan. 29, 1857. Mitchell county was at this time in the thirty-fourth senatorial district, which was represented by Jeremiah T. Atkins, who had been elected for the full term of four years. The counties included in the district were: Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Bancroft and Kossuth. The last two are now consolidated under the latter name. The representative district comprised the counties of Mitchell, Winneshiek, Howard, Worth, Winnebago and Bancroft, and was served by Claus L. Clausen.

The seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines, the new State Capital, Jan. 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23. Jeremiah T. Atkins was still in the Senate. In the House, the district, which embraced the counties of Mitchell, Floyd and Butler, was represented by Matthew M. Trumbull, of Clarksville, Butler county.

The eighth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860. Also convened in extra session in May, 1861. At this time the counties of Mitchell, Howard, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Worth, Hancock, Winnebago and Wright, constituted the fortieth senatorial district, which was represented by Julius H. Powers. Mitchell and Howard counties were together as the fifty-ninth representative district and were served by D. D. Sabin.

The ninth General Assembly convened Jan. 13, 1862, and adjourned April 8, 1862. An extra session was held in September, 1862. George W. Howard had been elected to succeed Mr. Powers as senator, and took his seat before the close of the session. At this time Mitchell and Howard counties were still together as a representative district and were served by D. G. Frisbie, of Mitchell.

The tenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines Jan. 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. John G. Patterson had been elected to represent the forty-second senatorial district, of which Mitchell county formed a part. Thomas R. Berry represented Mitchell and Howard counties in the House.

The eleventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines Jan. 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. At this time the senatorial district embraced the counties of Mitchell, Howard, Floyd and Chickasaw. John G. Patterson, of Charles City, was still senator. Mitchell and Howard counties were still associated as the fifty-fourth representative district, and were served in the House by D. W. Poindexter, a lawyer from Osage, Mitchell county.

The twelfth General Assembly convened at the capital, Des Moines, Jan. 13, 1868. The counties of Floyd, Mitchell, Howard and Chickasaw comprised the forty-third senatorial district. John G. Patterson, of Charles City, had been re-elected senator. Mitchell and Howard counties were still together, comprising the fifty-sixth representative district. J. H. Brown, of Cresco, served the district in the House.

The thirteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1870. The senatorial district had been re-arranged so as to comprise the counties of Mitchell, Howard, Cerro Gordo, Worth, Winnebago and Kossuth. Marcus Tuttle, of Clear Lake, was the senator. The representative district embraced the counties of Mitchell and Howard and was served by Hon. A. S. Faville.

Judge Amos S. Faville, one of the old settlers of Mitchell county, came here in June, 1854, and settled on section 5, now Mitchell township, where he resided until his removal to Osage, in the autumn of 1883. He was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1823. He spent his early life in his native county, received his education at the common schools and also attended Cazenovia Seminary, but his health failing, he was obliged to leave school. In March, 1849, he set sail for California, where he spent nearly three years in the mines, after which he returned to San Francisco, and in company with seven others chartered a vessel for Sidney, Australia, visiting en route the Sandwich, Society, Friendly and Norfolk Islands. He spent two years in Australia, most of the time engaged at mining, after which he returned to his home by way of New Zealand and Cape Horn, and then came to Mitchell Co., Iowa. Mr. Faville has been prominently identified with the political history of Mitchell county, and also his own township. When Mitchell township was organized he was elected justice of the peace. In the spring of 1855 he was elected county surveyor, and held the office two terms. He was then supervisor from Mitchell township, after which he

served two terms as county judge. eH held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue for six years. He was the first auditor of the county, and in 1869 was elected a member of the thirteenth General Assembly on the independent ticket. Judge Faville looks back with satisfaction on the fact that he taught the first school in the county. The school commenced on the 9th of December, 1854. He was married Oct. 2, 1855, to Esther D. Cray, born in Albany Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1831. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding day, Mr. and Mrs. Faville were surprised by their friends from nearly every township in the county, who came loaded with presents and kind words which made it one of the happiest days of their lives. They have four children—George C., who graduated at the State Agricultural College, at Ames, in 1879, as B. S., after which he attended the veterinary department one year, then went to Danville, Ky., and in the spring of 1883 he received the appointment of professor of veterinary science and zoology at the State Agricultural College, of Colorado; Horace C., an agent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company; Fred, a student in the Cedar Valley Seminary, and Alfred S.

The fourteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1872. The senatorial district had been changed so as to embrace the counties of Mitchell, Floyd and Butler, and Alonzo Converse, of Butler county, was elected in 1871 for the term of four years. William W. Blackman, of Mitchell, was the representative of Mitchell and Howard counties in the House.

The fifteenth General Assembly convened at the capitol in Des Moines in January, 1874. Alonzo Converse was still senator. Henry Kelly had succeeded Mr. Blackman in the House.

The sixteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, in January, 1876. At this time Mitchell county was a part of the forty-third senatorial district, which comprised the counties of Mitchell, Floyd and Butler. Arad Hitchcock, of Osage, was senator. He died during the session, and W. W. Blackman was elected to succeed him the following year. Jesse P. Brush represented the sixty-fifth district in the House.

The seventeenth General Assembly convened in January, 1878. W. W. Blackman was Senator from the district of which Mitchell county formed a part. John Gammons, at this time was the representative. The districts were the same as before.

Hon. John Gammons, is a farmer. He established himself in Mitchell county in 1867, on section 4, Burr Oak township, where he has a good farm of 160 acres under first-class improvements. He was born in Plymouth Co., Mass., April 18, 1826, and is a son of Jairus and Mary Gammons. In early manhood he was engaged in the iron business, and in 1850 went to Dane Co., Wis., and engaged in agriculture until he decided to push farther west. Mr. Gammons was married in Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1845, to Abbie, daughter of Amos and Susan Coombs, born in Plymouth Co., Mass. They had five children—Theophilus died in childhood; Helen is the wife of A. F. Stillwell, of Pipe Stone Co, Minn.; George died at the

age of twenty-two; Mary A. is the wife of W. B. Frazer, of Livingston Co., N. Y.; John resides at home. The latter, with his parents, belongs to the M. E. Church. Mr. Gammons is a republican in politics, and is an ardent supporter of the principles of the party. While in the General Assembly, Mr. Gammons served on several important committees.

The eighteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1880. The senatorial district embraced the counties of Mitchell, Floyd and Butler, and was represented by Wilberforce P. Gaylord, of Floyd county. Isaac Patterson served the representative district, of which Mitchell county formed a part.

Hon. Isaac Patterson has been a resident of this county since 1856. He has a splendid home, on a farm of 200 acres, a mile and a half from the town of St. Ansgar, situated on what is known as the Patterson corners. He was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Nov. 7, 1836. In 1845 he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained eleven years, then removed to Iowa. He was married Oct. 19, 1869, to Jennie S. Atherton, a daughter of T. M. Atherton, editor of the *Mitchell County Press*, of Osage. Mr. Patterson enlisted in the 3d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war as first lieutenant. In politics Mr. Patterson is an ardent republican. He is highly esteemed and is one of the enterprising men of the county. Mr. Patterson has 1,000 acres of good farm land in Mitchell county.

The nineteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1882. The former senator, W. P. Gaylord, had died, and A. M. Whaley, of Aplington,

Butler county, had been elected to succeed him in the Senate. In the House Henry F. Tucker served the representative district.

In 1883 the campaign for members of the General Assembly opened early and was exciting. The senatorial district had been changed so as to embrace the counties of Mitchell, Howard and Worth. The republicans nominated J. H. Sweney, of Osage, as their candidate for the Senate, and the democrats and anti-monopolists chose Cyrus Foreman as their standard bearer. The representative district embraced Mitchell and Floyd counties. The republican candidate for representative was C. C. Vanderpoel and the democratic, J. F. English.

The republican candidates were successful. Thus in the twentieth General Assembly Mitchell county will be represented by Hon. C. C. Vanderpoel in the House, and Hon. J. H. Sweney in the Senate.

COUNTY JUDGE.

This was the principal office of the county in early days. The county judge had charge of all the matters now attended to by the board of supervisors, and much of the work which now devolves upon the circuit court and county auditor.

At the time the county was organized, in August, 1854, the first judge was elected—Dr. A. H. Moore. In August, 1855, he was re-elected and served until January, 1858.

In October, 1857, Arad Hitchcock was elected county judge to succeed Dr. Moore, and served for two years. Hon. Arad Hitchcock was born at Westfield, Orleans Co., Vt., Oct. 21, 1811. He was the son of Caleb and Nancy (Eaton) Hitchcock, who had a family of nine children, five

girls and four boys. Three sisters were older than Arad and he was the oldest son. His father died when he was but fourteen years old. At the age of twenty, his time was given him, and with one hundred dollars he went forth into the world to make a name and a fortune. One year thereafter, 1831, he emigrated to Ohio, and without money, without friends or acquaintances, he settled at, or near where Mt. Vernon now stands, at which place he and a brother-in-law, who had accompanied him west, built a saw mill. After staying there two years, he sold out to his brother-in-law and returned to his native place in Vermont. On the 16th of November, 1834, following his return, he was married to Matilda Brown, who survives him. He continued to reside in his old home for two years after his marriage, when he again took up his westward way and returned to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. After pioneering it in that place for two years, he again returned to his old home amid the hills and valleys of his native State. During this stay east, he lived two years in St. Johns, Canada, where he and a brother carried on the hardware and tin business. During the latter part of April, 1856, he again sold out and closed up his business, and having, by thrift, industry and frugality, got together a few thousand dollars, he and his family once more took up the line of westward march. At that time glowing accounts of this new and undeveloped portion of the west having reached him, he determined to make his home in Iowa, and with that purpose in view, he came to Mitchell county, arriving in the early part of May, 1856. After looking over the relative advantages of the rival

towns, he concluded to cast his fortunes with Osage. He was as prominently identified in the development of Mitchell county as any man who lived in it. He held many positions of honor and trust aside from that of county judge. In 1875 he was elected State senator, without opposition, to represent the counties of Mitchell, Floyd and Butler in the General Assembly. He died at Des Moines in March, 1876, while attending the sixteenth session of that body. Judge Hitchcock left a widow and two daughters.

In October, 1859, Oran Faville was elected judge of Mitchell county. He was among the most prominent and talented men of the State. He served in many high official positions for the State, and is the conceded founder of Iowa's present educational system. He was the first lieutenant governor of Iowa under the present constitution.

Samuel A. Clyde succeeded Judge Faville by the October election in 1861. Judge Clyde came to Mitchell county from Jefferson Co., Wis., in the spring of 1857, and settled upon a farm about two miles north of St. Ansgar. His family consisted of a wife, two daughters and two sons. The judge made the old homestead his residence until the time of his death, about 1873. He was a man who was well thought of and highly esteemed by all classes; honorable, upright, intelligent and reliable, he had the respect of all. His widow is now living with a daughter in Wisconsin. One of his sons, Jeff, is still a resident of the county.

In 1863, at the October election, there was a hot contest for the office of county judge. Upon the record books of the

county the vote stood: Cyrus Foreman, 250; D. Z. Mosher, 230; and William Toman, 230; but when the vote from the soldiers in the field was received, William Toman received enough votes to elect him.

William Toman came to Mitchell county at an early day, from Ohio, and located at Osage. He was a painter by trade; but got into the newspaper business and was very successful in that line. A few years after the close of the war he went to Independence, Iowa, where he still lives, engaged in the publication of the *Bulletin*, of that place. Judge Toman was a small man, but quick and keen. He is an easy and forcible writer, and is prominent among the newspaper fraternity of the State.

In October, 1865, Amos S. Faville, of Mitchell, was elected to succeed William Toman as county judge. Two years later Judge Faville was elected, serving in the capacity of county judge three years.

In 1869 the office of county judge was abolished by an act of the General Assembly. The circuit court took charge of most of the duties formerly devolving upon the judge.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

By the act abolishing the office of county judge, the office of county auditor was created. The county judge was made *ex-officio* county auditor. Thus A. S. Faville was made the first auditor of Mitchell county. His term of service in this capacity began Jan. 1, 1869, and closed Jan. 1, 1870.

Arthur W. Clyde was the first county auditor elected. He was elected at the general election in 1869, and served two

years. A. W. Clyde came to Mitchell county when a boy with his father, Judge Clyde, and family. They settled near St. Ansgar, upon a farm, where the old gentleman died. Here the young man lived until elected county auditor, when he moved to the county seat. He was in the newspaper business for a number of years. About 1875 he removed to Wisconsin, and later returned to Iowa and settled in Harrison county, where he is now engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Clyde was married while in Mitchell county, to Rodella Pelton.

In 1871 Paul E. Meier was elected county auditor, and served one term.

Paul E. Meier came to Mitchell county in the spring of 1854, settling in what is now Rock township, where, with his father, he made a claim on sections 14, 22 and 23, being the first actual settlers in the township. He was born in Norway, Dec. 1, 1834, being the son of E. P. and Guri G. Meier. His mother died in Norway. His father came to America in 1853, stopping first in Calmar, Winneshek Co., Iowa, and the next year came to Mitchell county, opening a farm in Rock township, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 27, 1872. Mr. Meier was a conscientious Christian man and a member of the Lutheran Church. When Paul came to Mitchell county he was a young man. He was married to Mrs. Randoi Thompson, widow of Thomas Thompson, by whom she had one child. Mr. Meier is a republican in politics. He was the first clerk of Rock township. While Rock was a part of Cedar township, he was a member of the board of supervisors and also

township clerk, and when the township was set off he worked for the interests of Rock. In the fall of 1871 he was elected auditor of the county, serving one term. He received the nomination for the second term, but was defeated by the grange movement. Mr. and Mrs. Meier are members of the Lutheran Church.

Nelson Pierce, of Riceville, succeeded Mr. Meier as county auditor, and served a like term.

John R. Prime, the present county auditor, was elected in 1875, and was re-elected in 1877, 1879, 1881 and 1883. J. R. Prime was born in Utica, N. Y., July 4, 1847. In 1855 his parents emigrated to Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., where they remained until the spring of 1857, when they came west and settled in Mitchell county, where J. R. grew to manhood, receiving his education at Cedar Valley Seminary. In 1864 he enlisted in the 27th regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company K, and took part in the battles of Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, charge on Fort Blakely, etc. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, at the close of the war, and returned to Osage, where he was appointed deputy recorder. In 1870 he went to Clear Lake, and lived there until 1873. In 1875 he was elected county auditor, as stated. He was married in 1869, to Rose H. Eaton, a native of Erie Co., N. Y. Two children have blessed this union—Carl T. and Winnie E. Mr. Prime makes an excellent officer.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

When Mitchell county was organized, these two offices were merged together, and the business of both was transacted by one official.

The first treasurer and recorder of Mitchell county was Benjamin C. Whitaker, who was elected at the organization of the county in August, 1854. He was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Osage, and ran a hotel at that place during the land sales in an early day. He remained in the county until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Dakota. He had a large family and several of his sons are still residents of the county. Mr. Whitaker was a highly esteemed citizen, and was a valued factor in pioneer days.

In August, 1855, Asa W. White was elected treasurer and recorder of Mitchell county, and served one year. A. W. White came to Mitchell county from Wisconsin in the summer of 1854, and settled with his wife at Mitchell, where he opened a store. He was a whole souled, jolly fellow, and made many friends. He lived at Mitchell for a number of years and then moved to Albert Lea, Minn., where he still lives. He has been county auditor of Freeborn county, that State, for several terms.

In the fall of 1856 John McSmith was elected treasurer and recorder, and in the April following he was re-elected. John McSmith came to Mitchell county as early as 1855, and settled at Osage, where he was engaged in the real estate business. A few years after the expiration of his term of office he left the county and spent some time in Chicago; subsequently he turned up in Missouri. He was socially a pleasant, genial gentleman and made many friends.

In October, 1859, John A. Elliott was elected treasurer and recorder. He was re-elected in 1861 and 1863, but resigned

early in the spring of 1864. John A. Elliott came to Mitchell county in April, 1857, from Columbus, Wis., and located near Mitchell. He had been in the mercantile business in Wisconsin and failed; so that when he came here he was in poor circumstances financially. He was a good officer and made many friends. He was always jolly and pleasant, and there are few persons who ever saw him show anger. He has since served two terms as auditor of State and now lives at Des Moines, where he is president of a fire insurance company.

In the winter of 1863-4 an act was passed by the General Assembly, dividing the two offices and providing for the election of an officer to attend to the duties of each separately.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Upon the division of the two offices, John A. Elliott became county treasurer. Upon his resignation, Theodore Roziene was appointed to fill the vacancy, having already been elected to the office in November, 1864. Theodore Roziene was a native of Sweden. He came to Mitchell county in 1857, from Calmar, Iowa, and located at St. Ansgar, where he lived with C. G. Clausen. After the death of that gentleman he married Mrs. Clausen. When the county seat was moved to Osage, he followed it and remained at that place until about 1874, when he went to Kansas, and afterwards to Texas, where he died a number of years ago. Mr. Roziene was a man of collegiate education, a fine classical scholar. He made many friends in all parts of the county.

In October, 1865, Charles Sweney was elected to succeed Theodore Roziene as

county treasurer. He was re-elected in 1867, 1869 and 1871, serving in all eight years.

E. P. Shipherd succeeded Charles Sweney. He was elected in 1873, and being re-elected in 1875, 1877 and 1879, served until January, 1882.

E. P. Shipherd was one of the early settlers of Mitchell county. He landed in Osage Aug. 15, 1856, where he has since lived. He was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, April 6, 1831, and was the son of Rev. John J. Shipherd. The father went to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1827, becoming the founder of Oberlin College, and traveling on horseback from Ohio to Boston, soliciting subscriptions for the erection of that institution. In 1843 he founded Olivet College, Michigan. Rev. J. J. Shipherd was married Jan. 24, 1824, to Esther Raymond, of Saratoga Co., N. Y. She was born in Balston, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1797. Rev. John J. Shipherd died in Michigan in 1844 his wife died Dec. 5, 1879. Mrs. Shipherd's father was a successful farmer, who, in boyhood, had been reared amid the perils of pioneer life and Indian wars. He was a man of strict integrity and strong character, and, in the last sixteen years of his life, was a devoted Christian. E. P. Shipherd has led an active business life since his residence in Mitchell county. In 1861 he was married to Elizabeth Doyle. They have three children—Esther M., Edward L. and Frank L. Mr. Shipherd is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Osage.

In the fall of 1881 William C. Moss was elected treasurer. In 1883 he was re-elected and is now serving his second term.

William C. Moss was born in New York city, June 17, 1835, and when two years old his parents moved to Oneida county. When he was fifteen years of age he went to Vicksburg, Miss., and attended the high school of that city. In January, 1856, he emigrated to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he was employed as clerk in the land office. In July of the same year he came to Osage, at which time the land office was removed to this place. He was married in December, 1860, to Susan Dixon; by whom he had four children—Lee, Willie, Louis and Fred. In 1874 he received the appointment of deputy treasurer, which position he filled for eight years. Mr. Moss was a Knight Templar.

COUNTY RECORDER.

In November, 1864, G. S. Needham was elected county recorder of Mitchell county and was the first to fill the office after its separation from the treasuryship. He was re-elected in 1866. Garrett S. Needham came to Mitchell county just before the breaking out of the war. His father was a map maker in Geneva, Ill., from whence Garrett came. His brother, Leonard, was also a resident of Mitchell county for a number of years. Garrett was in trade at Mitchell, when he was elected. He was married to Miss Micks of that place. About 1870 he removed to Spirit Lake, Dickinson county and later moved to Grinnell. Mr. Needham made a good officer.

In 1868 J. A. Wentworth was elected county recorder and served for one term. Mr. Wentworth was born in Stafford Co., N. H., in 1832. He was the fourth son of a family of nine of John D. and Statura

(Goodwin) Wentworth, natives of New Hampshire, the father having been born in the house in which the Wentworths had lived for over 200 years. They resided upon the old homestead until their death, which occurred in 1869 and 1881, respectively, of the father and mother, both at the age of seventy five years. J. A. Wentworth received his education at the South Berwick Academy. After starting in the world for himself he engaged at mercantile business, subsequently owned and ran an express route from Salmon Falls to Boston. He remained in this business until 1856, when, owing to ill health, he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and purchased about 4,500 acres of land. He erected a store and was postmaster of the Wentworth postoffice, which was named after him. He also dealt in stock being the first to bring blooded stock into Mitchell county. He remained in Wayne township until elected recorder in 1868, when he moved to the county seat. In 1870 he was elected clerk of the court and two years later he was re-elected. Since that time he has made Mitchell his home. Mr. Wentworth is an ardent republican. He is a cousin of the famous Long John Wentworth, of Illinois. Mr. Wentworth was married in March, 1855, to Rachel A. Griffith, a native of New Brunswick, by whom he has had two children—John B., deceased, and Fred L.

In 1870 James B. Cutler was elected county recorder, and two years later was re-elected, serving four years. Mr. Cutler was born in White Pigeon, Mich., Dec. 7, 1830. He was a son of Leonard and Eleanor (Blair) Cutler. His father was a

farmer and land dealer, a pioneer of Michigan. In 1831 the family moved to Indiana. James B. lived in that State until 1850, engaged in the meantime in attending school and farming. He then came west and settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, in May, 1850. There he remained until Nov. 1, 1861, when he located in Mitchell county, where he has since lived. He was married Jan. 22, 1852, to Margaret Beard, of Winneshiek county. Mr. Cutler has served two terms as mayor of Osage, and also as county recorder.

E. L. Sawyer succeeded James B. Cutler as county recorder. He was elected in 1874 and re-elected in 1876.

In 1878 Frank Miniger was elected recorder, and having been twice re-elected, is the present incumbent.

Frank Miniger came to Mitchell county, March 4, 1857, the day President Buchanan took his seat. In May, he was appointed deputy treasurer and recorder under J. McSmith. He is the son of John and Charlotte (Hutchins) Miniger, and was born May 3, 1836, in Chatauqua Co., N. Y., where he received his education, finishing it at Westfield Academy. He was apprenticed to a mason, serving three years, for the first year receiving \$4 per month, the second year \$6, and the third, \$8 per month. In February, 1857, he started west, arriving in Iowa in March, where he remained until the fall of 1857, when he made a short visit to New York, and married Sarah M., a daughter of Henry A. and Nancy G. Haight, born Sept. 23, 1836. One child blessed this union—Herman A. In 1861 he went to the oil regions, and sunk a well, and with it, all the accumulation of former years.

He then returned to Iowa, working at his trade until 1871, after which he was in the employ of Cyrus Foreman eight years. He was elected recorder in the fall of 1878, and re-elected in 1880, and again re-elected in 1882, with a majority of 999. He has filled the office with credit to himself, and his constituents. He has been identified with the interests of the county for a quarter of a century, and has seen its various changes. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, also of the Chapter and Commandery at Osage, also of I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and L. of H.

CLERKS OF COURT.

The first clerk of court of Mitchell county was Amos Cummings. He was elected at the organization of the county in 1854, and served two years. Mr. Cummings was one of the first settlers in Mitchell township. He was for many years a leading man among the pioneers, and is spoken of as a man of thorough integrity and unimpeachable character.

In August, 1856, Henry C. Paxson was elected clerk of the court and served one year.

George S. Johnson, of Stacyville, succeeded Paxson as clerk by the election in the fall of 1857, and served out the balance of the term.

In April, 1858, William Ramsdell was elected clerk of court, and at the fall election of the same year was re-elected. Ramsdell was one of the first settlers of the county. He came from Indiana with the Cutlers in 1852 and located north of Osage, where he lived for a number of years.

Theodore Roziene was elected clerk of court in November, 1860, and served one term.

Calvin S. Prime, of Mitchell, succeeded him as clerk. He was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868.

C. S. Prime is the son of one of the oldest and most prominent pioneers of Mitchell county. Calvin S. was born in Vermont, Dec. 24, 1834. When a small boy his parents moved to Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he received an academic education, graduating at Medina Academy when nineteen years of age. In 1853 he came with his father's family to Mitchell county. In 1856 he went to Chicago and engaged in lumbering for three years, after which he returned to Mitchell county and went to farming, continuing until the summer of 1862, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the board of supervisors, and served until elected clerk of court in the fall. He served eight years as clerk. About one year after the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the banking business with Charles Weatt, which business he still follows, at Mitchell. Mr. Prime was married March 4, 1862, to Mary J. Clark, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., by whom he has one son—Archie C. Mr. and Mrs. Prime are members of the First Congregational Church at Mitchell.

In 1870 John A. Wentworth was elected clerk. He was re-elected in 1872 and served until January, 1875.

Melville H. White succeeded Mr. Wentworth. He was elected in 1874, and was re-elected in 1876. Melville H. White came to Mitchell county from Pennsylvania in 1858, and settled in Burr Oak township, where his father still lives. Melville went into the army as a boy, and a few years after his return entered the clerk's

office as deputy. He was then elected clerk, and made an efficient officer. He was married in Osage to Alice M. Chase. This is still his home, although his business calls him to Minneapolis.

In 1878 Theodore W. Owens was elected clerk. He has been twice re-elected, and is now serving his third term.

Theodore W. Owen came to St. Ansgar in June, 1856, with his parents, A. G., and Eleanor (Boomhower) Owen. Mr. Owen was born in Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Sept., 29, 1848. He was eight years of age when his parents came to the county. He received his education in common schools until he was fifteen years old, then went to Grinnell, Iowa, and entered the Iowa College, remaining until in 1871, and closed his course with the fall term of the junior year. He then returned to Mitchell county and engaged in farming during the summers and teaching in the winters, continuing in these occupations until he was elected clerk of court, in the fall of 1878. He was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1882. In May, 1874, he was united in marriage with Emma J. Hollenbeck, of Jessup, Buchanan Co., Iowa, and daughter of D. H., and Emmaretta Hollenbeck. They have three children—Clyde H., Lore and Paul W.

W. E. Owen, deputy clerk of court, has been a resident of Mitchell county for more than a quarter of a century. He was born in Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Aug. 20, 1852, and was the son of A. G., and Eleanor (Boomhower) Owen, the father a native of Canada, the mother, of Auburn, N. Y. Eight children were born to them. They emigrated to Wisconsin in 1845, and eleven years after moved to

St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, the father building the finest hotel in northwestern Iowa, and also the first steam mill in that country. He was a large hearted and public spirited man; personally and socially he had excellent qualities, and throughout his life evinced honor and integrity and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was superintendent of the Sabbath school for a number of years. He was a staunch republican and held offices of trust in his county. He died at St. Ansgar, Feb. 28, 1863. Mrs. Owen died Oct. 19, 1863. William E., received his education in the common schools, and attended three years in the Academic Department, and a year and a half at Iowa College. In 1873 he married Nettie Whitaker, the first child born in Osage. They are the parents of two children—William Roy and Florence S. In 1880 he was appointed deputy county clerk.

SHERIFF.

The first sheriff of Mitchell county was Lemuel S. Hart, Jr., who was elected at the organization of the county in August, 1854.

At the election in August, 1855, Andrew J. Wilder, of Otranto, was elected sheriff of Mitchell county.

In the fall of 1857, L. S. Hart, Jr., was again elected sheriff and served two years.

E. H. Donaldson, of Stacyville, succeeded Hart by the election in October, 1859, and served for one term.

At the fall election in 1861, J. N. Dudley was elected sheriff and served one term. J. N. Dudley was born in Illinois in 1833. He came to Mitchell Co., Iowa,

in 1855 and settled at Mitchell, where he remained for one year and then settled on Rock creek in Cedar township. After being elected sheriff he moved to Mitchell, and three years later went to near Marysville. Three years later he removed to Humboldt Co., Cal., where he still lives.

James H. Merrill was elected in October, 1863, and served for two years. Mr. Merrill came to Mitchell county with the Chase party, and was married to a sister of Dr. Chase. There were two of his brothers with him—Frank and Edward. The latter went into the army and died; J. H., went to work at masonry, which was his trade; became deputy of various county officers, and was finally elected sheriff. He remained until about 1873, when he removed to Maywood.

S. S. McKinley was the next sheriff. He was elected in 1865, and served for two years. S. S. McKinley came here in 1855, from Illinois, where he was born. When the war broke out he went into the service. Shortly after his return he was elected sheriff, and after the expiration of his term went into milling in company with his brother, Capt. S. J. McKinley. For several years they remained in this business. S. S. McKinley now lives in Becker Co., Minn.

In October, 1867, William Ramsdell was elected sheriff, and in 1869 and 1871 was re-elected, serving six years.

L. D. Piper was the next sheriff, being elected in 1873 and re-elected in 1875 and 1877, serving the same length of time as Mr. Ramsdell. Lorenzo D. Piper's residence in Mitchell Co., Iowa, dates since 1857. He first settled on section 25, Wayne township, where he farmed until

1868, when he sold out and purchased the farm in Mitchell township, where he now resides. He was born in York Co., Maine, in 1829, and at the age of fourteen, went to Salmon Falls, N. H., where he worked three years in the cotton mills. He then entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railway Company as station agent at Salmon Falls, N. H., which position he held seven years, after which, in 1857, he came to Iowa. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Mitchell county, which office he held three terms. After his term of office expired he returned to his farm and engaged in farming, which occupation he still follows. He has built one of the finest farm houses in the county, at a cost of \$3,500, and a \$1,200 barn, with other necessary buildings. In 1883 he commenced raising full blood Holstein cattle, and in March and April, 1883, bought seven head at a total cost of \$2,500. Mr. Piper was married in 1850 to Mary Jane Nason, born in South Berwick, Maine, in 1829. They have two children—Ida, now the wife of John Torsleff, and Mary, the wife of Robert Waddell. Mr. Piper and family are members of the Congregational Church. He is a republican in politics.

In 1879 James McCarty was elected sheriff and served one term. Mr. McCarty was a native of Ireland. He had settled in Mitchell county several years prior to his election, and became Piper's deputy. He is now a resident of Watertown, D. T. In 1881 Robert T. St. John was elected sheriff. In 1883 he was re-elected, and is now serving his second term.

R T. St. John, sheriff of Mitchell county, emigrated to Iowa in 1859. He is the son of John and Nancy (Foster) St.

John, who were married in Stephenson Co., Ill., and were the parents of two sons and six daughters. The father followed mining for many years, then turned his attention to farming, and removed to Mitchell county in 1859. His father, Andrew St. John, a native of Canada, and grandfather of R. T., lived to be 104 years old. R. T. was educated in the common schools and Cedar Valley Seminary, receiving a liberal education. In 1863 he enlisted in company A, 7th Illinois Cavalry, joining his regiment at Eastport, Miss., Gen. Hatch in command, and participated in many battles and skirmishes, being honorably discharged at the close of the war, after which he returned to Mitchell county. In 1865 he was married to Addie Sayles, of Onondaga Co., N. Y. One child blessed this union—Earle. Mr. St. John is a Knight Templar, also a member of I. O. O. F. and G. A. R.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

C. C. Prime was elected surveyor at the organization of the county in August, 1854, and was the first to serve in that capacity. In August, 1855, Amos S. Faville was elected to the office to succeed Mr. Prime. His opponent was L. Rood. Mr. Faville has served the county in many important official positions.

In the fall of 1857 S. C. French was elected surveyor and served one year. Mr. French came to Mitchell county in 1856, from Wisconsin, and settled with his family at Newburg, where he taught school. He afterward moved to Osage, and later left the county.

In October, 1858, J. P. Knight was elected surveyor and served one year. Mr. Knight came here from Wisconsin in

1856. He settled at West Mitchell, where he followed his trade, that of mill-wright, building the mill at that place. Shortly after the close of the war he moved to Floyd, and later to Fargo, D. T., where he still remains. Mr. Knight was a valued citizen and held the respect of all classes. He was captain of the third company raised at Mitchell county during the war, and made a brave and faithful officer.

J. N. Dudley succeeded Capt. Knight as surveyor, being elected in 1859.

In November, 1830, J. P. Knight was again elected and served one year.

Darwin Knight was elected surveyor in October, 1861, and served two years.

L. Rood succeeded Darwin Knight as surveyor, by the election in October, 1863, and held the office for one year.

Milford Hunt, of Douglas township, was the next surveyor. He was elected in November, 1864, and re-elected in 1865, serving two years.

In October, 1866, Eugene Huntington was elected and filled the office one year. Mr. Huntington came to Mitchell county at an early day with his father and settled in Lincoln township, where his father still lives. Eugene was a good surveyor.

Nelson Rood was elected surveyor in October, 1867.

Warren H. Knowlton was elected surveyor in the fall of 1869 and served one year.

W. D. Hatch, of Newburg, was his successor, being elected in October, 1870. He served a like term.

In October, 1871, Eugene Huntington was again elected. He was re-elected in 1873, 1875 and 1877, serving eight years.

By the election in October, 1879, Martin N. Clausen became surveyor, and being re-elected in 1881 and 1883, is now serving his third term.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

This was an office which was in existence at the time Mitchell county was organized. In those days each county elected an attorney to prosecute State cases before the courts sitting in the various counties. The first prosecuting attorney for Mitchell county was John M. Bennett, who was appointed by county judge, A. H. Moore, on the 5th of March, 1855. In April, he was elected to the office. John M. Bennett came to Mitchell county in the summer of 1854, and located at Osage. He was not a lawyer at that time, but practiced a good deal before justices' courts. He was an attorney in the first case tried in the county. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Bristol with Chauncy Lane, and died there several years ago. Mr. Bennett was a man who was well liked by the early settlers.

Oliver P. Harwood was the successor of Bennett as prosecuting attorney. He was elected in August, 1856, and served until the office was abolished by law, and that of district attorney created to take its place.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

This office was created in the winter of 1856-7. The first and only person elected to fill the office in Mitchell county, was David W. Kimball. He was elected at the April election in 1857, and served until the office was abolished by law, the duties reverting to the former and present system of township assessors.

David W. Kimball was born in Oxford Co., Maine, Feb. 14, 1830. At thirteen years of age he went to live with an uncle in Massachusetts, learned, and worked at the carpenter trade until January, 1855, when, in company with G. W. Barker, he started for Iowa. They reached Dubuque the same month, and remained there until March, when they came to Wayne township, Mitchell county, and located adjoining farms. They built a small board shanty, the first frame building in the township, on the line between their farms, and thereby held the two claims. Mr. Kimball located on the southwest quarter of section 25, and Mr. Barker on the southeast quarter of section 26, where they have since resided. Mr. Kimball afterward built a house and otherwise improved his farm. In the summer of 1858 he returned to Worcester, Mass., and married Sarah Moore, a native of that place, born Dec. 9, 1833. He was married Aug. 16, 1858, and they soon afterwards came to their present home in Mitchell county. He is a republican, was elected county assessor in 1857, and has been a member of the school board for ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are members of the Congregational Church. They have four children—Jennie W., Curtis N., Isabell M. and Elizabeth S.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

This office was in existence at the time the county was organized. Lewis West, of Carpenter, Newburg township, was the first drainage commissioner of Mitchell county. He was elected in 1855 and served two years.

Lewis West's residence in Mitchell county dates from 1854. He was born

Oct. 7, 1817, in Chatauqua Co., N. Y. He was reared on his father's farm and received a good common school education. On the 24th of September, 1837, he married Miranda Husbrook, a native of Addison, Addison Co., Vt., and in 1854 they removed to Rock Co., Wis., and from there, the same year, to Mitchell Co., Iowa. Mr. West has held several local offices and is much respected among his neighbors as a man of truth and probity. In politics he is a staunch old "hickory." Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of four children—Warren C., who married Helen Musser, of Eldora, Iowa, by whom he has two children; Clark T., who married Lizzie Van Wasdale, of Faribault, Minn., by whom he has two sons; Fancelia, who became the wife of John I. Crandall, by which union there are three children. After Mr. Crandall's death she became the wife of Rev. Beldin, of Austin, Minn., by whom she had one child. Henry P. was married to Mina Spencer and has one child. When Lewis West and his family came to Mitchell county they made their first home in Otranto township. They have lived several years in Carpenter. Mr. West is now a retired farmer and much respected by everybody.

In 1857 Homer I. Stacy, of Stacyville, was elected drainage commissioner to succeed Mr. West. He served two years.

John S. Crandall succeeded H. I. Stacy as drainage commissioner, by the election in 1859, and served one term.

Thore Thompson was the next drainage commissioner. He was elected in 1861 and was re-elected in 1863. Mr. Thompson was one of the Norwegian colony, who, in 1852 and 1853 settled in the vi-



S. J. McKinley.

cinity of St. Ansgar, when Mr. Thompson located upon a farm about four miles north of that place. He made the old homestead his residence until the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. He was a man of a good deal of natural ability and of more than ordinary education. He was an influential man among his people.

J. A. Wentworth succeeded Mr. Thompson as drainage commissioner, being elected in 1866.

In 1867 George S. Johnson was elected to the office and was the last, as it was abolished by law.

CORONERS.

James Curtis was the first coroner of Mitchell county. He was elected in 1855.

Henry Davis succeeded Curtis as coroner. He was elected in 1857, and served one term.

L. S. Hart, Jr., was the next coroner, by virtue of the election in 1859.

In 1861 Samuel Fay was elected, and two years later he was re-elected.

S. L. Skinner was elected in 1864.

Succeeding him Samuel Fay was again elected and served one year.

R. B. Dudley was the next coroner, being elected in 1866.

In 1867 L. S. Hart, Jr., was again elected and served two years.

D. P. Sayles succeeded Mr. Hart by the election in 1869, and served a like term.

In 1871 A. Bryson was elected coroner.

G. H. Knowlton succeeded him, being elected in 1872.

Samuel Nofsinger was the next coroner. He was elected in 1873.

E. Craig was elected in 1874 and served one year.

R. F. Judd succeeded Craig by the election in 1875 and served two years.

Dr. C. D. Mowry was elected coroner in 1877, and re-elected in 1879.

Dr. A. D. Bundy succeeded Dr. Mowry. He was elected in 1881 and served two years.

In 1883 W. F. Cobb was elected coroner.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this

belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States,

but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to southern bravo that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the union now existing

between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"WHEN I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high; and that we have, within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for re-enforcements were seconded by Gen. Scott, but unheeded

by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the

same day the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Persimmon navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Col. Armstrong on the 13th. Lieut. Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention "to hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th Lieut. Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States Mint and custom house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., it being the Constitution of the United States "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that Gen. Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, muni-

tions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inaugurating ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude; to read which the whole American people and civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the peoples' President, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the north were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend

the Union in twain, and out of its ruins to erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their rights to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van.

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do!
Teach ye the False, how fights the True!
How Buckled Perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land."

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to

favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten

and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free States to crush out the rebellion. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the south was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

Mitchell county was behind no county in the State in the exhibition of sublime patriotism. Being without railroad or telegraph facilities, the news did not reach the people of the county in time to be numbered in the first call of the President for 75,000 men, but in the second and every succeeding call, it responded with its noblest and best men, some of whom went forth never to return. The record of the county at home or in the field is a noble one. By referring to the chapter containing the action of the board of supervisors, it will be seen what was done in an official way. In an unofficial way the

people took hold of the work, aided enlistments, and furnished a large amount of sanitary supplies.

In this connection has been compiled from the adjutant general's report, the name of all soldiers from Mitchell county. If any are omitted it is not intentional, for great care has been exercised in the compilation, and none have more veneration for the brave soldier than the author of this volume. So far as it could be done mistakes in spelling names have been corrected.

Mitchell county was first represented in the 3d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The following is the record :

THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Captains :

John P. Knight, Charles Schleiter.

First Lieutenants:

Charles Schleiter, Isaac Patterson.

Sergeants :

David Forney.

Wagoner:

James C. Chambers.

Privates:

William Arnold,	Oscar M. Amigh,
Edward Bushnell,	Isaac Boomhower,
Luther Converse,	Leroy Carter,
Joseph D. Fox,	Samuel L. Gibeau,
Wm. C. Johnston,	Campbell Myers,
S. J. McKinley,	S. S. McKinley,
Joseph McGinnis,	George H. Smaller,
A. S. Russell,	Joseph Vyborne,
Charles Talmage,	Bruce Bryan,
Richard Baker,	David Horner.
Henry Guttenberg,	Wm. H. Temple,
John W. Sherman,	Morgan Titus,
James F. Temple,	Alonzo Wardell.
E. M. Wardell.	

THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

The 3d Iowa Volunteer Infantry contained men from all parts of the State.

The company forming the command were among those who sprang to arms at the first outbreak of the rebellion. It numbered about 970 men, and was sworn into the service of the United States at Keokuk, part on the 8th, and part on the 10th of June, 1861, with Nelson Williams, of Dubuque county, as colonel; John Scott, of Story, lieutenant colonel; William M. Stone, of Marion, major.

The regiment remained at Keokuk till the 29th of June, on which day it embarked on steamers for Hannibal, Mo. The regiment was hastened westward, where lively work was soon expected. They were without means of transportation, without knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, cartridge boxes or ammunition. The only weapons the men had were empty muskets and bayonets.

From about the 12th of July till the 7th of August, regimental headquarters and seven of the companies were at Chillicothe, a place on the railway something more than half way across the State. The other companies were near by guarding the railroad. On the 4th of August the men drew their accoutrements.

The regiment was marched and counter-marched all through northeastern Missouri, without accomplishing any visible good, and participation in a battle was necessary to remove the weight of despondency from their spirits. Lieut. Col Scott, who was then in command, soon made an opportunity by fine audacity, whereby this most desirable result was brought about. This was at the combat of Blue Mills Landing, fought September 17. They marched into ambush, and rebel bullets were fatally pattering against it

from one end to the other. The colonel gave orders to fall back slowly. Out of sixteen officers ten had already fallen, either killed or wounded. They fell back to a dry slough, where they took a stand, and repulsed the rebels with considerable loss. The combat continued about an hour, and the action of the officers and men was most creditable throughout. The regiment went to Quincy, Ill., and remained till the 9th of November; they then went to St. Louis, and remained at Benton Barracks till the day after Christmas, when they moved to Mexico, and spent the winter guarding the railroad.

On the night of the 3d of March, 1862, they started to join the forces of General Grant, in Tennessee, and embarked on the 17th, at Pittsburg Landing, and went into camp about a mile therefrom, in the direction of the Shiloh Church, where they remained until the surprise of April 6.

During the battle of Shiloh the 3d fought under Hurlbut, where they behaved with great bravery. Col. Williams was disabled, Maj. Stone captured, one captain killed and six others wounded, seven lieutenants also wounded, while the entire loss to the regiment gave ample attestation to its valor.

The regiment then started on the march to Corinth. In July they went into camp at Memphis till the 6th of September.

At the battle of the Hatchie, the 3d added fresh laurels to its wreath of honor, where it carried the bridge over the river, and lost in a few minutes, nearly sixty officers and men. After the battle the regiment returned to Boliver.

They were at the siege of Vicksburg, and too much cannot be said in praise of

the officers and men for their fortitude and courage exhibited during the entire siege. In the campaign which immediately followed the siege of Vicksburg the 3d Iowa bore a most conspicuous part, after which they returned to Vicksburg and went into camp for the winter, and about 200 of the men re-enlisted and went home on furloughs.

The non-veterans were with Banks in his disastrous campaign, after which they received their discharge, and were mustered out.

The veterans were engaged in the battle of Atlanta, where they literally fought themselves out of existence. The remaining members of the organization were consolidated with the 2d Iowa. The history of the 3d throughout was gallant in the extreme.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant:

Lemuel Burns.

Corporal:

James B. Huntington.

Privates:

Solon Davis, John Huntington.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Corporal:

Peter T. Sprague.

Privates:

Knut Johnson, Charles Wilbur.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Private:

James P. Musser.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant:

Uriah A. Proctor.

Private:
Thomas Johnson.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Privates:
Adolph Cook, John J. Cook,
Francis A. Large.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Private:
Peter M. Miller.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant:
Everett W. Phillips.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel:
Cornelius W. Dunlap.

Assistant Surgeon:
Richard A. Barnes.

Fife Major:
Isaac Large.

COMPANY A.

Captains:

Perry M. Johnson. A. R. Jones.

First Lieutenants:

Alfred R. Jones, Charles L. Gilbeant,

Sergeant:

Seymour J. McKinley.

Corporals:

John M. Hensley, Henry W. Rowland.

Musician:
Isaac Drake.

Wagoner:

Isaac Buell.

Privates:

Wm. H. Allen,	Willard Buell,
George Dickens,	Walter Flapp,
Charles E. George,	James Laws,
Isaac Large,	Cornelius McKinley,
E. H. Musser,	

Additional Enlistments.

Levi H. Allen,	Nelson Lewis,
Daniel T. Lane,	Elihu Orchard.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment of Iowa Volunteers was organized at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque, in the latter part of August, 1862. Samuel Merrill, of Clayton county, had been commissioned colonel, and Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell county, lieutenant colonel. The regiment, at time of organization, had an aggregate of 976 men. It remained at the rendezvous about three weeks after organization. Capt. Perry M. Johnson, and Lieuts. Alfred R. Jones and J. W. Brown, of company A, had seen some service in camp at Clinton. Their uniforms and those of their men fitted to a hair's breadth all around, and they were anxious to drill. But the officers of company B, were in no such haste. The regulation uniforms were ill adapted to the robust volunteers from Clayton county. The coats were too short by several inches. The line officers protested against their men going into drill presenting any such aspect as they necessarily must in such coats. Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, all had like objections, with all, there was something the matter with the army clothing, so that drilling could not go on. Perhaps, if the real secret were known, the reason why the regiment did not drill would be found in the fact that the companies had too much company.

On the 16th of September, the regiment embarked on the steamer Henry Clay for St. Louis. It was detained several days at Davenport by order of Gen. Pope, who had not yet learned of the success against the Indians. But it arrived in due time at the metropolis of Missouri. Here it remained a short time and September 23, found it at Rolla, fully armed

and equipped for the field. It went into camp at Rolla and remained one month, drilling. On the 18th of October it took up a line of march for Salem, arriving on the 20th. Here it formed part of a brigade, Brigadier General Fitz Henry Warren commanding, being associated therein with the 33d Missouri, 99th Illinois and artillery and cavalry. Early in November the force under Warren marched to Houston and having there halted one week, moved to Hartsville. On the night of the 24th, the brigade train, moving from Rolla to Hartsville, was attacked by Campbell's roving band of 1000 troopers. There was but a small guard with the train. They were surprised and most of them killed or captured. Intelligence of the affair reached Hartsville at nine o'clock at night. The regiment marched to the scene of action, to find the burning ruins, but the enemy had escaped. The regiment then returned to camp, reaching it early on the morning of the 25th, having made a night march of thirty-two miles in nine hours. Early in December the command marched to Houston, thirty miles from Hartsville, where for more than a month it spent several hours each day in drilling, and became highly efficient in the manual of arms and the evolutions of the line. It was a favorite regiment with Gen. Warren, who was a strict and accomplished disciplinarian.

Very early in 1863 the regiment had an opportunity to use its skill and to try its mettle in a combat which put both to the test. This was at the battle of Hartsville, which took place January 11. The 21st took an active and gallant part in this engagement. It remained on the battle field until long after dark, after the re-

treat of the balance of the command, sustaining alone three separate charges of the enemy and repulsing them in the most gallant style. Every rebel had left the place before it took up the line of retreat. It then moved in the direction of Lebanon, arriving before noon of the next day. This was the first battle for the 21st. It won the highest praise. In his official report, Gen. Warren said: "The 21st Iowa were never before under fire, yet not a single man or officer flinched. Nothing could have been finer than their steadiness or discipline. * * Lieutenant Colonel Dunlap was conspicuous, much exposed and wounded. He is worthy of high praise."

During the winter a great deal of sickness prevailed and many of the men died. On the 27th of January the regiment left Houston and marched to West Plain, where it was assigned to the second brigade, second division, Army of Southeast Missouri. February 8 the regiment took up its line of march for Eminence, and on the 25th arrived at Iron Mountain. Here it halted for nearly a fortnight and then marched to St. Genevieve on the Mississippi, arriving at that post on the 11th of March. Here many furloughs were granted to the sick and a number of officers. About the 1st of April the regiment found itself at Milliken's Bend, La. Here, upon the organization of the army for the campaign of Vicksburg, this regiment was assigned to the second brigade, fourteenth division, thirteenth army corps, Col. Harris commanding the brigade, Gen. E. A. Carr, the division, and Gen. McClelland, the corps. In May the regiment participated in the battle of Port Gibson; also of Champion Hills and

Big Black river bridge. On the 19th the regiment marched to the rear of Vicksburg and took its position in line, which soon became a line of investment. During all the operations that followed—the sharpshooting of the 19th, 20th and 21st, the terrible assault of the 22d; the siege, accompanied by so many labors, discomforts and dangers—the 21st faithfully, gallantly and patiently performed the duties assigned it. In the assault its bravery and dash were conspicuous among all the regiments. Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlap, still suffering from a wound received at Port Gibson, was unable to lead the regiment in the assault, and it was commanded by Maj. Van Anda. Dunlap, however, came on to the field as fast as his wound would allow him to walk, and was killed after the charge had been made. Van Anda was wounded during the charge. Until the victory, the regiment remained most of the time in trenches, and then, under command of Capt. W. Crooke, joined in the movement against Johnston and participated in the siege of Jackson. Van Anda was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy.

After this the regiment was quartered in various portions of the south, spending a number of months in Texas, and participating in a number of important engagements. On the 12th of April it marched into Mobile, and on the next day went in camp at Spring Hill, a few miles in the rear of the city. After a few months of uninteresting services the command was mustered out of service and returned to Iowa for discharge, having faithfully and bravely performed its duty.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

S. J. McKinley.

Privates.

Cornelius McKinley, Randolph McKinley,
S. S. McKinley.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Charles T. Granger.

First Lieutenants.

Frank A. Brush, George C. Babcock,
Henry F. Tucker.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel M. Elliott, Jesse P. Hatch.

Sergeants.

Henry F. Tucker, Jesse P. Hatch,
George C. Babcock, G. P. Bennett,
Alfred Penney.

Corporals.

Edward F. Merrill, H. M. Drake,
Peter Fritcher, J. Henry Sweney,
Martin E. White, Daniel Lombard,
James Butler, Martin E. Emerson.

Musicians.

James Nevill, Charles L. Graves.

Privates.

Adams, Timothy G.	Inwards, Wm.
Allen, Byron M.	Jemison, Samuel
Apple, George	Jensen, Lewis
Andrews, Alonzo P.	Johnson, Wm. A.
Bryan, Thomas M.	Jones, Walter B.
Burney, Wm. C.	Kenyon, Robert W.
Boyd, Halsey C.	Kennedy, Gayen
Baldwin, William H.	Leonard, Leman G.
Borst, James	Loring, John W.
Cyphers, Peter	Loring, Wm. P.
Clyde, Arthur W.	Moore, Isaac Byron
Cole, Hannon L.	Miner, Elisha J.
Coop, Francis C.	Mettler, Rouser
Clark, Samuel C.	Murray, Wm. D.
Conley, George N.	Nicol, David M.
Childs, Robert M.	Oleson, Thomas
Conley, Benson S.	Peterson, Holden
Cole, Martin L.	Petton, Daniel R.

Crisper, Peter	Phillips, Joseph H.
Carter, Samuel A.	Philpot, James
Dow, George F.	Proctor, Joel G.
Davidson, Ole	Ryndes, John B.
Drake, Frank W.	Shepard, Abram.
Doran, William,	Sherman, S. B.
Frizzell, Oliver E.	Smith, S. A.
Gilbert, John	Slack, Wm. H.
Guernsey, Henry A	Tieman, Oscar
Graves, Jacob M.	White, Marion
Haskill, Josiah	Walling, Wm. H.
Howard, James	White, Austin H.
Henderson, Seth	Wynn, Hiram
Hutchins, Barton J.	

Additional Enlistments.

Marlin L. Stoneman,	H. H. Cormick,
Nicholas Blake,	Henry Chambers,
Richard H. Carter,	Lewis Hardy,
John R. Prime.	Horace M. Piper,
Michael Schumaker,	Wainer Wynn.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment had a varied experience. The different companies were ordered to rendezvous at Dubuque, and thither they all went in the latter part of August, 1862. They went into camp and took the usual lessons in the military art until the 3d of October, when they were mustered into service, the rolls at this time comprising 952 enlisted men, and forty officers. James I. Gilbert was commissioned colonel. Within a week after entering the service the regiment was ordered to report to Major-General Pope, commanding the department of the northwest, to take the part in the campaign against hostile tribes of Indians, who were at that time threatening the frontier generally, and were especially waging their savage warfare in Minnesota. The 27th was moved by transports to St. Paul, and went into quarters at Fort Snelling. Shortly afterwards Col Gilbert was ordered to

Mille Lac, a village on the lake of that name, 120 miles north of St. Paul, there to superintend a payment of annuity to certain Indians. Taking six companies of his regiment, Col. Gilbert went to Mille Lac, performed his duties and returned to St. Paul on the 4th of November. In the meantime Gen. Sibley had defeated the Indians who were now peaceable, and Maj. Howard, commanding the four companies which had been left, received orders to report with his detachment at Cairo, Ill. Col. Gilbert received like orders upon his return and repaired to the same place. The united command then embarked on transports, down the river to Memphis, joining Gen. Sherman's army. In a short time the regiment marched to the Tallahatchee river and was assigned the duty of guarding the Mississippi Central Railway. With the news of the capture of Holly Springs, six companies of the regiment with other forces marched on that place. They returned almost immediately to the vicinity of Tallahatchee, and soon afterwards joined the army on its march back to Tennessee.

Late in December, 1862, the regiment went to Jackson. On the morning of the new year the regiment had an exciting chase after troopers who had been whipped the day before by Gen. Sullivan. The consequences of this march of only about 100 miles were suffering, sickness and death, as the men were out of rations, entirely without tents and many of them without blankets. The regiment remained till beyond the middle of April, 1863, at Jackson. About the 18th the command moved to Corinth and held that

post during the temporary absence of Gen. Dodge's forces till the close of the month, when it returned to Jackson. The campaign against Vicksburg, under Gen. Grant, was now fully inaugurated. This regiment was posted along the railroad not far from Jackson, but did not take active part in the great siege. Early in June the regiment was moved to Moscow, where and near by it remained for two months in the performance of duties similar to those which had been performed near Jackson. It was as a whole, a period of uninteresting quiet. On the 20th of August, marching orders were received and the regiment joyously broke camp and marched to Memphis, forming a part of Col. True's detached brigade which went to the support of Gen. Steele, then moving on to Little Rock, Ark. The command went by transports from Memphis to Helena, whence it marched by Clarendon to Duval's Bluff, where it joined the army under Steele and with it took part in the campaign, which resulted in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., on the 10th of September. The regiment remained opposite the city about two months on guard and picket duty. On the 15th of November the command was moved to Memphis, near which city our regiment went into camp and there remained until near the close of January, 1864. On the 26th of January, the regiment was moved by transports to Vicksburg, where it became a part of the second brigade, third division, sixteenth corps. In this organization it took part in Gen. Sherman's grand raid across Mississippi to Meridian, often skirmishing with the enemy, never

having an opportunity to fairly fight, and returned to Vicksburg, March 4.

For a few days the regiment halted at Vicksburg and then moved by transport to take part in Major-General Bank's Red River expedition. In many of the skirmishes and general engagements of this unfortunate campaign, the regiment took part. In the battle of Pleasant Hill, especially, the regiment was long and heavily engaged and met with severe losses. From this time until the middle of July, the regiment was in almost constant motion and engagement. It took active part in the battles of Yellow Bayou, Point Chicot, Tupelo and Old Town Creek. In the battle of Nashville, also, the regiment took a most prominent and gallant part and joined in the pursuit of Hood. Their active service closed with the battle of Fort Blakely, in 1865. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates :

Thomas C. Moss, Judson A. Maltby,
George B. Loomis,

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Captain:

A. M. Goodrich.

Privates :

Wilson Hiser, Milton B. Wynn.
Additional Enlistments:
J. seph Brown, George Emory.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Battalion Saddler Sergeant—John R. Eddy

COMPANY B.

Privates :

Jasper M. Blake, Wm. D. Gurnsey,
James S. Hall, Elijah Raymond,

Additional Enlistments:

Charles Betts, George H. Patrick,
Philip C. Brott, Edwin Huntington,
Michael Quinlin, Stephen M. Webb,
L. R. Dewey, J. C. Fitch,
Theodore Fisk, George T. Loring.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenants:

Asa B. Fitch, W. D. Gurnsey.

Sergeant:

Henry M. Newhall.

Corporals:

Elijah Raymond, Edwin Spicer.

Privates:

Jasper A. Blake, John R. Eddy,
Charles H. Fitch, Eugene Huntington,
John S. Hall, Seymour W. Peck,
Chauncy Peck, James H. Rynders,
Edwin Spicer, Chauncy J. Peck.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates:

George W. Hooker, Ammon Rice,
Theodore Smalley, Isaac M. Temple.

COMPANY L.

Privates:

Benjamin F. Stewart.
Additional Enlistments:
Artemus Patterson.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(100 Day Men.)

COMPANY E.

Privates:

Robert Doan, Luther St. John.
SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Privates:

Luther W. Converse, Leroy Carter.
Bezelee Chandler.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Additional Enlistments.

Privates:

Plympton Babcock, Seth Crowell,
William W. Eastman, Harrison Chatman,
John H. Miner, Milan A. Loomis.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Additional Enlistments.

COMPANY K.

Martin Filkey, Truman Morgan,
Perry A. Peterson, Ole A. Peterson.

COMPANY M.

Al N. Holbrook, Charles E. Tomlinson,
William Mabon, J. O. Talmage.

THIRD BATTERY ARTILLERY.

Additional Enlistments:

Almon Andrews, J. B. Donnellson,
Charles Z. Hudson, Paul Kahoe,
Charles E. Smalley.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Additional Enlistments.

Jeremiah B. Allen.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Colonel:

J. P. Knight

COMPANY I.

Sylvester Woodworth.
TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Additional Enlistments.

COMPANY C.

Jay C. Davis.

FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Knud Gullekson, Hans I. Helgeson,
John S. Irgens, Ole T. Mirk.
Ole H. Ulen.

SECOND VETERAN CAVALRY.

Additional Enlistments.

COMPANY B.

Thomas Blackman.

CAPT. SEYMOUR J. M'KINLEY.

Iowa sent to the war no more energetic man or braver soldier than the gentleman named above. Among the first to respond to the 75,000 call, he enlisted April, 1862, in company I, 3d Iowa Infantry, with Gen., then Capt. M. M. Trumbull. In August, 1862, upon the written recommendation of Adj. Gen. N. B. Baker, he was transferred to company A, 24th Iowa, as second lieutenant. In May, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in September to captain of the company. He received seven wounds during the war—some of them very severe. The first at Port Gibson, on the head, from a spent ball; the second, third and fourth times at Champion Hill, where his skull was fractured and his jaw broken twice by a shell, and while lying on the field thus wounded, by a gun shot wound in the left ankle; the fifth time at Snaggy Point, while in command of the steamer Rob Roy, the only steamer that succeeded in running the blockade of the five that attempted it, all the others being destroyed; the sixth time at Winchester, from a bullet, in the left hip, which he still carries; and the seventh time at Fisher's Hill, by a bullet hole through the left thigh, fracturing the bone. He

was there taken prisoner by Mosby, but was recaptured by Gen. Sheridan's body-guard a few days after, being too badly wounded to be taken south by Mosby in his retreat. Capt. McKinley was almost shot to pieces literally. From the skull fracture he has had more than sixty pieces of bone taken already, while to this ghastly record he is receiving additions every few months. In 1863, while not sufficiently recovered from his skull and jaw wounds for active duty in the field, he was assigned to the command of the military post at Iowa City, where he remained until able for field duty. In 1865 he was elected lieutenant colonel of Iowa State militia, and commissioned as such by Gen. Stone. He has also held many important county offices, among them county surveyor.

Capt. McKinley was born in Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., June 11, 1839. With his father he came to Iowa in December, 1855, and settled at Newburg, Mitchell county, where he lived until he enlisted in April, 1861. In 1867 he married Alice M. Brainard, of Beloit, Wis., by whom he has one daughter—Maud Alice. He is now living in the city of Osage, with health too much broken for active work.

HONORED DEAD.

The following comprises a list of the brave men from Mitchell county who laid down their lives in defense of the Union, as far as is shown by the reports of the adjutant general. Words are feeble in the expression of gratitude due these gallant, unfortunate comrades; weak in the expression of the honor with which their names are held by those whom they died to benefit. May their names be handed

down from generation to generation; may our children and children's children speak of them and recount their deeds with reverence, inspired by the remembrance and admiration of their noble sacrifice. May their suffering, their death and their rude burial upon the hot and dusty battle-fields of the south all tend to strengthen the land they died for, and make patriotism's watchword: "Tis sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

Lieut. Col. Cornelius W. Dunlap was wounded in the hand and breast at Houston, Mo., and killed in battle before Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Lieut. Frank A. Brush died in hospital at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, of wounds.

William Arnold was killed in battle at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.

Edward Bushnell died at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 8, 1861, of typhoid fever.

James B. Huntington was killed in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 15, 1864.

Willard M. Buell died of small-pox Nov. 11, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

Charles E. George died of disease Nov. 11, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

Nelson Lewis died Sept. 23, 1864, on a hospital boat off mouth of White river, Arkansas.

Daniel T. Lane was drowned June 3, 1863, near New Orleans, La.

Martin E. Emerson died July 4, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., of chronic diarrheea.

Alonzo P. Andrews died of disease at Jackson, Miss., April 25, 1861.

Robert M. Childs was killed in action at Old Oaks, La., May 18, 1864.

Ole Davidson died of disease June 21, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

Lewis S. Hardy died March 8, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., of measles.

William A. Johnson died Feb. 2, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., of chronic diarrheea.

Reuben N. Kinyon died Aug. 3, 1863, of fever, at Moscow, Tenn.

John M. Loring died Feb. 27, 1863, at Jackson, Tenn., of chronic diarrheea.

Isaac B. Moore died at Memphis, Tenn., of disease, Jan. 7, 1863.

Michael Schamacker died of chronic diarrheea Aug. 27, 1864, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Edwin Spicer died from accidental gun-shot wound Jan. 10, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

Jasper A. Blake died May 27, 1862, at Lyon's Mills, Mo.

John S. Hall died Dec. 4, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

Chauncy J. Peck died Aug. 12, 1862, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

James H. Rynders died Nov. 17, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

CHAPTER XVI.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF MITCHELL COUNTY, IOWA.

This enterprise was organized at Osage, and incorporated under the laws of the State April 1, 1874. The incorporators were: Daniel Sheehan, E. S. Fonda, C. Rustad, J. R. James, J. D. Jenkins, F. B. Stacy, E. Gallup, M. W. Cummings, Austin Bailey, T. M. Tollefson, Aaron Snyder, A. A. Wilson, Frank Penney and T. J. Young. The purpose was declared to be "insuring against loss by fire and lightning, on dwelling houses, barns and other buildings, and personal property of farmers." The charter was to continue for fifteen years, and all the insured property was limited to Mitchell county.

It may be instructive to the reader, so the by-laws of the association, as altered and amended, are here presented:

1. Each member shall so dispose of hot ashes as not to endanger any building insured.
2. Kerosene and fluid lamps must not be filled while burning.
3. Smoking in and around a barn insured is strictly forbidden and prohibited.
4. Altering or improving any building insured shall not affect the policy, provided these By-Laws are not violated.
5. Stove-pipes, when passing through a ceiling or partition, must go through a cement or earthen crock or tin thimble, and in this and all other respects, must be well secured against fire.
6. This company insures against fire and damage by lightning. No claim, however, shall be valid against the company for loss to any property by fire if said fire is caused by steam power, and this company is expressly exempt from all liability or loss when

fires are caused by burning straw, stubble or rubbish, set on fire by parties, or men in their employ, who own the property burned.

7. Casts, curiosities, engravings, medals, models, paintings, sculpture and precious stones are not insured in this company.

8. All policies shall bear date and take effect at 12 o'clock, noon, on the day of the date of the application that is filed with the Secretary.

9. No claim for loss shall be valid against this company unless presented within thirty days from date of loss.

10. The Treasurer shall collect all assessments made by the Board of Directors, and pay over the same forthwith to cancel such claim for which said assessment was made, taking a receipt for the same, and report at the annual meeting of all money received and disbursed; and for the faithful performance of this duty he shall give good and sufficient bonds of \$5,000 to the Board of Directors, a copy of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary.

11. This company shall pay two-thirds of the actual value of the buildings, at the time of burning, and of the contents thereof consumed, except grain, for which ninety per cent. of actual value shall be paid, or of the damage done thereto; provided they are insured to that amount.

12. When any member of this company shall sustain a loss or damage by fire or lightning, he shall, within ten days after such loss or damage, deliver to the Secretary a statement in writing, of such loss or damage, signed by himself and verified by his oath or affirmation, and also, if required, by proper vouchers, and stating also, the whole cash value of the property lost or damaged; how the building was occupied, and by whom; how the fire originated, as far as he knows or believes; and that the loss occurred by misfortune and without fraud or evil practice on his part. He shall also declare, on oath or affirmation, whether any insurance existed thereon at time of loss, and if so, what amount; what interest he had in the property insured, and, if required, submit to a full examination by the President and Board of Directors, on oath to be administered by the President, touching the application, policy and loss; and if there be any fraud or false swearing, with false intent, the claimant shall

forfeit all claims by virtue of his or her policy for such loss.

13. The sums received by the Secretary from the insured, in pursuance of the Articles of Incorporation shall be retained by him in full compensation for his services, clerk hire, office rent, books, stationery, fuel, lights and other office expenses, and for recording proceedings of Board of Directors and for all the ordinary services performed for the company by him as required by the Charter and By-Laws herein given.

14. The office of the Secretary for the transaction of business for the company, together with the annual meetings of the company, shall be located at Osage, in the county of Mitchell, Iowa.

15. The notice in writing required to be given by the Secretary to the policy-holders in case of a loss by fire if sent by mail, pre-paid, addressed to the member at the postoffice mentioned in his application shall be presumptive evidence of actual notice thereof, and it shall be incumbent upon each member in case of a change of postoffice, to give the Secretary actual notice thereof, which shall contain the name of the post-office address in full.

16. That the Secretary be required to keep a Record Book of all policies issued, which shall contain the number of the policy, number of the application, of whom issued, commencement of the risk, its location, and exact copy of the written part of said policy.

The officers of the company in 1883 were: President, A. S. Faville; secretary, H. S. Grinnell; treasurer, Avery Brush.

HISTORICAL AND PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this society was held on the 4th of March, 1869, at the American Hotel, in Osage. Many persons were present from all quarters within the limits of the call. The meeting was called to order by R. K. Crum, who nominated H. Huntington as temporary chairman. N. E. Rood was chosen secretary. Judge A. S. Faville presented a constitution which he had drafted, and by-laws were presented, which were adopted. The following permanent officers were elected: A. S. Faville, president; A. H. Moore, vice-president; Rev. C. L. Clausen, chaplain; N. L. Rood, recording secretary; C.

S. Prime, corresponding secretary; Charles Sweney, treasurer.

The following is a list of the original members of the society, those who signed the constitution together with the date of their arrival in the county:

Isaac S. Large, came to the county in October, 1852.

A. S. Faville, came in June, 1854.

Esther D. Faville, came October, 1855.

James Foster, came October, 1854.

W. W. Hess, came February, 1854.

Hugh Sweney, came August, 1855.

N. L. Rood, came July, 1854.

L. Rood, came in July, 1854.

L. W. Converse, came October, 1854.

R. K. Crum, came October, 1855.

J. F. English, came April, 1855.

At a meeting of the society held on the 5th of June, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that all persons who bought land in the county prior to Jan 1, 1856, with the intention of making this county their home, be admitted to membership in the society."

According to the books of the society the following became members, the dates of their arrival in the county following their names:

T. J. A. Fenn, Diana Fenn and daughter Jane, 1855.

L. S. Hart, Sr., Nancy Hart and children, Orin, Joseph, Mary and Charles, July 4, 1852.

L. S. Hart, Jr., his wife Elizabeth and children, Elizabeth, H. C., Elizabeth L., L. S., Major W., Marion and Mary, July 4, 1852.

Hiram Hart, his wife Caroline and children, Hiram Jr., Benjamin, Lester and Alma, Dec. 13, 1853.



C. C. Vanderpool.

W. P. Burroughs and wife, Marietta, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. A. H. Moore, came June 20, 1853; his wife and children, James and Clara, Oct. 21, 1853.

Harlow Gray, Oct. 21, 1853.

Dr. J. L. Blakeslee, August, 1854.

Lizzie J., and Nixon Blakeslee, Oct. 21, 1853.

William Ramsdell, his wife Mary and child, Ora, June 15, 1852.

Samuel M. and Sally Burroughs, November, 1853.

John and Mary Burroughs, November, 1855.

Henry W. Rowland and Jane S. Rowland, November, 1856.

L. S. and Mollie Cutler, March, 1853.

J. H. and Lottie Sweney, August, 1855.

J. F. and Maggie Dailey, August, 1853.

Mary Nixon and children, Frank, Louisa, Ella, Lizzie and Mary, Oct. 1, 1854.

John and Ellen Skinner, March, 15, 1854.

Lewis West, his wife Betsy Ann, and children, Warren C., Clark, Henry and Francola, May 5, 1854.

A. J. Wilder and wife and children, N. W., F., L. E., A., and C. W., Sept. 15, 1853.

Zieda Agen, wife of J. H. Agen, July 4, 1853.

E. Benedict and wife and children, Albert and Allen, June 25, 1855.

Daniel Whitaker and Allene Whitaker, Sept. 15, 1853.

H. Alexander, A. T., and children, Edgar and Julia.

Nicholas Heman and Arabella Heman and children, Mary and Ann, May 31, 1855.

Benjamin C., and Sophronia Whitaker and children, Mary, Charles, Benjamin Jr., John, Daniel, Henry, Nettie and Joseph, Sept. 15, 1853.

Abijah Mack, his wife Zalinda, and children, Susan A. and Elmira, April 25, 1854.

William H. and Catharine Dyer, and child, Charles H., Sept. 18, 1855.

David and Harriet West and children, Charles and Nettie, April 23, 1855.

Jared and Mary Ann Lewis and children, Henry, Seth, Silas, Sarah, Mary A. and John Lewis.

Charles and Margaret Smith and children, Mat D. and Leonora, May 25, 1855.

James and Submit White, January, 1855.

Hugh and Esther Sweney, August, 1855.

Charles and Esther E. Sweney, August, 1855.

Joseph and Sarah E. Hart, July 4, 1852.

Tyree and Sarah Doran and children, Fanny, John and Mittie, July 4, 1852.

John A. and Nancy L. Wright and children, Fanny L., Emma F., George L., Julia F. and Willie L., March 12, 1855.

E. and Ruby A. Shulz and children, Mary E., Charles, Albert and Will, June, 1854.

George and Eunice A. Holbrook and children, C. F. and Emma, July, 1855.

Dr. D. G. and Mary Frisbie and children, Josephine, Orrin F. and Charles S., May, 1854.

J. M. and H. E. Gordon and children, H. M. and F. M., 1854.

H. I. and A. L. Stacy and children, Mary E., B. F., Ella M., Delia, Francis A., Harriet A. and Asa I., November, 1855.

Levi and Harriet Farnham and children, Judith F., Abbie J., Celia, Frank A. and Lulora, Oct. 5, 1855.

T. W. and Mary Thurston and children, Charles P., Mary M., William D., Eva, Thomas F., Frank L. and Laura, 1855.

John and Jane Adams and children, Sarah W., Amanda and John Q., 1854.

Allen and Emeline Minn and children, Harry, Leander H. and Samuel, 1854.

R. N. and Susan J. Ashmore and children, Henry, Mary, James, Eliza, Lena and Carrie, 1855.

Simeon and Alma Allen and children, Harry, George, Gordon and Dwight, 1854.

CHAPTER XVI.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces a portion of each of townships 98 and 99 north, lying in range 16 west, and contains thirty-five square miles. It is in the second tier of townships from the east line of the county, and in the second and third from the north. It is bounded by Liberty township on the north, Douglas on the east, Lincoln and Osage on the south, and Osage and Mitchell on the west. The surface of the township is gently undulating, being neither hilly nor level. It is well watered on the east and northeast by the Little Cedar river, and through the central part by Beaver creek, a small stream which takes its rise on section 31, and flows in a southeasterly direction, till it unites with the Little Cedar, on section 12. A small lake or pond about a half mile in length and a quarter of a mile wide lies partly in the southeast quarter of section 13, and in the northeast quarter of section 24. An abundance of good well water is found at depths varying from twenty-five to 130 feet. A noted spring of great volume is situated

on the farm of D. White in what is called Burr Oak. This spring in early days used to be a favorite camping ground for emigrants and teamsters.

There is a fine grove of burr oak timber in the central part of the township, containing about 400 acres. This grove formed so marked a feature in the landscape that it suggested the name of the township. There is also considerable timber in the northeastern portion of the township, skirting the banks of the Little Cedar river. This is mostly second growth red oak. All but about two sections of the township is prairie, nearly all of which is tillable land. The soil is principally a black prairie loam, very rich and well adapted to the growing of corn, small grain and grasses.

The early history of this township is nearly identical with that of other townships of Mitchell county in many respects. The pioneers found a productive soil, good water, together with a healthy climate, which are the three principal factors

to be prized in any country. Notwithstanding these good features, the early settlers had anything but a life of ease and comfort. The nearest market place was McGregor, on the Mississippi, over a hundred miles to the east; and the greater part of the intervening distance was across a wild, very sparsely settled country; the roads simply wagon tracks here and there across the prairies, which at times were impassible on account of marshes, better known in the western country as "sloughs." A trip to market usually required from ten to fourteen days with ox teams. When marketed the wheat only brought the producer thirty-five and forty cents per bushel; and if hired transported netted only fifteen cents per bushel, not including the seed. The nearest grist mill was then at Waukon, eighty miles away. Economy frequently compelled the farmer or teamster, while on the road, to camp out and subsist on such provisions as he may have been lucky enough to have had prepared by his faithful wife before leaving home. In wet weather it often occurred that the wheat would grow through the sacks, till the entire load would present as green an appearance as the prairie by the wayside. The winter of 1856-7 was one of unusual severity, with snow from four to six feet deep on the level, and so drifted about the rude stables and cabins that it was often necessary to dig about them to find their entrances. Those who were short of wood and provisions were compelled to draw the same on hand-sleds over the crusted snow banks. Toward spring, when the supply of venison was about

gone, a large black bear came leisurely across the prairie, from the southwest, followed by two men on horseback. The settlers at Burr Oak turned out, armed with clubs, axes and pitchforks and gave chase. Mr. Alfred Curtis had the honor of bringing him to the ground, by a ball from his rifle. The bear proved to be a very large and fat one, which was cut up and feasted upon at once by the meat-hungry throng. So keen were their appetites, that no ceremony was used; as soon as one set got up from the table another filled his place without going through the formality of changing plates.

But in 1883 the scene was changed—the real hardship all gone through, and the inhabitants comfortably situated, with all those things calculated to make men and women happy. The network of railways have given numerous outlets for the products of the soil, and in various ways enhanced the value of property, thus making a garden spot where but a few decades ago was but a wild wilderness, with here and there a rude cabin to mark the line between barbarism and civilization.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was effected in and about the grove on sections 9 and 10. A Mr. Wilson is said to have been the first settler in the township. He located on the northeast quarter of section 9, township 98, range 16, in June, 1853. He sold out the following year to Job Bishop, and moved to Osage, where he died in 1872. Next came Oliver Tillottson and Alfred Curtis, in the fall of 1853, who selected claims on sections 9 and 10. Mr. Tillott-

son, near the present site of David White's residence, about the center of section 10. He did not move his family into the place, however, until the spring of 1854. He came from Warren Co., Penn.; was an active man who took great interest in public affairs. He was elected the first township clerk, and upon the establishment of the Cardiff postoffice, at Burr Oak, he was appointed the first postmaster; he received his commission in December, 1855. He also built the first frame dwelling in the township. It was erected in the spring of 1857 and located on the northwest quarter of section 10, at a point selected as a village site, called "Leo." Mr. Tillottson resided in Burr Oak till 1857, when he traded his property, at this point, for land in Pennsylvania, and moved back.

James Curtis and Thomas Wynn came to the township in the spring of 1854, the latter pre-empting the southeast quarter of section 10, and purchasing a claim of Mr. Hart. He brought his family on in July, 1854.

Mr. Wynn was a native of Livingston Co., N. Y., from whence he removed to Warren Co., Penn., in his boyhood, and from there to this county. He continued to reside upon his farm until the spring of 1883, when he moved to Brown Co., Dak. Mr. Wynn's father-in-law, John Johnson came on at the same time, and shortly afterward died.

Among the number who settled in the township in 1854 were Isaac Wynn and Eli Shultze, who came from Pennsylvania. They were joined by Mr. Stacy, a former acquaintance. They built a shanty on the left bank of the Little Cedar river,

near the west quarter post of section 36, township 98, range 16, and pre-empted lands on that section, on which they filed papers in Dubuque, in August of that year. Mr. Shultze broke some of his land and made some hay. With the exception of Mr. Tillottson's garden, this was the first land broken in the township. Mr. Shultze went to Clayton Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1854, where he worked three years in a saw mill and then moved his family to his farm in this township, where he was still living in 1883. He is the oldest representative of the early pioneers now living in the township. Isaac Wynn went to Missouri, where he died some years ago.

During 1855, among those who settled in the township was William G. Frazer, who came in June and entered 320 acres of land on sections 15 and 22, township 98, range 16. He was originally from Livingston Co., N. Y. He, in company with Mr. Stulo, opened the first store in the township, in the autumn of 1856. Their store was the first frame structure in the township. It was at what was known as Leo on section 10. They continued in trade about four years.

William G. Frazer, an honored representative of the now limited corps of the early settlers of Burr Oak township, came here in June, 1855. He assisted in the organization of the township of Burr Oak, and at the first regular election, held April 7, 1856, was elected one of the trustees. Mr. Frazer was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1826. He is son of David and Sarah Frazer, and was brought up as a farmer's son. He went to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1853, and

was occupied in farming until his removal to Iowa. In March, 1858, Mr. Frazer went to California by the overland route. Three years later he resigned his calling as miner in the Golden State to resume farming in Burr Oak. He was married Dec. 24, 1857, at Osage, to Helen J., daughter of Joshua W. Gilbert. She was born in Burlington, Vt. Their children are—John H., Charles H., Hattie M. and Sarah J. Mr. Frazer owns 420 acres of land under good improvement, and resides on the northwest quarter of section 9. He has always been a zealous republican.

Among others who came in 1855, were Harry Davis and sons, Hugh Sweeney, William M. Baliff and J. B. Allen.

J. B. Allen, more commonly called "Tinker Allen," as he was for many years a traveling clock tinker, came to the township in May, 1855, from Seneca Co., N. Y. He was the first male child born in that county. He followed farming and worked at the stone mason's trade until 1878, when he moved into Osage, where he was still living in 1883.

FIRST THINGS.

The first claim was made by a Mr. Wilson, who located on the northeast quarter of section 9, township 98, range 16.

The first permanent settler was Oliver F. Tillotson, who located on section 10, township 98, range 16, in the fall of 1853. He also built the first frame dwelling house, in the spring of 1857, at Leo village.

The first frame barn was erected by Thomas Wynn on his farm, in 1857; size 30x40 feet.

The first frame building of any kind was a store erected by Frazer & Steele, at Leo, in the fall of 1856.

The first postoffice was called Cardiff, named by Dr. Frisbie, and established at Leo, or Burr Oak, December, 1855.

The first school house was built near Wynn's Ford in the spring of 1856, and the first term of school was taught by Carrie F. Holbrook, who, in 1883, lived at Osage.

The first religious services were held in the Wynn school house in the summer of 1856, by Father Holbrook, a Methodist minister.

The first Sabbath school was organized by Mrs. Phebe White, in 1860, at the Brownville neighborhood.

The first white child born in the township was La Fayette Curtis, son of Alfred and Harriet Curtis, born in February, 1856.

The first marriage was that of Damon Ayers to Arlina Curtis, in November, 1856.

The first death of a white person was that of John Johnson, who died at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Wynn, in the winter of 1856-7. Mr. Wynn was compelled to carry the lumber, of which the coffin was made for Mr. Johnson's burial, from Hart's Grove, a distance of six miles, on his back; the snow being so deep, and bearing so heavy a crust, that travel was impossible. The body of Mr. Johnson was buried in Mr. Wynn's yard, but subsequently removed to the Grove Cemetery.

D. F. Gilchrist owned the first threshing machine brought to the township for operation.

ORGANIC.

The township of Burr Oak was so called from the grove, which occupies so conspicuous a place near its center. The organic election was held at the house of B. F. Rolf, April 7, 1856. Hugh Sweeney and Alfred Curtis were elected justices of the peace; B. F. Curtis, assessor; O. F. Tillottson, clerk; and William Frazer, James Curtis and B. F. Rolf, trustees.

The territory included within the limits of the township at that date is described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of township 10, range 16, thence west to the northeast corner of section 10, thence south along said section line to the township line between congressional townships 98 and 99, and thence east to the range line between 16 and 17, from there south to the southwest corner of section 7, thence east to the southeast corner of section 12 of the above township and range, thence east to the southeast corner of section 8, township 98, range 15, thence to the northeast corner of section 20, township 99, range 15, thence west to the range line between 15 and 16, thence north to place of beginning. This was recorded April 16, 1856, by Oliver Tollottson, town clerk. At that date the township extended to the county line on the north, being thirteen miles long, north and south, and eleven miles wide in parts, containing 121 square miles instead of thirty-five, its territory in 1883. There has been various changes wrought in the boundary of this township, to suit the whims and fancies of those who desired to live in the township where taxes were the lowest. In 1883 the township embraced all of con-

gressional township 98, range 16 west, except a tract a half mile wide, along the south line and sections 18, 19, 30, 17 and 20; also a strip three-quarters of a mile wide across the south side of township 99, range 16 west.

The township was at first laid off into three road districts, of such proportions that it is said a man who was called out to work his tax had grave doubts as to whether he could make the trip, do the required day's work and return the same day or not.

The township officers for 1883 were: Joseph Jacobs, Selan Cole and Gus. Knapp, trustees; Joseph Hallock, clerk; C. Smith, assessor; Eli Shultze and Daniel Gilchrist, justices of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers, appreciating the necessity of providing their children with a common school education, made it one of their first duties to establish a school in the neighborhood in which they located. In the spring of 1856 a school was opened in the Wynn neighborhood, near the ford across the Little Cedar river. The school house was a little log building, only 12x14 feet, and was of the rudest kind, not even provided with a floor. Carrie F. Hubbard taught the first school. In 1883 this was in district No. 2 and had a commodious frame house, located near the center of the south half of section 12. The second school was opened in the spring of 1857, at Leo village, afterward called Burr Oak, and taught by Delilah Curtis. This school was held in a pre-emption shanty, belonging to James Curtis. This district was No. 1, in 1883, and boasted of a

fine frame school house, built in 1861, and known as the Burr Oak school house.

The township in 1883 had eight school districts, operated under the township district plan; each district having a good school house. In 1882 the enrollment list was as follows: District No. 1, 36; No. 2, 30; No. 3, 18; No. 4, 26; No. 5, 22; No. 6, 11; No. 7, 25; No. 8, unknown. At that date there were three male and nine female teachers employed, the male teachers receiving \$31 per month and the females \$25.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township, were held in the little log school house near Wynn ford on the Little Cedar, by Rev. Holbrook, a Methodist Episcopal minister, in the summer of 1856; he also organized a class. The earliest members of this denomination here were: Mrs. Harry Davis, Mrs. Hugh Sweeney, Mrs. John Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Wynn and Mrs. William Drake. The society was kept up for many years, but finally disbanded. Subsequently Rev. Mr. Grinnell organized a Wesleyan Methodist Society, in the same locality, and in 1872, Father Andrew Adron organized a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was still maintained in 1883, at which time, Elder James Fawcett, of Stacyville, supplied the pulpit. A Methodist Society was formed at Brownville, by Elder Taylor, in 1863. Services were held at the Brownville school house, and were well attended. In 1883 Rev. Mr. McIntosh was pastor. Union services were held at the school house, the chapel not being large enough. The building of a church was being contemplated at that date.

The Free Will Baptists organized a society at Burr Oak in 1872, under the management of Rev. R. Norton, who was pastor of the church in 1883, at which time the society held services in the school house. The members who formed the society were: R. Barrows, Mrs. Lucinda Barrows, J. G. Burtch, Mrs. Sarah Burtch, William Barker, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, William E. Voaklander, Mrs. Maria Voaklander, Arthur Love, Mrs. Mary Love and Mrs. Lisco. In 1883 the membership was about eighteen.

One of the most interesting items connected with this society, is the organization of its Sabbath school. The idea of forming such a school was conceived by Mrs. Phebe White, wife of Mathew White, then living near Brownville, in the spring of 1860. The country was thinly settled at that time, and the people had, from lack of opportunity, fallen out of the habit of observing religious customs. Mrs. White, being fired with zeal in the good cause, armed with a subscription paper, started out to try and raise money sufficient to procure some books; she found but few who evinced any interest in her project, or who had any faith in her success. Some few gave her a good word of encouragement, but the amount subscribed was small, being in dimes and quarters, not more than two giving so much as fifty cents. Several treated her efforts with contempt and told her she was on a fools errand, some sneered and others were almost insulting. Tired and footsore, she would sit down by the road side and cry, and after becoming again composed, would offer up a prayer for success and then resume her mission. In her ef-

forts to secure this fund, she traversed the country for a circuit of three miles about her home; finally after raising the sum of \$7 she sent to Chicago and purchased the books, which were billed to her July 5, 1860. She opened her Sunday school in a vacant log house, standing about eighty rods east of Brownville, the same was then known as the Amsden house. The first school was held the second Sunday in July, 1860, and to her bitter disappointment, only one little urchin appeared to reward her for the trials she had passed through. She taught the child with the same Christian earnestness she would have shown to a class of a goodly number. Later in the day a neighbor sent her word two others had come, so she returned and held a second session. The following Sabbath she felt her efforts had been blessed, as a school of twenty scholars greeted her. The school prospered till it numbered forty scholars. She was aided in the organization of her school by Rev. Mr. Coleman, a Congregational minister, and in singing by Henry Dicks, of Stacyville, who came several miles to attend. Thomas Wooldridge took great interest in, and aided the same financially. Millford Hunt was the first superintendent. The library was called Beaver Creek Library. After the village of Brownville was started, the school was held in the school house, and was still maintained in 1883, at which date, Rev. T. N. Fullerton was superintendent. Mrs. White is deserving of great praise for her efforts in so good a cause, and if the lessons of the past, form as they should the basis of the wisdom of to-day, the simple history of the Beaver Creek Library and Sabbath

school, is well worthy a place in the annals of Mitchell county.

A second Sabbath school was organized in 1861, at the log school house at Wynn's ford, on the Little Cedar, where a small library was collected. A union school was formed at the Burr Oak school house soon afterward, of which Mrs. Lovina Davis was first superintendent. Mrs. David White took an active part in its support, also. To these ladies and Father Holbrook belongs much credit in organizing and supporting these pioneer Sunday schools. In 1883 this school was flourishing, with a live, working membership of about sixty pupils, which included many grown people.

VILLAGE OF BROWNVILLE.

Brownville, a small village in the northeast corner of Burr Oak township, took its name from the founder—Alphonso Brown, who purchased the mill site on the Little Cedar, on section 1, township 98, range 16, in the fall of 1858, of Lyman Amsden, and the following spring erected a saw mill and a little later added a "run of stone." He afterwards sold to A. F. Kerr, and the property changed hands several times, and in 1853 was owned by Joseph Taylor. The mill at this date had been much improved, and had a grinding capacity of seventy-five bushels per day. About 1861, Barney Kerr opened a store at this point. A. F. Kerr built a hotel, called the Brownville House, which passed through several hands, till it was finally closed in 1881. A postoffice was established here in 1857, with Joseph Saville as postmaster. In 1883 the office was in the hands of T. M. Fullerton. E. E. Smith bought out Mr.

Kerr's store and operated the same till September, 1882, when he sold to Mr. Fulterton.

Joseph Hallock and Frank Smith, two enterprising young men, were doing a good business in general merchandizing in 1883, under the firm of Hallock & Smith.

In 1881 C. H. Wooldridge founded a large blacksmith and repair machine shop, where he was still engaged in 1883.

VILLAGE OF LEO.

This place was situated at the junction of the roads on the section line, between 9 and 10. It was regularly laid out in 1856, by Isaac and Thomas Wynn and Oliver Tillotson. In its best days, the village consisted of a postoffice kept by Oliver Tillotson; a general store, kept by Frazer & Steele; a grocery store by Mr. Mason; a tavern, by H. W. Jones and a saloon. The population was made up of about a dozen families. This village flourished only a short time, the post-office, however, continued until 1881. In 1883 there were but slight marks of a village to distinguish the spot from the surrounding country. At this date the neighborhood was known by the name of Burr Oak.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Eli Shulze, the oldest living representative of the early pioneers of Burr Oak township, still resides on the land of his first choice. This land comprises the southwest quarter of section 36, township 99, range 16 west, and was entered by him in June, 1854. He has since increased his acreage to 240 acres. Mr. Shulze was born in Adams Co., Penn., Dec. 14, 1822. In 1825 he emigrated with his parents to Venango Co., Penn. In 1839

he went to Warren Co., Penn., where he was employed as a lumberman. In September, 1850, he married Ruby, daughter of Mary and Abial Elkins, of Chatauqua Co., N. Y. In 1851 he established a lumber yard at North Bend, Ohio. In 1854 he started on a lumber raft with his family, (a wife and one child) down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he sold his raft and the remnant of his lumber yard. He then took steamboat for the upper Mississippi, left his family at Dubuque, Iowa, and continued on alone to Lake Pepin, Minnesota, where there was a strip of very fine country just settling, but fearing that he might not be able to obtain a title as it was then owned by the Sioux Indians, he retraced his steps to Dubuque, and thence to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he selected lands near the Little Cedar river in June, 1854. In July of the same year he broke the first land in the township, except a small amount that had been broken the season before by Mr. Wilson, and with the assistance of Oliver Tillotson, John Johnson, Isaac and Thomas Wynn, and two men who had joined him a day or two before, having just made the tour of southern Minnesota, Ed. Stacy and Charles Anderson, both from Columbus, Penn., erected a log cabin on the west bank of the creek. In August, 1854, the lands of Mitchell county came into market at Dubuque and Fort Dodge. After having secured his land Mr. Shulze moved with his family to Clayton City, Iowa; where he was employed in a saw mill until May, 1857, when he returned to Burr Oak. Of Mr. and Mrs. Shulze's nine children, seven are living, two girls and

five boys—Mary, Charles and Albert are at Park Rapids, Minn.; William, Belle, Edward and Henry are at home. Mr. Shulze has served three terms as justice of the peace, has always been a democrat, and an advocate of free trade.

Charles H. Wooldridge, blacksmith, Brownville, was born in Iowa Co., Wis., Feb. 23, 1860. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah Wooldridge, and came to Mitchell county in 1871. He learned his trade at Riceville, and in 1881 opened his shop where he is at present doing business. He is a young man of integrity and in possession of a liberal patronage.

Daniel Whitaker is one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, where he settled in 1854. He is a son of Benjamin and Sophronia (Foninan) Whitaker, and was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Feb. 7, 1847. He went to Michigan in 1850 with his parents, and four years later the family came to Mitchell county and built the first house on the site of Osage City. Mr. Whitaker was then seven years old, and has grown up with his county. He has witnessed its marvelous expansion to a rank commensurate with the rest of northern Iowa, and added his share to its welfare. He was married in Osage, Dec. 17, 1868, to Allene, daughter of Edson and Permelia Benedict. She was born in Coldwater, Mich., and is the mother of three children—Gertie, Belle, Emma Jean and Lulu May. Mr. Whitaker's farm is situated on section 28, and comprises 160 acres.

John B. Rhyndes, steward of the poor farm of Mitchell county, came to Iowa in the winter of 1855, when he located in Jenkins township where he entered govern-

ment 1. He entered the service of the United States, he was engaged in the improvement of his land, and encountered all the privations of pioneer life. Mr. Rhyndes was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1829. He was trained to agricultural pursuits, and at twenty years of age moved to Saratoga county, and thence to Broome county. His next removal was to Iowa. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, 27th regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he sold his farm in Jenkins township and went to Osage City, where he was variously employed until May 2, 1881, when he was appointed to his present position. He was married in Broome Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1852, to Catherine A., daughter of John V. and Martha Staats. Mr. Rhyndes aided in the organization of the township of Jenkins, and was elected one of the first township officers.

Edward H. Rose, a pioneer of Mitchell county of 1856, is the son of Warren and Miranda Rose, and was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 2, 1827. When seven years of age he accompanied his parents to the Holland Purchase, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he was brought up on a farm. He went to Erie Co., Penn., in 1851, and from there to Waukesha, Wis., returning to Pennsylvania in 1852. In March, 1853, he went to California overland. While in that State he was engaged in gold mining and in the manufacture of lumber. He returned to the States by way of the Isthmus in August, 1855. In the fall of that year he left Pennsylvania for Iowa; spent the winter at Pettibones, Howard county, and in the spring of

1856 came to Osage, Mitchell county, where he opened a blacksmith shop in the spring of that year. He was burned out in the following October. He immediately rebuilt of stone, and resumed business. Shortly afterwards he rented his shop and went to Mitchell, where he carried on a shop a year and a half, and then returned to Osage and operated his shop till the spring of 1867, when having previously purchased his present farm he moved to Burr Oak township, and has since devoted his attention to farming. He has a pleasantly situated farm of 320 acres under good cultivation. His farm is located on section 21, township 98, range 16. Mr. Rose was married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1849, to Huldah A., daughter of Darius Burdick. Mrs. Rose was born in Pennsylvania. They have four children—John M., William, married and living in Burr Oak; Theresa A., wife of Elisha Gillam, also of Burr Oak. The youngest, Ada J., is at home.

Harry Counsell came to Mitchell county in 1856. He now lives in Burr Oak township, and has 525 acres of land. He was born in Somersetshire, England, May 21, 1832. He emigrated to America in 1852, landing in New York, where he remained four years. In 1856 he came to Mitchell, Iowa, crossing the Mississippi on the ice on Christmas day. He lived in Osage until July, 1858, where he settled on a farm in Douglas township. In 1862 he moved to his present home on section 24. He was married May 11, 1861, to Lucretia, a daughter of L. D. Rice. She was a native of Columbus, Ohio. They are the parents of six children—Frank, Effie, George, Jessie, Ernest

and Lulu. He is a strong republican and a firm believer in the ultimate success of the prohibition movement. He is a member of the board of supervisors and has held other minor offices.

Daniel F. Gilchrist came to Burr Oak with the pioneers of 1857, arriving in April of that year. He was born in Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 12, 1835. When he was three years old, his parents, Archibald and Harriet (Whipple) Gilchrist, went to Chautauqua county, where he resided until the age of nineteen. In September, 1852, he went to Racine, Wis., and was married in that city July 7, 1856, to Catharine, daughter of Roswell and Elizabeth George; she was born in Sandusky Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist have six children—Willie R., Harriet E. (Mrs. Abner Hadfield), Estella A. (Mrs. Lester Coomadt, of Liberty), Clara P., Joseph A. and Roy W. On their arrival in Burr Oak, the family occupied the first tenement built in the township, (the Tillottson shanty) on section 10. Three months after, they moved to Burr Oak Grove, where they lived until March, 1864, at which date they located on section 15, where they own a finely improved farm of 110 acres. Mr. Gilchrist was the first owner of a thresher in Burr Oak. He is a republican in politics and has been connected with the school board many years; is now its president. He has been prominent in the general township business, having served about twelve years as trustee.

George Angell, a pioneer of Mitchell county, was born May 29, 1830, in Pennsylvania. He resided on a farm, received

a common school education and engaged in lumbering in his native State. In 1851 he moved to Minnesota. In 1857 he came to Burr Oak township, where he now lives. He was married in Iowa, Jan. 21, 1862, to Sarah Gilbert, a native of Vermont. They have four children—Warren H., Elliott E., Walter A. and George G.

John B. Lewis, son of John and Mary Lewis was born in Lincoln township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, Dec. 31, 1858. He was brought up on a farm and received his education in the common schools and at the seminary at Osage. He was married in Floyd Co., Iowa, March 3, 1880, to Lettie, daughter of Edward and Lucinda Thornburg. Mrs Lewis was born in Franklin, Iowa. They have one child, a son—Charles Mont. Mr. Lewis has a well improved farm of 320 acres, comprising the northeast quarter of section 34 and the southwest quarter of section 26, township 98, range 16.

In the year 1860 David White became a real estate holder in Burr Oak township, and came to Mitchell county, arriving at his destination Oct. 23, 1860. He was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 22, 1806. He is son of David and Eunice White, and was reared to the pursuit of agriculture. When twenty-three years of age he went to Erie, Penn., where he was a farmer until 1860, when he made the exchange which put him in possession of his present property. During the war he was employed by the government about two months, and was attached to the command of General Pope. He was married in Wattsburg, Penn., in 1837, to Lucy H., daughter of John and Naomi Warner,

born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Their seven children are all living. Martin E. married Cynthia Mason, and resides at Fargo, D. T.; Manin is at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Lydia is Mrs. Alfred Penney, of Stacyville; Marilla is Mrs. John Shott, of Dakota; Melvin married Alice Chase and lives at Osage; he was a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment during the late war; Adele is Mrs. Arthur J. Cole of Dakota; Eddie married Hattie E. Knapp and lives at the homestead. Martin enlisted in August, 1862, in the 27th Iowa, company K, became corporal July 7, 1863, and served until the war closed. Marvin enlisted at the same time and served as long. Mr. White owns ninety-one and a half acres of land on section 10, and his home is located on the site of the first log house erected in the township, and near the celebrated spring which was once the great attraction to travelers when the country was new.

Samuel English is one of the early settlers of this township. He came here and purchased his land in 1861, and has since been a permanent resident of the township. He was born in Green Co., N. Y., April 15, 1817. When fourteen years of age he removed with his parents to Susquehanna county, where he was brought up on a farm. In 1850 he moved to Adams Co., Wis., and from there to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and located in the township of Burr Oak. He was married in Broome Co., N. Y., May 1, 1845, to Mary Mulvee, daughter of Owen and Bridget Mulvee. Mrs. English was born in the north of Ireland. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are living—Maria, wife

of William Voaklander ; Lyman married Sarah Glass ; Frank married Eliza Duncan ; Anna was the wife of James Duncan. She died, aged twenty-one, leaving one child, a son—Clifford. The three children living are all settled in the same township with their parents.

William W. Nicol, a farmer of Burr Oak township, resides on section 35, where he has a valuable farm of 320 acres. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1831, and is a son of William and Margaret Nicol. He was brought up on a farm in his native State, and emigrated to Iowa in 1862, arriving in this State, November 27. He had previously purchased a farm near Stacyville, of which he took possession on his arrival, and where he continued to reside till the fall of 1870, when he traded it for his present farm, in Burr Oak. The reason of the change is found in the history of the terrible experience they passed through at the old place during the summer of 1869. Their dwelling was struck by a cyclone, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, their one child, and a hired woman and her daughter were buried in the ruins, but owing to a lucky disposition of boards and timbers none were seriously injured, although the house was a complete wreck. There was a terror in the associations of the place for Mrs. Nicol, ever afterward, hence the change to another home, which being situated near the timber, gave promise of greater security. Mr. Nicol was married in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., to Altamand P. Nichols, daughter of John and Martha Nichols. Mrs. Nicol was born in Guilford, Vt. They have two chil-

dren—Wallace B. and Winnie A. Mr. Nicol is a republican in politics.

John C. Green settled in Mitchell county in November, 1863, and located land in Lincoln township, on section 1, where he still owns a well improved farm of 147 acres, with an additional five acres in timber. He is now managing a rented farm in Burr Oak township. Mr. Green was born in Williamson, Ontario Co., N. Y., April 6, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Green. When ten years of age his parents went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill. He was there brought up and married to Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Rachel Gaylord. Mrs. Green was born in Gallatin Co., Ill. They have eleven children—Leonard, (married Phebe Bennett), Elizabeth, (Mrs. John Wise), David, (married Alma Bennett), Alice, Clara, (Mrs. J. Bennett), Alvira, Andrew, William, Franklin and Charlie (twins) and Clarence. Mr. Green resided in Illinois until 1863.

Warren Scriven became a resident of Mitchell county in October, 1864, when he located in Mitchell township. In 1869 he came to Burr Oak township, and the next year bought his farm of 240 acres on section 33. Mr. Scriven was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1818. He was brought up on a farm and in 1854 came west to Greene Co., Wis., where he was a farmer. He was married in his native county, in New York, to Harriet, daughter of Erastus Stearns. She was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Following is the record of their children: Mary J. died at the age of twenty-eight years ; George H. resides

at Osage; Eliza (Mrs. Augustus Sherman) lives at Toledo, Ohio; Lydia (wife of John Long) lives at Osage; Joshua died in childhood; Hannah (wife of Leroy Carter); Lovinia (widow of Darwin Rogers); Thomas E.; Ellen is the wife of Wesley Wood, of Burr Oak township.

William Barker came to Iowa in 1865, and bought eighty acres of land near Burr Oak, which he exchanged for the quarter section which he now owns and where is his residence. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born June 14, 1823, and is a son of John and Betty Barker. He emigrated in 1848 and resided in Racine county, until 1850. Mr. Barker was married in Kenosha county, July 10, 1849, to Elizabeth Midgeley, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Midgeley. Mrs. Barker is a native of Yorkshire, and came to this country in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have had six children—Mary J. married A. B. Lugg, now of Dakota; John P. died, aged nine; William R. resides in Dakota; Elizabeth E., wife of Ellis L. Fox, died, aged twenty-six years; Edwin A. lives in Dakota and Eugene D. resides with his parents.

John H. Gray, son of Jacob G. Gray, was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., Feb. 17, 1851. When fourteen years old he accompanied his parents to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 27, township 98, range 16. He was married in Lincoln township, Mitchell county, Feb. 21, 1877, to Matilda Benson, daughter of H. Benson. Mrs. Gray was born in Sweden, and came to this country in her childhood with her

parents. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have two children—Warren H. and Jessie G. Mr. Gray and family reside on the old homestead on section 27, township 98, range 16, now a part of Burr Oak.

Osmond Button located on section 6, Burr Oak township, in 1866. His farm is in a finely improved state, and contains 320 acres. Mr. Button was born in Rutland Co., Vt., March 12, 1821, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Button. His parents went, in 1833, to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he remained until the age of twenty-one, when he went to Wisconsin. Five years later he went back to New York and, April 27, 1847, was married to Eveline, daughter of Vincent and Mary Jenks, born in Niagara Co., N. Y. They resided in New York six years, and went to Wisconsin, where Mr. Button was engaged in agriculture in Fond du Lac county. He went to California in 1860, where he spent four and a half years and returned to Wisconsin. His next move was to Mitchell county. After a brief stay in Osage township, he purchased and occupied his farm in Burr Oak. Mr. and Mrs. Button had five children—M. Arrilla is the wife of L. O. Smalley, of Dakota; Albert R. married Abbie F. Bush and resides in Osage City; Lucretia J. died at the age of nineteen; Cyrus J. married Carrie Case, and lives on the homestead; Evelyn, youngest child, resides with her parents. Mr. Button is a republican.

John Gammons, a prominent citizen of Burr Oak township, who represented his district in the seventeenth Iowa Legislature, was born in Plymouth Co., Mass., April 18, 1826, and is the son of Jarius and

Mary Gammons. He was brought up on a farm, and in early manhood engaged in the iron business. In 1850 he emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Dane county, where he engaged in farming. He pursued that occupation in that region till 1867, when he pushed still farther west and established himself in Burr Oak township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he now has a well improved farm of 160 acres situated on section 4 township 98, range 16. He was married in Massachusetts, Oct. 25, 1845, to Aby Coombs, daughter of Amos and Susan Coombs. Mrs. Gammons was born in Plymouth Co., Mass. Five children were born to them, three sons and two daughters. The eldest, (Theophilous) died in childhood; Helen is the wife of A. F. Stillwell, of Pipe Stone Co., Minn; George died, aged twenty-two years; Mary A. is the wife of W. B. Frazer, of Livingston Co., N. Y., John (the youngest) is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Gammons and their youngest son are members of the M. E. Church. The daughter, Helen, is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gammons is a republican in politics, and is an earnest supporter of that party. He was chosen a member of the seventeenth Iowa Legislature (1878-79), and served on several important committees.

J. G. Burtch came to Mitchell county in the spring of 1867, when he purchased 190 acres of land in Burr Oak township. He was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1833. He pursued the vocation of a farmer until 1855, at which date he went to Olmstead Co., Minn. He was there a pioneer, opened a farm, and continued to improve the same until his re-

moval to this State, when he sold his real estate. He was married in the State of New York, in 1856, to Sarah, daughter of Eliakim Garfield. Of two sons and five daughters, the following only are living—Jennie, wife of William Markham, of Douglass township; Bessie, Lucien Jay and Lucia May. The last named are twins. Mrs. Burtch died in January, 1879. Mr. Burtch was married again Dec. 28, 1881, in Delaware Co., Iowa, to Fannie, daughter of Selden F. and Mary Bush. She was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Mr. Burtch was largely instrumental in effecting the organization of the Free Baptist Church of Burr Oak, and is now one of its deacons. He has been especially active in Sunday school work, and was elected superintendent of the union Sunday school in 1880.

Joseph Jacobs, one of the substantial farmers of this township, was born in Salisbury township, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 29, 1837. He is the son of Hiram and Polly Caught Jacobs. His early life was spent in lumber manufacturing and farming. About 1862 he moved to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he was engaged in farming. In 1876 he moved to Iowa and purchased his present farm of 280 acres, situated on section 23, Burr Oak. Mr. Jacobs was married in St. Joseph Co., Mich., to Mary J. Miller, daughter of Lewis and Mary A. Miller. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Summit Co., Ohio. They have two children—Charles and Frankie.

Joseph Hallock, of the firm of Hallock & Smith, merchants of Brownville, was born in Dane Co., Wis., Feb. 14, 1854. He is the son of Youngs and Elizabeth Hallock, was brought up on a farm, re-

ceiving his primary education in the district school. He then entered the State University at Madison, and attended that institution. He then took two terms at the State Normal School of Oshkosh, and qualified himself for the profession of teacher. He engaged in that business and taught during two winters in Wisconsin. He came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1877, and engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed till April, 1882, when he engaged in mercantile business at Brownville, as a dealer in general merchandise. Nov. 13, 1882, he formed

a partnership with Frank F. Smith, taking him into the business. These gentlemen are doing a good country trade. They are doing an extensive business in eggs and poultry. Mr. Hallock was married at Brownville, July 3, 1879, to Zolinda M., daughter of Benjamin E. and Annie G. Judd. Mrs. Hallock was born in Kenosha Co., Wis. They have one child, a daughter—Lulu M. Mr. Hallock was elected clerk of Burr Oak township in the fall of 1882, and is the present incumbent.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

Cedar township is in the extreme southwest corner of the county, embracing a part of congressional townships 97 and 98, ranges 17 and 18, and contains over forty sections. Rock, Mitchell and Osage are on the north; Osage and Lincoln on the east; Floyd county on the south; and Worth county on the west.

The Cedar river passes through the eastern portion of the township from north to south, its bed in some places cutting between high bluffs. Its banks are skirted with beautiful timber. Rock creek passes through the township from section 1, of township 97, range 18, keeping a general south and easterly course, leaving the township from section 15 into

Floyd county and back again on the south line of section 14, of Mitchell county, and then entering Floyd county, there making a confluence with the Cedar river. This stream has also considerable timber along its banks, which lends a charm to the appearance of the scenery, and adds value to the farms along its beautiful and fertile valley. The surface of land in Cedar township is somewhat rolling, and the soil a rich alluvial deposit. Taking everything into account, this is one of the choicest sections of the county.

SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlers in Cedar township were: O. C. Harrolson and



Amos Fletcher

Levi Olsen Lindelien, natives of Norway, who came here in the spring of 1853, and settled on sections 1 and 12.

Mr. Olsen, (he has dropped the latter part of his name), came in the fall of 1852, and laid claim to land on section 12. At the same time he made a claim on section 1 for Mr. Harrolson, who was his father-in-law. He sent some provisions ahead by Rev. C. L. Clausen, and took some along in his hand to supply his immediate wants. After making his claim he returned to Wisconsin and spent the winter. He made this long trip on foot. In the spring of 1853 he returned in company with his father-in-law. They each had two pair of oxen and a wagon. They brought provisions along, camping out on the way. They built a log cabin on section 1, where they both lived until fall, when Mr. Olsen built a house on section 12. In 1838 he was living on section 1, which fell to him by inheritance. Mr. Harrolson died in the township in April, 1883, and his widow was then cared for by her son on the old homestead.

The first to make a claim in Cedar township, was John Caten, who came in 1852, and made a claim on section 12 of township 97, range 17, where he built a log house and stacked some hay.

As Levi Olsen was looking about for a claim, in the fall of 1852, he discovered these stacks of hay, and tried to find the owner of them, but did not succeed. However, he informed the Rev. Mr. Clausen where the hay was, and as he was greatly in need of hay, he took a team and went for a load. He split a board and wrote his name thereon, with full directions to the

owner where he would find the trespasser and left the board upon the haystack. A few days later Mr. Caton visited Mr. Clausen and received \$3 for the hay. Mr. Caton sold his claim in 1856, to Charles Nims, and the last known of him he was living in Minnesota.

An old man from Cedar Rapids came to the township in 1853, and claimed White Oak Grove, on section 16, of township 97, range 18. In June of that year, Helge Johnson and Ole Torgeson, natives of Norway, came from Wisconsin and purchased his claim. They paid him \$16 for his claim, throwing in two swarms of bees and a stack of prairie hay. Johnson and Torgeson built a log house on this claim, lived together for some time, but finally divided, and put up another log cabin for Torgeson on section 17. Torgeson died in 1875; his widow married again, and lived on section 16, in 1883. Johnson's sons, Ole H. and Lewis H. were residing on the old claim, in 1883.

Ingerbert Knutson, a native of Norway, came in 1854, settling on section 20, of township 98, range 17. His family were still residents of Mitchell county in 1883.

Another settler of 1854 was Peter Nelson, a native of Norway, who came from Illinois with ox teams, being eighteen days on the road. He entered land on section 21, of township 98, range 17, built a log house, which he covered with straw. It was in this humble abode that the first child in the township was born. In 1856 Mr. Nelson sold out and removed to section 2, of township 98, range 18, where he was still living in 1883.

James Temple, a native of Ohio, came in the spring of 1854, from Wisconsin, and entered land on section 34, of township 97, range 17. He went to Des Moines, to enter his lands, and, returned to Wisconsin. The same fall he, in company with his parents, came from Wisconsin by team; they stopped at Mitchell while he built a log house on his land. His brother William also came on at the same time and settled on section 3, of township 97, range 17, where he lived about twelve years, and then removed to southern Iowa, and still later to California, where he died in 1881.

Samuel W. Nims, a native of New York, came from Lake Co., Ill., in 1854, and settled on section 3, where he lived till 1870, and then moved to Floyd county.

In 1855 Nathaniel Tucker, a veteran of the war of 1812, and a native of Rhode Island, came from Carroll Co., Ill., and located on section 3, where he resided in 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

The same year, 1855, came Fred Hartwig, Conrad Lohr and John Kneisel, natives of Germany. They came here from Ohio, by team, bringing provisions with them. John Kneisel settled on the northwest quarter of section 15, where he lived a few years, then moved to Floyd county. Hartwig and Lohr settled on the northeast quarter of the same section, where they lived in their wagons until they built a log house, in which they lived together for six years. Soon after they each built frame houses, in which they lived in 1883.

The following also came in 1855: Harrison Smalley, Anthony and Elihu Trow and J. M. Grath.

Harrison Smalley, a native of Vermont, settled on section 5, of township 97, range 17. In 1883 he was living on section 2, of the same township. Anthony and Elihu Trow came from New Hampshire, and built on claims which they took on section 20, of township 98, range 17. Anthony remained six years and moved to Freeborn Co., Minn., and his brother sold in 1871, and moved to Kansas, but later removed to Georgia.

J. M. Grath, native of Ireland, settled on section 29, of township 98, range 17, where he died in 1878. His family were still on the place in 1883. His brother Edward came in 1857, settling on the same section. He was drowned in the Cedar river, April 4, 1868, while trying to cross the stream, which was out of its banks.

The principal settlers of 1856, in what is now known as Cedar township, were: David Baumgardner, William Rogers, Albert Temple, Jesse Harris, Charles Nims, James M. Howe and Willis Rice.

David Baumgardner, a native of North Carolina, settled on section 13, of township 97, range 17. He died at Osage, Sept. 12, 1877.

William Rogers, a native of Ireland, located on section 29, of township 98, range 17. In 1883 he lived on section 5, of township 97, range 17.

Albert Temple, a brother of James Temple, settled on the same section with his brother. He met his death by accident in 1858. He, with others, was in a saw mill when a large log was rolled over the bluff, and as it came toward the

mill they all started out, but Mr. Temple was too late and the log caught him and crushed him to death. He left a wife and seven children.

Jesse Harris, a native of New York, settled on the southeast quarter of section 3, but later moved to section 4, where he died in 1882. He was deacon of the first Baptist society formed in Cedar township.

Charles Nims, a native of New York, settled on section 12, where he remained till 1864, when he sold and removed to Missouri.

Willis Rice, a native of South Hadley, Mass., came from Wisconsin and located on section 11. He died in Mitchell county in 1850.

James M. Howe, a native of New York, came from Floyd county, where he had spent the previous winter. He settled on section 4, where he was living in 1883.

Among the number who came in 1857 were: Almon Miller, Harmon Dietericks and G. W. Weinrebe. David Smith came from Indiana and located on the northwest quarter of section 11, township 97, range 17, where he was still living in 1883.

Almon Miller came from Germany and settled on the southwest quarter of section 14, but three years later moved to the northwest quarter of section 8, township 97, range 17, where he was still living in 1883.

Harmon Dietericks, a native of Germany, located on section 15, where he was still living in 1883.

G. W. Weinrebe, a native of Germany, came from Osage in 1856 and located on section 1.

About the same time Jason L. Blakeslee, a physician, came from Osage and located on section 2, making this his home until the time of his death in 1882.

FIRST EVENTS.

One of the earliest marriages in Cedar township was that of James Temple to Caroline Smalley, which occurred March 17, 1857. This ceremony was performed by Elder Curtis, at the home of the bride's parents on section 5.

The first birth was a son to Peter and Sarah Nelson, born Sept. 6, 1854. He died in September, 1860.

The first death in this township was the wife of John Peterson. She was buried at St. Ansgar on the west side of the river.

ORGANIC.

A warrant was issued, by Judge Hitchcock, in 1857, addressed to James Temple, authorizing him to call a meeting of the citizens of Cedar township. Pursuant to notice, the legal voters of Cedar township met at the house of Samuel Nims on section 3, and organized by electing Nathaniel Tucker as chairman, and Lewis Conly, secretary. The following men were judges of election: James Temple, James Howe and William Tucker. The first officers were: James Temple, James M. Howe and John B. Hutchinson, trustees; James Dudley, clerk; William Tucker and Lewis Conly, justices of the peace; Samuel L. Skinner and Charles E. Smalley, constables; Harrison Smalley, supervisor. Thirty-six votes were polled at this election. The township officers for 1883 were: Daniel Lomberd, Gabriel Lundy, T. Tucker, trustees; Otto Miller,

clerk; Gus Miller, assessor; E. C. Warren, supervisor.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1883 Cedar township had twelve sub-school districts. In district No. 1 the first school house was built by five persons living in the vicinity; and was located on the Floyd county line. It was built in the spring of 1858; the first term of school being taught by Miss Hubbell. A little later two terms of school were taught by Helen Tucker at the house of Fred Hartwigs, on section 15. In 1860 a frame building was erected on the northeast quarter of section 15. Fred Hartwig and Conrad Lohr donated the land upon which it was built. Helen Tucker taught first in this building. In 1883 there were two school houses in this district, the last one being built in 1877, located on the southwest quarter of section 12. Minnie Baumgardner was the first teacher in this building.

In district No. 2 the first school was taught by James Dudley, in his own house, in the winter of 1857-8. A school building was erected in 1858 or 1859 on section 17. Mary C. Dudley was the first teacher in this house. This building was still standing in 1883, a monument of pioneer days in Cedar township.

The first school in district No. 3 was taught in B. C. Hutchinson's granary in 1872 by Mrs. Susan Emerson. A school house was built in this district in 1876, located on the northeast quarter of section 14. John Phelps was the first to teach in this building.

The school house in district No. 4 was built in 1879 on the northeast quarter of

section 7. Ellis Keating was the first teacher.

In district No. 5 a school house was built in 1879, the first school was taught by Adela Roberts, during the winter of 1879-80. This school house is located on the northeast quarter of section 16.

In district No. 6 a school was taught in a granary, belonging to Louisa Harris, about 1867. One year later a school house was erected on the northeast quarter of section 3, which has since been moved a mile west.

A school house was built in district No. 7 as early as 1857. Miss Gould was the first teacher. This building was located on section 12. It is an old fashioned oak frame, sided with bass wood boards, and though in 1883 it was twenty-six years old, was yet in good repair.

In district No. 8 a house was provided in 1870, which was located on the northeast quarter of section 5. Addie Allen was the first to teach in this building. The first school in this district, however, was taught by P. Rowell in 1869, in a house built by Harrison Smalley, on the northwest quarter of section 5.

In district No. 9 the first school was taught in 1858 by Lorenzo Nye, in a school house which had been built by the people of the vicinity. It was a frame house, located on section 3. This was sold a few years later and another building was erected, which after four years was burned. A house was built in 1876, which was still used in 1883. Fremont Pettit taught the first term of school in this building.

A school was taught in district No. 10 by Miss L. Wells, in a house built for the

purpose by Jonathan Clow, on section 35, in 1873. In 1874 a house was built on section 35, in which Minnie Temple first taught.

In district No. 11 the first term of school was taught by Carrie Nims. The school house was erected in 1864, on the northwest quarter of section 34. Libbie Pierce taught the first school in the new building.

The first school in district No. 12 was taught in J. M. McGrath's house, on the northeast quarter of section 29, by Mrs. Joseph Emerson, in 1866 or 1867. The school house was built in 1868, on the southwest quarter of section 20.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Mr. Webb was the first herald of the cross in Cedar township. He was a Methodist minister, who preached in the school house on section 3, at an early day.

A. R. Moulton organized a Free Will Baptist Church, at the school house on section 3, in 1859. Among the first members were: Ebenezer and Mary Temple, Harrison and Eliza Smalley, William and Mary Temple, Mrs. James Temple, William Skinner and wife and Jesse Harris and wife. Jesse Harris was chosen deacon.

The following have preached for this society: Elder Moulton, Elder George Sanborn, Dr. Whitmore, Elders Pierel, Coats, Hamblin and Patridge. In 1883 most of the members had moved away and services were discontinued.

The Presbyterians organized a society in Cedar township, in 1865. Rev. Mr. Yoth formed the Church and served as its pastor and also taught German, for

three years. Following him came Rev. Fehr, who remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Guyer, who was pastor two years. In 1874 many of the members of this Church, with others in the township, organized the Dutch Reformed Church, some times known as the German Lutheran Church. The first to preach the doctrines of this denomination, was Rev. Wilke, about 1873. Among the members of this denomination were: Fred Hartwig, H. Deidricks, R. Hartwig, L. Fisler, A. Wilke, F. and C. Baker, A. Troge, W. Troge, G. Troge and W. Hartwig.

A Methodist Episcopal class was organized in March, 1880, in the Kildee school house, on section 5, by Rev. Daniel Sheffer, pastor of the Methodist Church at Osage. This was a branch of the Church at Osage, and comprised about twenty members. Wendall Leighton was the first class leader. In 1883 Rev. Ingham, of Osage, preached once in two weeks. A Sabbath school was formed at the Kildee school house on section 5, in November, 1878, with Wendall Leighton, as its superintendent. This school numbered thirty-five scholars.

The first Sabbath school in Cedar township was held in 1856, at Samuel Nims' house; Charles Nims was its superintendent. This was a union school and was well attended, until 1880, when it was discontinued.

The Norwegian Lutherans held their first service in Levi Oleson's house in the spring of 1856-7, when they had preaching by Rev. C. L. Clausen. Meetings were held from time to time at private houses. A frame church was

erected in 1867, 35x50 feet, with an addition of 18x25 feet. The steeple which surmounts the building is ninety feet high, and may be seen for miles around. Rev. C. L. Clausen was the first preacher, and he was followed by Rev. John Peterson, who was in charge in 1883.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in the township was located on the southwest quarter of section 15, on land owned by Oscar Peterson. This was used until 1867, when Rock Creek cemetery was opened, on section 12, on land belonging to Ole Haugrud.

THE MILLS.

In 1855 David J. Batchelder built a saw and lath mill, on section 34, which he sold in the spring of 1857, to N. C. Deering, who sold it during war times. It passed through the hands of several men and finally the dam was swept away and the machinery taken out and removed.

William Dudley built a saw mill on Rock creek, on section 17, in 1857. He put in a cast iron mill, which ground corn and wheat for the surrounding country. A little later he made a bolting machine and then was able to produce very good flour. He sold out to his sons and Eli Hutchinson, who tore away the saw mill and built a grist mill with one run of stone. After running a year, this mill burned down, and there were no other mill accommodations until 1882, when William Dudley built a feed mill and put in one run of stone.

A flour and saw mill was built in 1867, by Rice Brothers, on the southwest quar-

ter of section 35, of township 98, range 17, on the Cedar river. The building was a three story structure, 30x40 feet. The saw mill was provided with a circular saw, which cut large amounts of native lumber. The flour mill contained two run of stone, which did an excellent business. After a few years, Rice Bros. made a large addition to the mill, remodeled it and put in seven run of stone and two rollers. In 1882 they sold out to Bell Bros., who changed the mill, putting in the roller system, complete, giving a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. This mill has a fine water power, being supplied by a never failing stream, which gives an eight foot head.

MEROA POSTOFFICE.

This postoffice was established in 1870. Eli Hutchinson was made the first postmaster, with the office at his house on section 17. The mail was received three times each week from Orchard. The mail was carried by William Skinner, who received \$25 per year for his services. Mr. Hutchinson was succeeded by G. B. Mayfield, and he by Ole M. Johnson, who was in charge of the office in 1883. This office took its name from Meroa, a daughter of G. B. Mayfield.

BIOGRAPHICAL

Levi Olsen Lindelien, one of the pioneer settlers of township 97, range 18, was born in Norway, eighty-four miles from Christiana, Feb. 10, 1825. In 1850 he came to America, landed at New York, took a steamer up the Hudson river to Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, then by steamboat to Milwaukee, where he hired a team to take his goods to Beloit, while he went on foot. He engaged in

farming in Rock and Green counties, Wis., until the fall of 1852, when he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa. In the spring of 1853 he was married in Iowa Co., Wis., to Isabella Harrolson. They have had seven children—Hans Louis, John G., Levi Oscar, Olava Thorena, Peter O., Ida and Annie. Mr. Olsen Lindelien has been a successful farmer. He now owns over 700 acres of land. He has his land under good cultivation and has erected good buildings on section 1, where he now resides.

Ole H., son of Halge and Gunneld Johnson was born in Norway, Sept. 3, 1832. His younger days there were spent in school and on the farm. He came to America with his parents and located with them in Green Co., Wis. In the fall of that year he went to Mineral Point, Wis., where he was employed chopping wood through the winter, and in the spring engaged in mining and farming. In the fall of that year he came to Iowa, locating in that part of Floyd now a part of Mitchell county. He had money enough to buy eighty acres of land and borrowed fifty dollars more and bought 120 acres of timber land on section 17. He was married in 1859 to Bertha Jensen, and settled on section 16. He built a log house and lived in that a few years, then erected a frame house on the northeast quarter of section 16, living on that until 1876, when he built the nice frame house, in which he now lives, on the southwest quarter of section 16. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of eight children—Helena, Gunnel H., Louis, Johannus, Carl, Julius, Maria and Olea.

Halge Johnson was one of the first settlers of Cedar township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, born in Norway, in 1804. He was married in 1829 to Gunneld Larson, came to America in 1852, and settled first in Green Co., Wis. In the spring of 1853, leaving his family in Wisconsin, he, in company with others, came by ox-teams to this county, and took a claim on section 16, and in the next summer brought his children to Iowa, his wife in the meantime having died in Wisconsin. On this claim he lived until the time of his death, in June, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had seven children—Maren, Ole, Lewis, John H., Halge, Olea and Christie.

Lewis, his son, was born in Norway, Feb. 17, 1835, came with his parents to America in 1852, and to Iowa with his father in 1854. His first work in Iowa was upon the dam across Rock creek for Cutler's mill; was also employed for about three years with Dr. Moore, and in 1860 opened up his present farm, and in 1861 sold the first pork of his own raising for a cent and a half per pound. In 1868 he was married to Betsy, widow of Rasmus G. Jonassen. They had three children—Nellie, Hannah and Ole. Mrs. Johnson died Feb. 6, 1876. His second wife was Belle Tollefson, by whom he had three children—Helen, Estella and Clara. He has a well improved farm and good buildings.

Ole Harrolson, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, came to this township and county in 1853. He was born in Norway, in 1813. He was married there in 1834, to Gertrude Johnson. They had one child—Isabella, now the wife of Levi Olsen Lindelien. In 1850 Ole Harrolson came to America and located in

Green Co., Wis., where he remained until 1853, when he came here. Here he made his home until he died, in April, 1883. His widow is still living with her daughter, Mrs. Lindelien.

Nels Johnson, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, was born in Norway, in 1822. He was raised on a farm, but when a young man learned the trade of stone mason. He was married in 1840 to Annie, daughter of Nels Nelson. In 1850 they emigrated to America and located in Columbia Co., Wis., where he bought a quarter section of land. He remained there working at his trade and farming until 1854, when he came to Mitchell county and settled on section 24, township 98, range 17. He died here in August, 1855, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his death. The children were—John N., Martha, Nels, Martha, Tom and Mary. In 1856 the family moved to section 1, township 98, range 18. Their oldest son, John, was born in Norway, Feb. 27, 1841. He made his home with his mother until 1862, when he went to Wisconsin and lived one year, then returned to Mitchell county. He was married in 1863 to Jane Nelson, and at that time settled on his present farm on section 12, township 97, range 18. They are the parents of five children—Nicoli, Edward, Isabella, Caroline, and Martin.

Harmon Lesch, a native of Germany, came in 1854 from Illinois, and entered land on section 1, of township 97, range 16, where he remained until the time of his death, in 1880. He was one of the

first settlers of Cedar township, locating on section 1, township 97, building a log cabin with a straw or thatched roof, in which humble cottage he lived, until 1868, when he erected a fine brick house on the old site. He was a native of Schleswig, Holstein, born Feb. 18, 1804. He attended school until sixteen years of age, after which he worked on a farm. He was married in 1836 to Dora Weinrebe. They had four children—Sarah, John, August and Henry. In 1848 they emigrated to America, first settling in Cook Co., Ill., remaining until 1854, when they came to Iowa. Mr. Lesch departed this life July, 1878. Sarah, now Mrs. Peter Behrns, is a resident of Floyd county. Their eldest son, John, born Feb. 11, 1843, remained at home until 1862, when he enlisted in the 16th United States Infantry and went south, where he died in Columbus, Ky., Feb. 7, 1863. The second son, August, is married and lives in Floyd county. Their youngest son, Henry, was born in Cedar township, May 22, 1855. He married Nov. 7, 1878, Anna, daughter of August and Jeannette Lange, born in Dane Co., Wis. They have one child—Alfred Henry, who occupies the homestead with his mother.

James Temple is one of the oldest living settlers of Cedar township. He came here from Wisconsin in 1854, and entered land on section 34. He was born Feb. 29, 1824, in Clermont Co., Ohio, and when fifteen years of age moved with his parents to Ripley Co., Ind. In 1840 the family removed to Wisconsin, and were among the first settlers in Rock county. There his father bought government land and opened a farm. James lived with

his parents until 1854, when he came here, and after entering his land returned to Wisconsin for his parents, who came back with him to his new home and lived here until the time of their death. James was married, March 17, 1857, to Caroline A., daughter of Harrison and Eliza (Alvason) Smalley. Her birth place was Vermont. They have two children—Minnie M. and Frank C. Mr. Temple has been prominently identified in township affairs. He was trustee when this township belonged to Osage, and was elected trustee of Cedar township at the first election.

Lars Nelson is one of the first settlers of Mitchell Co., Iowa, having come to Cedar township in 1854. He then bought eighty acres of government land and erected a log house, living in that until 1877, when he built a commodious frame dwelling. He now has 160 acres of land on which is a fine natural grove. He was born July 3, 1820, in Norway, where he spent his younger days in school and on the farm. In 1850 he was married to Olea Oleson. In 1853 they emigrated to America, landing at Quebec, then went to Green Co., Wis., where they remained until their removal to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have six children—Olaus, Edward, Gabriel, Carl, Ole and Hans.

Gottthard M. Weinrebe opened the first blacksmith shop in Osage, in 1854, coming from Cook Co., Ill. He built a frame house, worked in one end and lived in the other until 1858, when he sold out and settled on section 1, Cedar township, bought land and engaged in farming. He has good buildings and a comfortable home. He was born in Schleswig, Hol-

stein, Germany, April 4, 1819, attended school, learned the blacksmith trade with his father, worked as a journeyman for awhile, in 1848, came to America, landing in New York, where he worked at his trade for seven months, then went to Cook Co., Ill., and opened a shop there in a German settlement, remaining there until 1854, when he came to his present home. In 1849 he married Wilhemine Herzog, a native of Prussia, Germany. They are the parents of one child—Herman, born in 1851, who has always made his home with his parents. This son was married Dec. 30, 1878, to Jennette Erbe, by whom he has one child—Annie.

Anthony Carter, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, settled in Cedar township in 1855. He bought land on sections 20 and 21, township 98, range 17. The Cedar river passes through his farm. He has improved the land and built a comfortable frame house in which he now lives. He was born in the town of Methwald, England, Aug. 23, 1809, and was there raised to agricultural pursuits. He was joined in marriage in 1832 to Emmer Boven, who was also a native of Norfolk county, born Jan. 1, 1810. They continued to live in Norfolk county, where he was employed herding and farming until 1851, when they left their native land and came to America and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where they were early settlers. They remained there until 1855, when they came to Mitchell county, as before stated. They have six children living—Nathaniel, James, Anthony K., Joseph R., Philip P. and George H. Their only daughter Sarah, who was born June 4, 1844, died May, 1854. Mr. and Mrs.

Carter celebrated their golden wedding Oct 20, 1882. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Oliver, of Mitchell, assisted by Rev. Ingham, of Osage. Their friends turned out to a large number. Mr. Carter was presented with a large easy chair. Mrs. Carter with a rocking chair. There were many other presents which would amount in value to \$100. In 1849 Mrs. Carter met with a singular accident by which she nearly lost her life. As was the custom in England, they used peat for fuel, and whenever they left the fire, they would cover it with ashes to keep it alive. On returning one day she raked the embers from the ashes, and took the powder canister and poured powder on the dying embers. The powder quickly took fire and the canister exploded, tearing the flesh from her arm and severing the thumb from her right hand. She however, recovered from the shock, and is to-day a hale and hearty woman at the age of seventy-three years, does her own house work and reads and writes without glasses. Previous to the accident a film was growing over her eyes, and it was thought that she would become blind, but the film was removed and it is possible that she would have been blind to-day but for that accident.

Nathaniel Tucker is a survivor of the war of 1812, having enlisted in the United States service at that time. He served until the close of the war and was honorably discharged, in 1814. He participated in the battles of Queenstown and Sackett Harbor. He is a native of Foster, Providence Co., R. I., being the son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Goodspeed) Tucker, also native of Rhode Island.

When he was five years of age his parents started for the then far west, settling in Otsego Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood. In 1828 he bought a farm in Howard, Steuben county, where he lived until 1836, when he sold, and went to Livingston county, where he remained until 1841, when he emigrated to Carroll Co., Indiana, where he was an early settler, purchased timber land and also lots in Pittsburg. He cleared a fine farm, which he disposed of and came to Mitchell county in 1855, locating on section 3, township 97, range 17, which is his present home. He was married in 1818, to Mary Parker, a native of Otsego, New York. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living—Jerusha, Lydia, Emeline, Eli, Truman, William E., Henry C. and Orin D. Judiah died at the age of thirty-six, and Stacy forty-four. Mrs. Tucker was born July 18, 1800, died in Cedar township in 1860. Emeline and Henry are living at the homestead. Henry was born April 8, 1840. He made his home with his parents until 1862, when he went to Indiana on a visit. He enlisted July 15, 1862, in the 71st Indiana Infantry, company K., and was ordered south. In the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, he was taken prisoner, but was paroled in fifty-six hours and returned to Camp Morton, where he was employed guarding prisoners. Three months later he was exchanged, and again ordered south, where he was again taken prisoner by Morgan at Muldrose Hill, and was again paroled, and twelve days later was exchanged. The regiment was changed to the 6th Indiana Cavalry. He was engaged in the siege of Knoxville,

joined Sherman's army at Tunnell Hill, Tenn., participating in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta and Jonesboro. At the latter place he joined Thomas' division, and returned to Tennessee and took part in the battles of Franklin and Pulaski. He was discharged July, 1865, returning to Indiana, to finish his visit began three years before, after which he returned to his parents' home and engaged in farming. His second son Truman, is a resident on section 10, takes a prominent part in town affairs, and is a member of the board of trustees.

Eli C. Tucker, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Parker) Tucker, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 10, 1831. He came with his parents to Indiana, at the age of ten years, and remained there till the year 1856, than came to Iowa and remained in Mitchell county until 1864, when he went to Indiana. He enlisted at Indianapolis, May 10, 1864, in company E, 135th Indiana Volunteers and went south, serving to the expiration of his term, and then returned to Indianapolis where he stopped but a short time and came back to Iowa. He lost his health in the army and has never fully recovered. He was married Oct. 11, 1874, to Mrs. Debby Griswold, widow of Magee Halsted. They have three children—Clara L., Millie A. and John W.

Fred Hartwig came to Iowa in 1855, bought land on section 15, township 97, range 17, now known as Cedar township, and has since made this his home. Mr. Hartwig is an intelligent and influential leader among the German people. He is county supervisor, chairman of the republican central committee, has held office

ever since he came to the county and is now secretary of the school board. He was born Aug. 12, 1828, in Waldeck, Germany. His father, Carl Hartwig, was a government officer, and lived in Corbach. Fred commenced going to school when three and a half years of age, and at six was admitted to the high school, which he attended until he was sixteen and a half years of age. He was then employed as book-keeper and overseer on a government farm. At the age of twenty, the Princes having called for troops, he volunteered and served six months, when peace was declared and he was discharged. He then went to Hesse, where he was again employed on a government farm, remaining there until 1852, when he started for America, leaving Hesse on the 16th of April and after a very stormy voyage, landed at New York, June 23, 1852. He then went to Ohio and settled in Erie county. He bought a house and several lots in the town of Vermillion, remaining there until 1855, at which time he came to this county. He was married in 1852 to Margaret Kneisel. They have had ten children—Mary, John, Christina, Caroline, Margaret, Ricka, Ferdinand, Emma, Fred and William. Emma died in infancy. Mr. Hartwig and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Conrad Lohr, a pioneer of Cedar township, came in 1855 locating on section 15, where he immediately began improvements and has now an excellent farm. He is a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, born Dec. 27, 1825. He attended school until sixteen years of age, then went on a farm until 1852, when in company with friends he came to the United States.

landing at New York after a stormy passage of fifty-two days. He went to Erie Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1855 when he came to Iowa. He was married in 1846, to Mary Kneisel. They have had eight children—Cath rine, Christine, (who died on their voyage to America, aged three years), Margaret, Peter, George, William, Mary and Amelia, (twins). Mr. Lohr is an esteemed citizen, and an elder of the German Presbyterian Church.

Harrison Smalley was one of the early settlers of Cedar township. He was born in Springfield, Windham county, July 18, 1807. When he was quite young his parents moved to Grafton, Vt., where he was reared. When fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade, and later, engaged with his brother in that business several years, when he sold his interest and purchased a farm in Plymouth, Windsor county, living there until 1855, when he sold out and removed to Iowa, purchasing land on section 5, township 97, where he built a log house and improved part of the land. In 1860 he exchanged this for land on section 2, in the same township, where he still lives. He was married January, 1827, to Eliza Alverson, born in Windsor county, July 15, 1811. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living—George H., Charles E., Carrie A., Theodore D., John P., Lyman C. and Eliza A.

Oscar Peterson, one of the early settlers of Cedar township, came here from Illinois in 1855, and bought forty acres of land on section 15, and 120 on section 22 in Floyd county. He erected a log house on the south side of Rock

creek, occupying that until 1865, when he built a larger log house on the north side of the creek, which he has since sided and painted. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peterson have had ten children, three of whom are living—Ole, Martha and Rachel. Their son, Ole, was born in Norway in 1844. He came with his parents to America in 1850, and lived with them in Illinois until 1855, when he came to Iowa. His boyhood days were spent in school and on the farm. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the 7th Iowa Cavalry and went to the frontier, served two years and was honorably discharged June 22, 1866. Owing to exposure while in the army he lost his health which he has never fully recovered. He was married in 1867 to Elsie Iverson. They have five children—Bertha Eleana, Edward W., Anna Maria, Rachel Amelia and Ellen Matilda. He moved into the old log house, where he lived until 1875, when he built the house he now occupies on the southwest quarter of section 15.

James M. Howe bought land on section 4 in 1856, which he has improved by erecting good buildings and setting out trees. It is deemed he has the finest grove in the county with every variety of timber. He has also a fine apple orchard with all small fruits grown in that section of country. He is a son of Stephen and Nancy (Tyler) Howe, born in Livingston Co., N. Y., June 3, 1833. His grandfather, Tyler, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was killed in battle at the time of Hull's surrender to the British. In 1841 his parents emigrated to Racine Co., Wis., living there two years, then went to McHenry county, where his father bought a farm which he improved and made his

home until his death, in 1872, and where his widow still makes her home. James M. was raised on the farm, but meanwhile learned the carpenter trade, until 1853, when he came to Floyd Co., Iowa, but in the spring going to Illinois, and from there to Mitchell county, where he followed his trade, his first work being the erection of the house of S. W. Nims. He was married March 2, 1860, to Sarah, a daughter of Samuel and Loretta (Hubbard) Nims. They have been blessed with four children—Everett J., Ella J., Ernest and Clarence.

David D. Smith is another early settler of Mitchell county. He came from Carroll Co., Ind., in 1856, with two span of horses, locating on section 11, township 97, range 17, at once building a hewed log house and setting out a grove. His farm contains 250 acres, most of which is improved. In 1874 he erected a commodious frame house where he now lives. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Smith, natives of Virginia, who removed to Greene Co., Ohio, where David was born April 3, 1822. When he was ten his parents moved to White Co., Ind., and became pioneers as they had been in Ohio. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age. He was married Dec. 31, 1846, to Lydia, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Parker) Tucker. They have two children—Charles Henry and Mary Isabelle.

Daniel Lombard is the possessor of a fine farm of 200 acres on section 32. He was born in Oxford Co., Maine, July 21, 1835. When eight years of age his mother died, since which time he has cared for himself. He made his home three years

with Ether Deering, in South Paris, then to Col. Henry R. Parsons, with whom he stayed until 1857, when he came to Iowa, first engaging with William Deering & Co., drawing logs to their mill and otherwise employed until 1862, when he enlisted in the 27th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company K. The company first went to Fort Snelling, where they stopped two months, then were ordered south. He was in the battles of Little Rock, Ark., Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Fort Blakely, etc., serving until the close of the war, and was discharged September, 1865, when he returned to Maine. He had contracted disease in the army, and was an invalid three years, with but little hope of ever recovering. In 1869 he returned to Mitchell county, locating first on land purchased in 1859, on section 31, township 98, range 17. In 1873 he bought land on section 32, where he now lives. He was married Jan. 30, 1877, to Margaret, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Tibbets) Clarke. They are the parents of two children—Lizzie J. and Laura K. He has held local offices, and is one of the township trustees.

Albert Wilk was born in Germany, July 12, 1833. When seven years of age he was left an orphan by the death of his mother, his father having died when he was but one year old. He was then adopted by a neighbor, and when eight years of age they emigrated to America, locating in Erie Co., Ohio. He made his home with them, learning the ship carpenter's trade, which he followed in Ohio until 1852, when he came to Iowa, engaging in bridge building on railroads.

In 1856 he went to Worth county and took a claim, which he sold and removed to Floyd county, where he rented land and engaged in farming. He was married in 1859 to Christine Ende, also a native of Germany. He bought land on section 9, township 97, range 17, upon which he has built a large frame house and barn, has a fine grove of fruit and ornamental trees, and withal has a desirable home. They have a family of nine children—Christine, Margaret, Albert, Anna, Mary E., Ella, Henry, Minnie and Bertha.

Magee Halsted settled in township 97, range 17, in 1859, buying land on sections 9 and 10. He was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1830, and made his home there until 1855, when he went to Wisconsin and lived in Grant county until 1857, when he came to Iowa and located at Watertown, Floyd county, where he remained two years and then came to Mitchell county. Here he settled on section 10 and made that his home until he died, Nov. 4, 1873. He was a great sufferer from asthma a great many years. He was married Oct. 27, 1858, to Deby Griswold, of Hillsdale Co., Mich. They have four children—Charles J., Frank W., Albert E. and Hattie J., the two last named being twins.

Amos Fletcher settled in Cedar township in 1863. He bought a tract of wild land on sections 11 and 12, township 97, range 17. He lived in a 9x15 shanty the first year, when he built a frame house, which was burned in 1876. He then erected his present dwelling, a neat frame house. Mr. Fletcher has been a successful farmer, and now has upwards of 200

acres of land, the greater part of which is improved. He was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Feb. 3, 1833. When he was but four years of age his parents moved to Illinois and became early settlers in Kane county. His father was Charles and his mother was Mary Fletcher. His father purchased a large tract of land in Kane county and made a farm, but the climate did not agree with him and he subsequently sold and returned to Pennsylvania. Amos spent his younger days in school and on the farm. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade. When twenty-one years of age he left home and went to Illinois, where he worked at his trade until 1863, when he came to Iowa. He was married in 1861 to Mary Sherburne, a native of Ohio. They have one son—Herbert.

Louis Fisler settled on his present farm in 1863. Having bought wild prairie land he commenced improvement by breaking the sod, setting out a grove and erecting a good farm house. He was born in Waldeck, Germany, in 1823, where he attended school and afterward learned the carpenter trade, working at that until 1857, when he came to America. He landed at Baltimore and went directly to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and settled in Cedar township. He rented land until 1863, when he bought on section 9, township 97, range 17. In 1852 he married Mary Hensler. They have one child—Mary.

Jason L. Blakeslee, M. D., was born in Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 16, 1821. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, and here became firmly implanted in his character the sturdy principles which marked his life of after usefulness. Here

amid the scenes of his youth he began teaching, an avocation which he followed in various places, but principally in his native State. In 1849 he began the study of medicine. In the year 1851 and 1852 he attended medical lectures at the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio. He came to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1854, then a pioneer settlement, where he experienced the usual privations and hardships of frontier life. Soon after locating in Osage, he entered into partnership with Dr. A. H. Moore. His practice extended into Floyd, Worth and Howard counties, and also into Minnesota. As a physician he was skillful, gaining the love and confidence of all. Sept. 10, 1856, he was married to Lizzie Nixon, of Osage, Iowa, who, with one son, survive him. His health failing, he retired from practice and settled on his farm in Cedar township, which he had improved, though still following his profession, and made this his home until his death, which took place in April, 1882. Having a thorough education, and being endowed with good, moral and Christian principles, he was respected by every one, for he lived his Christianity every day. Truly a good man has gone from us, but the good which he did while here, and the silent influence of his pure character will be cherished in the hearts of all.

Hans F. Shoger first settled in Mitchell county in 1865, on section 24, township 98, range 18, now known as Rock township, which he improved and lived upon until 1880, when he sold and purchased the farm of K. E. Knutson, his brother-in-law, on section 15, township

97, range 17. He was born in Norway, Feb. 1, 1841. When he was nine years of age, his parents emigrated to America and settled in Iowa Co., Wis., where his father bought a timbered farm. He remained at home, helping his father and attending school. In 1864 his father sold and moved to Dakota, taking a homestead near Yankton, Hans pre-empting 160 acres of timber land at the junction of the James and Missouri rivers, but owing to the Indians and grasshoppers, they remained but one year, all returning to Mitchell county, where his father died in 1867, his mother in 1869. He was married May 18, 1870, to Ellen, a daughter of Ingebret and Carrie, (Knutson,) Ragnille. They have four children—Cornelius, Ella, Henry and Oscar.

Isaiah Dalrymple came to Mitchell county in 1865, bought land on sections 3 and 35, now known as Cedar township, and has since made his home here. He has 196 acres of land here under a good state of cultivation, except twenty acres of timber; has a good frame house, barn, granary, and is extensively engaged in stock raising and dairying. He was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1834. At seven years of age he went with his parents to Jackson Co., Ohio, remained there eight years, then moved to Bureau Co., Ill., making his home with his parents until 1853, when he came to Delaware Co., Iowa, and was one there of the early settlers. There he bought land and engaged in farming. In 1854 he entered land in Floyd county, but never lived on it. He enlisted at Dubuque, Oct. 12, 1864, in the 21st Iowa, went south and

joined the regiment at the mouth of the White River, Ark., served till the close of the war and was discharged, Sept. 15, 1865. He was in the siege of Mobile, was in the battles of Fort Spanish, Blakely, and several other engagements. After his discharge he returned to Iowa, went to Des Moines, thence to Palo Alto county, buying there 1,200 acres of university land, then to Mitchell county, where he bought his present farm. In 1855 he was married to Margaret A. Philip, also a native of Ohio. They have four children—Rosanna, Martha S., Ezra W. and Lillie E.

William G. Helm settled on section 14, township 97, range 18, in 1868. He was born in Lafayette Co., Wis., Nov. 1, 1836. His father, Jonathan Helm, was born in Tennessee in 1811. When young he moved to Illinois and settled in Tazewell county where he was married in 1831 to Sarah Shey, who was born in Ohio in 1811. In 1833 they moved to Wisconsin and became pioneers in Iowa county. His father bought government land and cleared a farm, and yet occupies his original claim. His mother died in 1880. The subject of our sketch was married there July 4, 1858, to Keziah Davis, also a native of Wisconsin. They lived in Lafayette county until 1868, when they came to Mitchell county and purchased the site for his present home. He now has 120 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Helm are the parents of seven children—Mettie K., William Jasper, Cyrus T., Olive R., Ernest R., Pearl L. and Oscar Leroy.

Knud Hermandson Klemesrud located in Cedar township, in 1868. In 1869 he

bought a tract of wild prairie land, somewhat broken, on section 14, township 97, range 18, erected a good set of buildings, planted a grove, good fruit garden, has his farm under good cultivation, and now makes this his home. He is a native of Norway, was born on Klemesrud, Oct. 20, 1834, in Sondre Aurdals Prastegjeld Walders, where he received a liberal education; was baptized and confirmed in the Lutheran Church, and at the age of twenty-two commenced to learn the cabinet maker, carpenter, mason and blacksmith trades. In his younger days he was quite a hunter and a good marksman. Near his home was a club that offered a premium to the one who killed the most wild and dangerous game. In the month of February, 1863, he killed six bears, thus winning the first premium, which that year was \$25 in cash, a breech-loading rifle with bayonet and 100 cartridges. He also received the bounty of \$3 on each animal. In 1866 Mr. Klemesrud sold his place and emigrated to America, landing in Quebec, going from thence directly to Black Earth, Dane Co., Wis., where he worked at his trades. He bought eight lots in the village and put a good building. In 1868 he sold out and came to Mitchell county. He was married Oct. 11, 1858, to Leve Haroldson, born Nov. 26, 1835. They have had eight children—Harold, Kari, who died in infancy; Kari, Hermand, Martin, Cornelius, Syver, Gabriel, deceased; Gabriel, also deceased. Since coming to his present home, Mr. Klemesrud has worked at each of his trades, as well as upon the farm. He is a member of the Church in Cedar township, and is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Ole Wamstad, a resident of Cedar township since 1869, was a native of Norway, born Oct. 9, 1846, where his youth was spent. When eighteen years of age he came to America, settling first in Wisconsin, thence to Minnesota, and from thence to Iowa, working at farm work during the summer and attending school in the winter, thus securing his education. He has nicely improved his home by planting forests, fruit and shade trees, and has built a neat frame house. He was married in 1870 to Annie Carrie Petersen. They have four children—Bertha Maria, Carl Oscar, Laurence and Albert Henry.

Gulbrand Gulbrandson settled in Cedar township, Mitchell county, in 1869. The western part of the township did not settle up as rapidly as the eastern, and Gulbrand Gulbrandson, in company with Ole Wamstad was one of the earliest settlers in the western part. He was born Feb. 13, 1828, in Norway, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1866 he left his native land for America, landed at New York, went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he remained until he came here. He has erected a substantial farm house, planted a grove, and has a pleasant home. In 1862 he was married to Annie Wamstad. They have six children—Lars, Gilles, Martin, Adolph, Matilda, Louisa and Martha.

Frederic Gratias bought land and located in Mitchell Co., Iowa, on sections 11 and 14, in township 97, in the year 1870. He, was born in Germany March 1, 1820. He was married to Ernestine Fritchie in 1841, and had four children—Sidonia, Gustave, Hugo and Emil. Mrs.

Gratias died in 1863. He then married Hannah Glas, who died in 1867. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1869 with his children, where he remained a few months, then removed to his present home in Iowa. His occupation from boyhood has been farming. Gustave, his first son, a native of Prussia, was born in 1846. He received a common school education, and when twenty-three years old with his father he emigrated to the United States. He lived at home until his marriage with Emma Grube, also a native of Prussia, in 1871, and settled on his present home on section 14. They are the parents of two children—Clare and Hugo.

Sidney S Smith came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1871, and located on section 8, Cedar township, where he owns 280 acres, well improved, plenty of running water, supplied by Rock creek, good buildings and a very desirable location. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 14, 1840, where he attended school and was brought up on his father's farm. In 1862 he went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in company B, 29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in twenty-five battles and skirmishes: Port Gibson, Jackson, Miss.; Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, etc. In the latter battle he was severely wounded and sent to the hospital where he remained three weeks and was then sent home for two months, after which he started on crutches and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was afterwards in the battles of Mobile and also the battle and surrender of Shreveport, Louisiana. On July 22, 1865, he was honorably discharged and returned

to Wisconsin, and in 1868 came to Iowa, and located in Chickasaw county, buying a farm three miles from Nashua. Here he remained until his removal to this county. In 1865 he married Melissa Dunning, a native of Jefferson Co., Wis. They have five children—Arthur D., Charles A., Jennie M., Dally V. and George White-man.

Hover Hovelson is a resident on section 20, of township 98, range 17, locating in 1873. His farm contains 160 acres under excellent improvement, a good residence, with a barn 36x52 feet, and corn-crib 20x24 feet. He was born in Norway, April 1, 1844. In 1850 his parents emigrated to America and settled in Iowa Co., Wis., where they lived until 1864, when they removed to Dakota, his father having purchased a claim in Yankton county, of which he disposed, and moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1865, where he bought on section 24 of Rock township, where he still lives. Hover made his home with his parents until 1871, when he married Sarah James, a native of Wisconsin. They have four children—Martha E., Leon E., Edwin J. and Alice M. Mr. Hovelson is an enterprising man and regarded as an excellent citizen.

L. I. Olsen settled in Mitchell county, in 1874. He bought land on section 2, improved it, has a comfortable set of buildings and a large grove. He has another farm in Rock township. He has in all 320 acres of improved land and about six acres of timber. He was born in Norway, March 2, 1850; was but six years old when his parents came to America, and settled in Columbia Co., Wis., and moved from there to Dane Co., Wis. Here he

grew to manhood, attending the common school and working on his father's farm until he came here. He was married June 11, 1881, to Anna Regine Larson. Mr. Olsen's parents also live in Cedar township with their daughter, Mrs. Tarblaa.

Fred. Buckner located in Cedar township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1874. He was born in Germany, June 23, 1848, where he attended school until fifteen years of age, then learned the trade of milling, and at the age of nineteen came to America, worked for a few months in a mill at Cedar Falls, after which he went to Jackson county and worked in a mill one year, then five years in the brush mill at Osage, at which time he bought land on section 15, of township 97, range 18, where he lived three years. He then went to Jackson and followed milling for five years there. He then returned to his farm in Cedar township, planted a grove, made necessary improvements and now makes this his home. In 1871 he married Margaret, daughter of Conrad and Mary Kneisel Lohr. They have four children—John C., Lena, Annie and Georgie. In the fall of 1883 he sold his farm and went into mercantile business in Nora Springs, Floyd Co., Iowa.

M. Julen settled on the northwest quarter of section 16, in 1876. He has built a house and planted a grove, and the place now looks quite home like. He is a native of Sweden, and was born Feb. 23, 1845. In 1869 he left his native land for America. He first located at St. Ansgar's, remaining there until 1876. He was married in 1876 to Lena Olsen, who was born

in Norway. Two children have blessed this union—Malcom and Charles W.

Reinhart Hartwig settled on his present farm, the southwest quarter of section 5, in 1877. This land is now all improved. He has erected a good set of buildings and set out shade trees and shrubery. He was born in Germany April 19, 1819. He attended school until fourteen years of age, when he engaged with a baker to learn the trade. He was married in 1847 to Minnie Berges. He then opened a bakery and carried on the business until 1864. He then came to America and settled in Mitchell county, on section 9, township 97, range 17. He improved that land, built a house and lived there until 1877, when he settled on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwig are the parents of seven living children—William H., Reinhart T. M., Carl A. R., Fred W., Bertha M., Anna C., Louis F., and Christian R. Their son Fred, was born in Waldeck, Feb. 11, 1860, died July 9, 1880.

Adam Fox settled in Mitchell county in 1878. He bought the northeast quarter of

section 30, in township 98, range 17, and immediately went to work to make improvements. He has erected a good frame house and other farm buildings, has planted shade and ornamental trees and his home, which was such a short time back but wild prairie, now has the appearance of an old settled place. He was born in Columbia Co., Wis., in July, 1848, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district school. He was married in February, 1871, to Catharine Fisher, who was a native of New York State. Three children have blessed this union—Philip A., John M., and Laura L. Mr. Fox's parents were pioneers in Columbia Co., Wis. His father, Jacob Fox, was born in Bavaria. His parents emigrated to America in 1847 and settled in Columbia county that year. His father bought land in Columbia township, which he improved, erected a good house and made that his home until the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1881. His widow now occupies the old homestead in company with a younger son, Frank.

CHAPTER XIX.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

Douglas township comprises 23,040 acres of land, a full congressional township. It is bounded by Jenkins township on the north, Howard county on the east, Lincoln township on the south, and Burr

Oak township on the west. The township is well watered by the Little Cedar river, which courses diagonally through the southwestern part, coming into the borders of the territory on section 18, and

leaving it from section 32; and Soap creek, a branch of Cedar river, which enters the township on section 4, and meanders in a southwest direction, to the southwest corner of section 18, where it forms a junction with the Little Cedar river. Besides these streams, the Wapsipinicon river enters the township on section 1, and runs south through sections 12, 13 and 24, and then flows into Howard county. The soil, in common with every township of Mitchell county, is of a deep, dark, productive loam. The surface of the land is for the most part, rolling. There is timber along the streams.

SETTLEMENT.

In the spring of 1855, F. A. Sprague and M. W. Cummings came to Mitchell county. Eben Cummings had entered land on section 29, township 98, range 15, while the land office was at Dubuque, and in what is now known as Douglas township. The first night they camped in Burr Oak on section 33, and cold and frosty was the night. The following day they took possession of what was known as the old Brink House, the only house in Douglas township at that time. Here F. A. Sprague and family took up their abode for about one year. The latch string hung out, and many a weary man, in search of land and a home, found lodging and something to stay the inner man. The next spring he took a claim in the way of a pre-emption, on the southwest quarter of section 31, where he erected a log house where he also accommodated travelers.

At this time game was very plenty, and one of the logs of which he built his house was felled by beavers and was

twenty feet in length. It was hauled from Jenkins township, on Beaver creek. After living there for several years, he sold out and moved to the land that he had entered at Dubuque. By this time quite a sprinkling of settlers had come in, among whom was John DeFord and family. Soon after came Mr. Alexander and Milford Hunt and families, and Mr. Goodrich, all of which were from New York State.

They purchased quite a large tract of land from Mr. Ladue, a preacher who had strayed to the county. F. A. Sprague, after living some ten years in Iowa, sold out his farm to M. W. Cummings and returned to Wisconsin, his former home.

Eben Cummings and his brother, M. W., returned to Chickasaw county, where they remained with their parents for about three years, when they returned to Mitchell county where they embarked in farming and where they have since remained.

At the time of settling, the country between the "Wapsie" and the Little Cedar was one vast wilderness, and often they asked if they would ever live to see it settled.

The pioneers say they never enjoyed life better; their larders being supplied with good fat venison. Eben Cummings was an excellent marksman, and many deer did he kill with his trusty rifle. In the summer, prairie chickens and quail were found in abundance on their tables. On one occasion M. W. Cummings was out hunting and was late getting home; he shot a deer after sunset, it being so dark he could hardly see the sights on his rifle, but he killed his game and started for home. Hauling it to the top of a high

hill in sight of home, he called for help. Eben hearing him thought he was in trouble, as he had seen some large wolves near the house a few minutes before, so he shouldered his rifle and went in the direction of the call, and found M. W. all right but nearly exhausted from his tramp and hauling his game. He said he had not thought of wolves and did not fear them in the least, while he had his trusty rifle with him. The next morning he went back on the trail and found a good hard beaten path where the wolves had traveled backwards and forwards over the trail.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in Douglas township was Henry R., son of Jehial George, born Oct. 4, 1857.

The first death was a child of Richard Prichard, in 1863, and buried at Burr Oak. The next death was a child of John DeFord in 1865.

The first marriage was Walter B. Talcott to Chloe S. Holbrook, July 4, 1856. The ceremony was performed by Hugh Sweeney, Esq., at the house of the bride's parents. Mr. Talcott enlisted in the 7th Iowa Cavalry, company B, and went to the frontier, and was killed by the Indians in 1864. In 1883 his widow was living at Osage.

The first land broken in the township was on section 19, by Frederick A. Sprague, in 1856.

The first postoffice was established on section 15, and called Nelson. G. N. Holbrook was the first postmaster. This postoffice was on the Walker's route and continued till the railway was completed through Osage. The postoffice at New

Haven was established in 1878, with John Eshwiler as postmaster. He was succeeded by John R. Berger and he by Robert Riordan.

ORGANIC.

The first election in Douglas township was held at the house of John De Ford, Oct. 11, 1859. The township then comprised fifty-four sections, and was at first called Richfield. The first township officers were: Merrill W. Cummings, Milford Hunt and G. N. Holbrook, trustees; A. Hunt, clerk; S. J. Morris, assessor; John Marshall and F. A. Sprague, justices of the peace; Silas Yunt and Harry Council, constables; S. J. Morris resigned and Milford Hunt was appointed by the trustees to fill the office of assessor.

In 1882 the township officers were: J. C. Sheldon, trustee; M. W. Cummings, assessor; P. J. Griffin, clerk; J. C. Sheldon and J. D. Griffin, justices of the peace.

In 1883 the township officers were: John Murray, John Carroll and J. C. Sheldon, trustees; M. W. Cummings, assessor; P. J. Griffin, clerk; J. D. Griffin and J. C. Sheldon, justices of the peace.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious denomination to organize a society in Douglas township was the Methodist Episcopal, who formed their society in 1869. The first preacher was Moses Mapes, an itinerant preacher, who held services once in two weeks in the school house at De Ford's corner. There were twenty members at the time of organization. In 1883 the society held service at the New Haven school house.

A Catholic Church was built at New Haven in 1877, and from that date regular services were kept up.

Father James T. Saunders, who has charge of St. Peter's Church, in Douglas township, was born in Kilkeny Co., Ireland, March 22, 1843. His parents emigrated to America when he was nine years old. They first went to Galena, thence to La Fayette Co., Wis., which was then an unbroken wilderness. He began his education at Milwaukee in 1868 at St. Francis Seminary, thence to St. Michael's College, Toronto, Canada, where he prosecuted his studies until 1875, when he returned to Milwaukee, completing his course in 1877. He was ordained at Dubuque, Aug. 15, 1877. The following month he came to Osage. In January, 1880, he received a call to his present charge. Under his pastorate the Church has erected a good church building at a cost of \$1,800 and a parsonage costing \$1,000. When he came to Mitchell county he had its entire charge, there being stations at Stacy, Wayne, Mitchell and St. Peter's Church.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the township was in 1858, by Mrs. Levina Hunt, wife of Alexander Hunt, at her own home on section 20. She had seven scholars. The next school was held in a log house on section 20, with Maggie White as teacher. This was in 1859. In 1860 a school house was erected on section 20. The lumber with which it was built was hauled from McGregor, Iowa, a distance of 100 miles. In 1883 the township was divided into eight sub-districts.

In district No. 2 the first school was taught by Mary J. Sweeney in 1862, in a log house owned by Jehial George, on section 16. A school house was erected in 1864; it was a frame building, 18x24 feet. The first teacher here was Oliver Cole, who had twenty-five scholars. This building burned down in 1879 and another was built in 1880.

District No. 3 was provided with a school house in 1866. It was a frame building 18x24 feet. The first teacher was Catharine McCarty. In 1883 there were about twenty-five scholars enrolled in the district.

In district No. 4 the first school was taught in a log house on section 6, in 1865. In 1866, a frame house was built on the same section, 16x24 feet. Miss S Carpenter taught the first school mentioned and Carrie Holbrook the one in the frame building.

In district No. 6 the school house was built in 1872. The first teacher was Louisa Millets. This house was a frame building, 18x24 feet, built at a cost of \$500.

In district No. 7 the school house is located on section 4. It is a frame building, 18x24 feet, and was built in 1874. The first teacher was Alice Borten, who had twenty-five pupils. This district was taken from No. 4 in 1873.

The school house in district No. 8 was built in 1876 on the northwest west quarter of section 34. Clara De Ford taught the first term of school in this district.

In district No. 9 a school house was built in 1878, on section 12. It was a small building, sufficient to accommodate

those on the east side of the Wapsipicon river.

VILLAGE OF NEW HAVEN.

This is a small place located on the east side of the Little Cedar river, and in 1883 contained one store, one blacksmith shop, the Catholic church and the post-office. The first store was opened, in the fall of 1878, by John R. Berger & Co., who kept a general stock. In 1880 this firm sold to D. Riordan & Brother, who operated till 1881, when Robert Riordan purchased his brother's share, and was still engaged there in 1883. He was also postmaster.

Robert Riordan, the son of Robert and Bridget Reily, natives of Ireland, was born in Dodge Co., Wis., June 9, 1854. They were married in Westfield, Mass., in 1846. In 1848 they moved to Wisconsin. In March, 1879, Robert came to Brownville, Iowa. He went to Douglas township and taught the winter term of school in district No. 3. In 1880 he and his brother David bought the stock of goods of Berger & Co. in New Haven. In 1881 he purchased his brother David's interest, and continues alone in the business. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster. He was married to Mary Keefe, Feb. 1, 1882. She was a native of Mitchell county. They have one son - Herbert Francis, born June 9, 1883.

John Pilcher, one of the settlers of 1855, was born near Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 1832. His parents were James and Nancy (Mulligan) Pilcher, natives of Virginia. He emigrated to Vandalia, Ill., in 1821, working there at his trade of a stone mason two years. In 1824 he removed to Belleville. In 1837 he moved to Keosau-

qua, Van Buren Co., Iowa. He was one of the first settlers on the Des Moines river. In 1839 he entered land at the foot of Horse Shoe Bend, Iowa, and returned to Belleville. In 1840 he came back to Iowa and improved his land, which he sold in 1841. He then went to Burlington, assisting in building the first packing house there. In 1842 he entered land in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., upon which he lived thirteen years. In 1855 he moved to Mitchell county, where he entered land, built a log house and kept a primitive hotel, where the mail coaches stopped, as also the Union soldiers during the war, as they passed from recruiting points. In 1865 he bought 120 acres on section 9, Douglas township, where he lived at the time of his death, April 9, 1881. He was married to Philadelphia Beer, a native of St. Clair Co., Ill., Nov. 17, 1836. They had eight children, seven of whom are living—Nancy J., Mary Ann, Margaret A., George L., William T., Louisa E. and Joseph M. They are members of the Baptist Church.

Jehial A. George is one of the early settlers of Mitchell county. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1831. He is the son of Roswell and Betsey (Cummings) George; the father a native of New York, the mother, of Canada. They emigrated to Racine Co., Wis., which is still their home. Jehial worked on the farm, receiving his education at the district school. In 1855 he came to Iowa and bought land on section 16, Douglas township, upon which he lived until 1880, when he purchased and moved to section 20. In 1861 he, in company with twenty-five others, went with teams the over-

land route to Montana, crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, following the Platte river to Fort Kearney, thence to Salt Lake City, to Carson City, Nev., from thence to Virginia City, where he remained three years, mining and prospecting. In 1863, while mining, he was very seriously injured by an accidental explosion, which killed his companion. In 1865 he returned to his home, which he has so improved that he now has as fine a farm as is in the county. He was married to Miss M. J. Orr, in Bloomfield, Wis., April 3, 1865, by whom he had six children—Elizabeth, wife of Julius Volklander, of Fillmore Co., Neb.; Henry, William A., Ella M., Mina R. and Katie. They are members of the Methodist Church.

John De Ford settled on section 18, in Douglas township, Mitchell county, in 1855. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Ellison) De Ford. He was born in Ohio, March 5, 1832. In 1837 the family emigrated to Carroll Co., Ind. In 1850 they moved to Green Co., Wis. John remained at home until coming to Iowa. He pre-empted eighty acres and has since purchased 215 acres. He was married to Eliza J. Layton, a native of Illinois, Dec. 27, 1852. They have six children—Matthew H., Clara J., May, Lizzie, Mary L. and Mertie V. He has taken a prominent part in the politics of the township, and has held offices of trust.

M. W. Cummings is a pioneer of Douglas township. He came in 1856 with Mr. Sprague, the first actual settler of the township. He was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Sept. 5, 1837. He is the son of

Jacob and Lydia Cummings, who were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living—Alma, wife of N. F. Lighthouse; Lucy A., wife of F. A. Sprague; Eben, M. W., Louisa, wife of H. A. Goodrich, and Moses. In April, 1838, they left Vermont, in company with Capt. Pearce, John and Edward Manning, with teams, and were twenty-eight days journeying to Lake Co., Ill., where they took up government land and opened a farm. In 1844 they removed to Eagle, Waukesha Co., Wis., remaining until 1855, when they emigrated to Chickasaw Co., Iowa, and opened a farm, that being the third they had settled on. They are still living, at the advanced age of eighty-three and eighty-four years, having lived together as husband and wife sixty-four years. M. W. was married July 11, 1869, to Louisa Pitcher, by whom he had six children—Lena, Stella, Henry J., George J., William E. and Annie L. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Politically he is a democrat, and has held various offices of trust.

Caleb Maxham was nineteen years old when he came to Mitchell county. His parents emigrated to Douglas township, and bought government land on section 6, in 1856. He worked on his father's farm until 1864, then bought forty acres on section 6, where he still lives. He was born in Ridgewater, Windsor Co., Vt., Jan. 29, 1837. His parents, Philander and Charlotte (Kelley) Maxham, were also natives of Vermont. In 1848 they moved to Vermont, remained one year, then emigrated to Wilmarth, Kenosha Co., Wis., where the father worked at masonry eight years, then moved to his

present home on section 6. Caleb was married to Isadore Allen, in 1862. They had one child, now deceased. Its mother died in 1863. He was again married June 4, 1864, to Emma Richardson, who has borne him four children—William H., Charlotte Ann, Charles A. and Florence A.

M. Hunt is one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers of Mitchell county. In the spring of 1857, during the land sales, he located on section 20, Douglas township. He has 440 acres of choice land, valued at \$20 per acre. He was born in Erie Co., N. Y., July 9, 1829, and is the son of Noah and Sally (Wilgus) Hunt, who were married in New Jersey, and in 1820, emigrated to Erie Co., N. Y. M. Hunt resides on a farm, receiving a good education. He was married to Carrie Dart, in 1855, who bore him five children—E. G., Clara A., Irving M., Ellen L. and Ward S. In the fall of 1856 they emigrated to Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa, where they spent the winter, and in the spring moved to their present home. In former years Mr. Hunt was an old line whig, but on the organization of the republican party he became attached to and has affiliated with it. He is one of the present board of supervisors, and has held other offices of trust. He is an estimable citizen.

Frederic Stark, an early settler of Douglas township, is one of its successful farmers. He began life with no resource but his willing hands, but by industry has made a comfortable home. He has 240 acres of fine improved land, with good buildings. He was born in Prussia, Nov. 15, 1836. His father died when he was

ten years old. His mother married again soon after. In 1854 they all emigrated to America, spent the first six months in Detroit, Mich., then removed to Racine Co., Wis., where they lived until 1859, when they emigrated to Mitchell county. His step-father has forty acres on section 24, of Douglas township. Frederic was married in 1865, to Bertha Peitzke. They are the parents of five children—Charlie, Anna, Freddie, Minnie and Frankie. In 1883 he built the large frame house he now occupies.

N. Holbrook, a resident on section 15, is the son of Giles N. and Eunice A. (Newcomb) Holbrook. He was born in Lake Co., Ohio, Dec. 24, 1831. He resided at home and assisted his father until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, where he purchased a farm. In 1857 he moved near Charles City, and built a saw mill, which he ran two years, then sold and moved to Charles City. In 1862 he moved to his father's farm in Douglas township. In 1864 he enlisted in company M, Iowa Cavalry, under Capt. A. Courtwright, serving two years and four months. He was engaged principally in Indian warfare in the Yellowstone region. He wintered in 1865 at Sioux City, Iowa. In 1866, at Fort Feresteen, seventy-five miles north of Yankton. He was discharged in 1866, returning to his home in Douglas township. In 1868 he moved to Jenkins township. In 1871 he purchased land on section 5, Lincoln township, which he sold in 1871, returning to his former home on section 15. Politically he is a democrat, has held offices of trust, and at present is a town trustee. He was married June 9,

1862, to Anna M. Ecard, a native of Chicago, Ill. Five children have been born to them—Florence A., Roy N., Lucy J., (deceased), Ray E., (deceased), and Herbert A.

James Murphy was born in La Tappe, France, June 11, 1816. He is the son of James and Johanna Murphy, natives of Ireland. The father was a soldier in the English service. He was quarter-master of the 18th Light Dragoons. In 1815 he went to France with his regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo. He served the English government twenty-one years. In 1821 he returned to England. In 1833 he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec, where he died eleven days after. He left a widow and six children, four in this country and two in London. They lived in Canada until 1850, then moved to Wisconsin, where they bought an improved farm. In 1850 James went the overland route to California, being 136 days on his journey. He mined and prospected until 1851, then returned by way of the isthmus of Panama to Kenosha Co., Wis. There they lived twelve years. In 1859 he bought 160 acres on section 17, Douglas township. In 1861 he moved his family, rented Pritchard's farm on section 21, built a frame house and broke thirty acres of his own. In 1863 his family moved to their present home on section 17. He was married Dec. 11, 1842, to Sallie R. Judd, a native of Canada. They have had fourteen children, twelve of whom are now living—Hannah, wife of A. F. Kerr, of Altoona, Penn; James, Sarah E., Madeline V., wife of D. S. Turner, of Dakota; John, Albert J., Lilly,

Laura, Mary, Harry, W. P., Frederick P. and Artemus J. Charles E. died in 1844; William A., deceased at ten years. He is a member of the P. E. Church. He is a democrat and has held several offices of trust in the township.

Charles Murray settled on section 7, Douglas township, in 1864. He is the son of Charles and Margaret (Connor) Murray, and was born in Antrim, Ireland, in 1834. He emigrated to America, June 3, 1853. He worked in Bergen at railroading, then went to Adam's Basin, working on the canal. In 1856 he went to Dodge Co., Wis. He went south, remained six months, then went to the lumbering camp at Watertown Wis. In 1859 he went to Dane Co., Wis., and worked until 1864, when he came to Mitchell county. He was married to Catharine Agen, Sept. 26, 1863. They have eight children living—John W., Mary, Charles, Catharine, Margaret, Rose, Frank, Hugh and George. Hugh died June 29, 1880, and is buried in New Haven in the Catholic cemetery. They are members of the St. Peter's Catholic Church at New Haven.

Peter Carrol was born in Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1835. In 1846 his parents emigrated to Genesee, Wis. He assisted on the farm and attended the district school. In 1856 he came to St. Ansgar, Mitchell county, purchased property in the village and built a dwelling. In connection with it, he rented land and farmed. In 1867 he bought eighty acres on section 8, Douglass township, and built a log house. In 1873 he purchased the adjoining eighty, on section 7, now having as fine a farm as is in the township. He was married in Dodge

Co., Wis., March 6, 1865, to Bridget Agen, a native of that State. They had ten children, seven of whom are living—Peter J., Rosanna, Mary H., Laura J., Josiah F., Delia G. and Henry A. Mr. Carrol takes an interest in public affairs. He has held several offices of trust, and at present is one of the school board.

P. J. Griffin came to Mitchell county in 1865, locating on section 17, where he now owns 276 acres of valuable land. He is regarded as one of the enterprising farmers of this county. He was born in Westfield, Mass., Feb. 22, 1838. When he was six years of age his parents emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He was married to Jane Eagan in Dodge county. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living—John, Mary Jane, Frank, Annie, Rosa, James and Fred. He came to his present home a poor man, but by dint of hard work and good management, has secured a large and comfortable property. Politically he is a staunch democrat, and has held local offices of trust.

David Marley was born in Wampa, Erie Co., N. Y., June 25, 1850. He is the son of John and Theresa (Sedgewick) Marley, who emigrated to Douglas township, Mitchell county, in 1868. They bought forty acres of wild land on section 6. In 1875 David bought sixty acres on section 5. In 1881 he built a frame house which is now his home. He is republican in politics, and a member of the Catholic Church at New Haven. He married Mary Sullivan Jan. 11, 1881. John Marley, a brother of David, was born at Melford, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1856. He

has always lived at home, and has inherited the homestead. He is unmarried.

John Murray has been a resident on section 17 since 1868. He is the son of Charles and Margaret (Connor) Murray. He was born in Ireland, May, 1840. He emigrated to America in 1858, going first to Jefferson Co., Wis., and from there to Dane county. He was engaged for some time in steamboating on the Fox, Wolf and Mississippi rivers. In 1864 he came to Iowa and bought eighty acres in Douglass township. He then returned to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1868, when he moved to his present home. He has since added to his land, until he has 240 acres. He is a democrat, and has held local offices. Aug. 17, 1868 he married Catharine McCarty, a native of Wisconsin. They have eight children—John Charles, William J., Cornelius F., Dan J., Mary E., Margaret A. and Edward.

J. G. Schultheis is one of the prominent farmers of Douglass township, where he located in the fall of 1869. Though he came with limited means, by thrift and labor he has accumulated a comfortable property and home, having 250 acres. He is a practicable farmer, his land being kept under the highest state of cultivation. He has the banner farm of the township. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 29, 1838, and followed the occupation of shepherd, as did his father. He emigrated to America in 1854, landing in New York city, where he remained a few months, then went to Dane Co., Wis., where he married Rebecca Hadden. They removed to Minnesota in 1860. They were the parents of nine children—Albert G., born Nov. 16, 1860; Jay N., born April 18,

1863; Alice M., born March 25, 1865; Albina M., born May 22, 1867; Elida J., born July 15, 1869; Benjamin W., born Oct. 24, 1871; Phoebe M., born Aug. 25, 1873; John C., born Oct. 27, 1875, and Jesse M., born Oct. 13, 1877. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were strong supporters of the Constitutional Amendment. In the winter of 1875 he visited his native land with the purpose of becoming a resident, but after looking at the situation, concluded Iowa was good enough for him. He is regarded as an excellent citizen.

William H. Keefe is located on section 20. He is the son of Daniel and Catharine (Clancey) Keefe, natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1822, settling in Clinton Co., N. Y., where William was born March 19, 1823. He remained with his father until 1844, when he engaged in driving stage from Plattsburg to Keysville. In 1847, he went south prospecting. In 1849 he returned to New York and engaged in peddling Yankee notions and dry goods through the State. In 1850 he moved to Franklin county and engaged in farming five years, when he moved to Fort Covington, New York, conducting the hotel there ten years. In 1865 he emigrated to Prairie du Chien, Wis. in the employ of the M. & St. P. R. R. as watchman, and then fireman in their elevator five years. March 20, 1870, he emigrated to Howard Centre, Iowa, and engaged in farming, on shares, until 1875, when he purchased a farm of 240 acres, which he sold and in 1880 removed to his present home in Douglas township. He was married to Jeannette W. Glover, of New York, in 1852. They are the parents of

five children—William H., Jr., Charles M., Abbie, George and Daniel R. He is a democrat and a member of St. Peters Catholic Church of New Haven.

Edgar T. Mosher came in 1870 to Douglas township, and bought 120 acres, which is now well improved, and upon which he has built a fine frame house. He was born near Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1846. When seven years old his father died. He then went to live with William B. Tabor, of Racine Co., Wis. He worked on the farm and went to the district school. In 1867 he clerked in a store, then farmed two years, at which time he came to Iowa. He married Ursula Tabor, a native of Wisconsin, Nov. 10, 1867. They have four children—Lydia L., Alma L., Elmer E. and Mary. The family are members of the Methodist church. He has been school director two terms.

John A. Mosher located on section 3, Douglas township, in 1872. He was born in Yorkville, Racine Co., Wis., Aug. 29, 1848, being the son of John and Mary (Hawkes) Mosher, natives of New York, where they were married. They emigrated to Racine, Co., Wis., where the father died in 1852. The mother still resides there. At five years of age John went to live with Mr. Burr Beers, remaining until he was eighteen. He received a common school education, and assisted on the farm. He then returned to his mother's home. In 1868 he went to Decorah, Iowa, from there to Racine, Wis., where he remained four years, at which time he came to Mitchell county, and purchased his present home, and by energy and labor has reduced an unbroken wil-

derness to a well improved, desirable farm. He was married to Eva A. Burgess, a native of Wisconsin, Nov. 11, 1872. They have three children—Mary Belle, Jennie E and Benjamin M. Politically he is a republican, and has held official positions. He is regarded as a good citizen.

Daniel H. Eagle, residing on section 15, was born in North Hampshire, England, May, 24 1838. His parents, John and Mary A., (Wilson) Eagle, also natives of England, emigrated to the United States in 1859. John Eagle was in the hospital in New York thirteen months, and after prospecting, located in Houston Co., Minn., their present home. Daniel H. emigrated from England, Sept. 20, 1860, moving to Waterville, Waukesha Co., Wis., following farming. The following summer his mother came from England. In 1862 he removed to Riceford, Houston

Co., Minn., carrying the mail from La Crosse to Preston, Minn. In 1864 he moved to Caledonia and engaged in farming two years, after which he was employed in teaming from Brownville to Caledonia. He removed to Clarksville, Butler Co., Iowa, in 1868, teaming from that place to Waverly. He then removed to Caledonia, and in 1873 came to Douglas township, and was engaged in farming for others until 1875, when he purchased his present home, which he has well improved, and erected fine buildings. He revisited England in 1876, with his wife, who had fallen heir to a large fortune. He married Nov. 12, 1864, Georgiana Jago Harris, grand-daughter of Sir Robert Jago, member of Parliament, London England. They are the parents of nine, children—Mary Ann, Hattie Belle, William W., Annie E., Nellie E., Charlie G., Esther M., Bessie G. and David H.

CHAPTER XX.

JENKINS TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated on the east line of Mitchell county, and in the second tier from the north line, comprising congressional township 99, range 15, and contains thirty-six square miles. It is well watered, especially through the eastern and central parts, by the Wapsipinicon river, which enters the township on the northeast quarter of section 3, flows south

through sections 10 and 15, thence along the line between 14 and 23, north on the west line of 24, when it takes a dip to the east and passes through sections 25 and 36, just east of the center, leaving the township from the southeast quarter of section 36. This is quite an important stream. The water is remarkably clear and pure. It is also well stocked with

fish. At the village of Riceville it forms a fine water power. Woodman's and Eastman's creek in the northern part of the township are tributaries of the "Wapsie." Beaver creek waters the southwestern portion of the township, taking its rise on section 17, and leaving the township near the southwest corner. This township affords numerous fine never failing springs and an abundance of pure well water. There is considerable native timber within the limits of Jenkins township, along the "Wapsie," and also in the northeastern portion of the township; but it is mostly a second growth of the red oak variety. All of that portion of the township lying west of the river, which comprises about three-fourths of the whole, is prairie of a beautiful undulating surface, with a dark productive loam, well adapted to tame grasses, corn and small grain.

The village of Riceville, situated on section 25, is the only village in the township.

SETTLEMENT.

Simeon Brown Scott, commonly called Brown Scott, was the first white man to effect settlement in township 99, range 15, now known as Jenkins. He made his claim and built his house on section 3, in the spring of 1853, and moved his family to their new home in July of that year. He was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1814. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth Scott. He moved with his parents to Cass Co., Mich., in childhood, and from there to Winnebago Co., Ill. In May, 1853, he, in company with his brothers Joseph and Samuel and a cousin, William Brown, started for Iowa, by team. They crossed

the Mississippi river at McGregor; from there to New Oregon on the Turkey river, and thence to the Wapsipinicon river. After exploring the country in this vicinity, they selected a site on the east bank and on the north half of section 3, township 99, range 15, and pitched their tents near where Joseph Scott's house now stands. They made their camp May 27, 1853.

Joseph Scott, from whom many of the facts connected with the early settlement of this township have been obtained, says they found the country free of under brush and small timber, so that deer and elk were to be seen at a great distance, almost any day, and sometimes a dozen elk were to be seen in a herd. This first party of early settlers had no trouble in securing all the venison they wanted. It occurred to them that they would dry and smoke an amount of this meat to take back to Illinois with them. This led to rather a funny incident. Samuel Scott and William Brown expressed some fears that the scent of the game might attract some animals that might not prove welcome guests. One morning, bright and early, while these two were sleeping, Joseph and Brown Scott went out for a short hunt and soon started up a herd of elk does, that were suckling their fawns, and made out to capture one of them alive. Taking it back with them, they quietly raised the side of the tent and threw the animal upon the sleepers, who bounced out of the tent with a yell, and never stopped running till they had reached a safe distance from the supposed ferocious animal, that had attacked them in their quiet morning slumbers. The figure cut

by this scanty attired pair of victims and their evident alarm, fully repaid the jokers for their morning hunt.

After building a shanty, the party returned to Illinois, and in June of that year Brown Scott started with his family for their new home. He was accompanied by a nephew, James Scott, a son of Joseph Scott, Sr. They expected to reach their destination in time to erect a liberty pole and celebrate Independence day, but on account of one of their oxen getting sick, they did not arrive till July 5. They took possession of their cabin home and at once commenced improving the land. The final government survey had not been made at this time, so they did not know where their boundary lines were. As soon as possible they filed pre-emption papers on the north half of section 3, Brown Scott taking the northeast quarter of the section and Joseph Scott the northwest quarter, which they finally purchased at the land sale in 1857. Brown Scott resided in Mitchell county until about 1860, when he removed to southern Iowa. His wife was the first white woman that made a home in what is now Jenkins township. When they came they had five children, and others were born to them after they came here. James Scott continued to live in the township till 1875, when he removed to Minnesota. His father, Joseph Scott, who was among the original explorers of this county, paid this locality annual visits, to look after his lands, and finally, in 1863, moved here, and settled on the site of the original camping ground.

The year following the advent of the Scott families into what is now Jenkins township, came James Foster and Daniel

Woodworth, who came from Michigan, and located on sections 14 and 23, township 99, range 15. They arrived on their lands for actual settlement Oct. 1, 1854. They believed themselves to be the first settlers in the township. The little cabin home of the Scotts being hidden among the trees on the east bank of the Wapsipinicon, three miles distant, it was not observed. They each erected a pen of logs in order to make a showing of improvement. They remained but a day or two and left for the winter. Woodworth returned to Michigan and Foster to Wisconsin, where he worked in the pineries, and came out with the logs in the spring on the "drive." He returned to his claim in May, 1855, when he was agreeably surprised to find that some one had erected the body of a good sized log house on his land. The party had evidently made the discovery, later, of a previous improvement having been made, and concluded not to contest the title. Mr. Foster never had a chance to express his gratitude to his unknown benefactor; but he proceeded to finish up the house and take possession.

Mr. Foster still owns the west half of the original claim, with other tracts he has added by purchase, and now owns 376 acres. His home is on section 23. He is son of James and Mary A. (Caldwell) Foster, and was born in Erie Co., Penn., March 10, 1827. He was trained to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Foster finished the house begun by some stranger on his claim, and occupied it for years, but it has long since given way to a good frame house. Mr. Foster and Gilbert Rice broke the first land in the township. The work was done on the north-

east quarter of section 22, in the spring of 1855. Mr. Foster was the first constable and made the first criminal arrest—that of a man charged with cutting a heifer—and was prevented by the irregularity of the papers from jailing his prisoner. He was married in Michigan, Sept. 16, 1858, to Laura L. Curtis. They have had six children—Ellery J., Frank N., Ira, Ida A. (died, aged three years), Grant and Harry. Mr. Foster bases his claim to being the first permanent settler in the township on the fact that Scott remained but a short time.

Mrs. Rice and her sons, Dennis, Franklin and Gilbert, located at the point now known as Riceville, early in 1855. She pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 25, township 99, range 15, and her sons built a house near the southeast corner of the tract, at what would now be the center of Riceville. The log cabin of the Rice's was the hotel, boarding house and general home for the land explorers and those engaged in preparing homes for themselves.

Among those who came in 1855 were John B. Ryndes, who located in the southeast part of the township; Willis Fuller and wife, Robert Foster and family, William Garrett, Peter Britt and Charles Sanders, who settled in the western part of the township. Fred Sprague came the same year and kept hotel near Brownville.

Robert Foster was a pioneer of Jenkins township, where he located in 1855. He was born in Erie Co., Penn., March 28, 1809. In 1853 he went to Indiana and came on to Mitchell county, which he reached May 29, 1855. He at once en-

tered the land where he spent his life, and where his widow and son now live on section 15. Mr. Foster assisted in the organization of the town, and was one of the first justices and also served as assessor. He was married in Erie Co., Penn., April 26, 1838, to Elizabeth Warren. They had six sons and four daughters. Mr. Foster died March 23, 1879.

In 1856 there was quite an addition to the population. In January of this year Harrison Fellows and his brothers, Franklin and James, settled in or near Riceville. In 1883 Dr. Harrison Fellows was the only one of the brothers living in Jenkins township. Charles Inwods and family came in March, locating on section 23.

Thomas D. Moss, a blacksmith, located at Riceville in the spring of 1856; also Jacob M. Graves, George T. Brunson, Edward Burke, N. W. Moss and sons, O. W. Willett and Luke Wells—all came that summer. A little later in the season, L. B. Dunton and A. F. Tyrrell, Charles Zilk and sons, J. F. Young, George Tyrrell, C. Carpenter and Daniel Schoonmaker came. Mr. Willett undertook to start a town at the geographical center of the township. Lots and streets were platted, a small store opened, two or three houses erected, and the place named Jenkins Center. It was evidently his plan to make a showing of a town site, in order to enter a tract of land under the town site law; but his project flat-tened out, the buildings were moved away, and it was a standing joke to send the unsuspecting stranger who happened to inquire for Jenkins Center to the corners, where all that remained of the village was a liberty pole.



Wm Gilk.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first land improved in the township was a piece of prairie, broken by James Foster and Gilbert Rice, on the northeast quarter of section 22, in the spring of 1855.

The first 4th of July celebration observed in the township, was that of 1857. Mr. O. W. Willett was master of ceremonies, and Col. Jenkins orator of the day. The celebration was held at Jenkins Center; and several hundred people were present from Mitchell and adjoining counties. The customary ceremonies were observed, such as firing anvils and guns, reading the declaration, oration, music, a pic-nic dinner. It is said by old pioneers that no 4th of July since that time has equaled it for hearty enthusiasm.

The first postoffice in this township was located at Jenkins Center, and was called North Bend. It was established in June, 1857. O. W. Willett was the first postmaster and mail carrier. This office was abandoned after a few years. The second office was established about July 1, 1857, at the house of N. W. Moss, who was appointed postmaster by President James Buchanan. This office was called Doran. The first mail was delivered from the old Walker's stage, July 4, 1857. Mr. C. Carpenter succeeded Mr. Moss as postmaster, in the fall of 1861, after Mr. Lincoln became President. The inhabitants of Riceville had a postoffice in the adjoining county, which was called Jamestown; it was kept in Mr. Bradford's shanty, four miles east, on the prairie, and was established in the summer of 1856. This shanty was burned

that fall, and the office was moved to Harrison Fellows' pre-emption shanty, situated about thirty rods east of the county line, and near the village of Riceville. In the spring of 1861 it was moved to the Riceville house on the Mitchell county side, when Dennis Rice was appointed postmaster. A. F. Tyrrell was appointed postmaster in 1869, and still held the office in 1883.

The first white child born in the township was Hattie Graves, daughter of J. M. Graves, August, 1856; she was afterward the wife of M. A. Sprague, of Osage.

The first marriage was that of George Gilman to Kate Downs, in September, 1856. They were married by Robert Foster, Esq.

The first death of a white person was that of Willis Fuller, who died at Rice's in the spring of 1856.

The first teacher was Eli Bradish.

ORGANIC.

Jenkins township was organized in April 1857, and received its name in honor of Col. James Doran Jenkins, who was register of the United States land office at Osage, at that time. Township 100, range 15, was included with township 99, range 15, as one precinct and the organic election was held at the house of S. Brown Scott, on section 3, township 99, range 15. The records having been lost the details of this election cannot be given; it is well known among old settlers, however, that Robert Foster was elected justice of the peace at this election. In 1883 the township officers were: Herman Fesenmeyer, George Tyrrell and

David McIlvery, trustees; John Thompson, clerk; D. Shoonmaker, assessor.

SCHOOL.

An effort was made to establish a school at Jenkins Center, as early as 1857. Luke Wells offered to furnish the site; money was raised and a frame house partially built, when it was found no lease or title to the ground could be given by the owners; so several parties interested clubbed together, and, under cover of darkness, placed rollers under the building and moved it into the highway. The trouble growing out of this affair prevented the completion of the building until 1860. In the meantime a school was opened, in the winter of 1858-59, in a little log shanty, which stood near where Mr. Charles Sprung now lives. Eli Bradish was the first teacher. The second school in this district was taught by Horace Tyrrell in a little house which had been moved from the center of the neighborhood of the old one.

The first school house proper was opened for use in 1860.

At a meeting of the school board, May 15, 1858, sub-districts 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9, were created. No. 4 was formed Sept. 20, 1869, No. 6, in 1860, and No. 7, in 1873. In 1883 the school at Riceville, in No. 1, was a graded school. Prof. Barrett was then principal and Annie Foster, assistant.

The first school in district No. 2 was taught by Carrie F. Holbrook, in 1859, in a pre-emption shanty. In 1870 a frame house was erected by C. C. Carpenter, which was still used in 1883.

District No. 3 is known as the Moss district. The first school was taught in

the house afterward occupied by Mr. Farnham as a dwelling, in 1860. The district was provided with a school house in 1862; Elmira Snyder taught the first term of school in this house, beginning July 7, 1862.

District No. 4 is the Tyrrell district, and was organized Sept. 20, 1869. A stone school house was erected in 1871, and the first school was taught in 1872, by Della Sayles.

District No. 5 is the oldest in the township; the first term of school was taught by Eli Bradish, in the winter of 1858-9, in a little shanty near where C. Sprung was living in 1883. The first school house was built near the center of the township. A new school house was built in 1871, and the location changed to the northwest corner of section 23.

District No. 6 was organized Oct. 6, 1860. The present school house was erected in 1871.

District No. 7 was organized in 1872.

District No. 8 was organized May 15, 1858. A brick school building was erected in 1869, which was still in use in 1883.

District No. 9 was organized May 15, 1858, and the first substantial house was erected in 1872, and was in use in 1883.

The independent district system was adopted by a unanimous vote in July, 1875.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township, was the funeral services of Willis Fuller, preached by Elder Loomis, at Mr. Rice's house, in the spring of 1856.

The Baptist organized a society at Riceville, in 1860. John W. Dick was licensed at the first meeting to preach, and filled

the pulpit till June 23, of that year, when the Rev. Asa Marsh was chosen regular pastor. The following were the main members of the original society: Elder Abram Griffin, John W. Dick, William Maltby, Judson A. Maltby, Caroline Maltby and Eveline Dick. The Rev. Mr. Marsh served the church with great ability and faithfulness for over eleven years, until his failing health caused him to retire. He was succeeded by the following clergymen in the order in which they are named: Rev. J. N. Lukens, from 1870 to 1872; Rev. S. Sherman, from the spring of 1872 to September, 1875; Rev. T. Ure, from 1875 to 1877; Rev. E. L. Benedict, from 1877 to 1883.

A church edifice was built in 1869 at Riceville; it was dedicated in the fall of that year. A bell was purchased and set up in 1883. A Sabbath school has always run in connection with the church, which in 1883 averaged an attendance of about forty.

Rev. Asa Marsh, first pastor of the Baptist Church of Riceville, came here in 1860. He found a fair field for his labors. The society had existed in an organic state but a few months, and he was settled pastor, June 23, 1860. Mr. Marsh was born in Weybridge, Addison Co. Vt., Sept. 13, 1807. His parents, Amos and Abigail Marsh, went to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., when he was thirteen years of age. He was educated at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., where he studied theology. In 1836 he went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and in 1839, was ordained a minister. He pursued his calling in Indiana until 1857, when he removed to Austin, Minn. He preached there three years. His min-

isterial connection with the Baptist Church at Riceville continued eleven years, when failing health compelled the cessation of his labors.

The Congregationalists formed a society and built a church in 1860, which was dedicated just prior to the Baptist church.

The Catholics also have a church, which is situated on the Jamestown side. Rev. Father Sanders, of New Haven, supplied the pulpit in 1883.

The Methodists also have a society on the Jamestown side. As these churches properly belong in Howard county, except a few of their membership who live in Mitchell, a detailed history is not given.

A union Sabbath school has been conducted with much interest at the school house in district No. 4, of which John St. John was superintendent in 1883, at which date various religious services were held at the private houses throughout the township.

VILLAGE OF RICEVILLE.

Riceville in 1883 was a village of about 250 inhabitants, located partly in Mitchell and partly in Howard counties. That part within Mitchell county is on section 25, on the Wapsipinicon river. At this date the place contained the following business houses on the Mitchell county side: A general store, operated by L. B. Dunton; a grocery and provision store, by J. J. Sloan; a dry goods and grocery kept by Weaver & Vaughn; a grocery and market place, by J. S. Potter; a harness shop run by Enos Ricker; a shoe shop by Howard Armstrong; a drug store, by Dr. M. J. Skiff; a flouring mill, by Nelson Peirce; also three blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, and a creamery.

On the Howard county side are a hardware store, one hotel, and a feed mill. The Mitchell county side has one church, while the other side has three. This place took its name from the Rice family, who were the first settlers at this point and were prominently connected with the early history of this vicinity. The place was platted by the Rice brothers—Dennis, Franklin and Gilbert—who with their mother, a widowed lady, settled here in the spring of 1855. They built a hotel on the northeast corner, at the junction of Main street with the county line road. Previous to this their old log house which stood near this spot had been the favorite stopping place for every traveler and land hunters.

The first store was opened on the Howard county side, in 1856, by Kerr & Fellows. The pioneer blacksmith shop was opened by Thomas D. Moss, whose shop was over the line in Mitchell county, and was opened for business early in 1856. Frank Rice and Smith Seeley were among the first merchants.

In the summer of 1858 the Rice brothers purchased a steam saw mill that had been erected on the prairie, about four miles east of the village, and moved it to Riceville, locating it on the east bank of the river; a little later it was burned and a dam was constructed by which a splendid water power was gained. They soon after added machinery for grinding grain. This mill was afterward much improved, and finally became the property of Nelson Peirce. The Rice brothers, formerly proprietors of this pioneer mill, were in 1883 engaged in milling at Park Rapids, Minn.

The first farm house in this village was erected in the fall of 1857, by Henry Cole. It stood just east of where the school house stood in 1883. It was torn down in 1882.

Relief Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., was instituted June 5, 1867, at Riceville. The charter members were: N. W. Moss, David McIlvery, J. C. Fellows, A. F. Kerr, David Wylie, Nelson Peirce, John Lane and Charles Lockwood. The first brother initiated was William Alliman. This lodge was afterward removed to Brownville and from there to the hall of N. W. Moss, at what is called Mossville, in this township. This hall was dedicated July 24, 1873. In 1878 the lodge was again removed to Riceville. In 1883 it had a membership of thirty. At this date the officers of the lodge were: L. B. Dunton, W. M.; John E. Simpson, S. W.; William Shoonmaker, J. W.; H. Fellows, treasurer; and Robert Templeton, secretary.

THE FIRST LAW SUIT.

The first law suit in the township was a criminal action brought against a Mr. Field, for maliciously cutting, with an ax, a heifer, belonging to one of the Rice boys. This occurred in October, 1857. James Foster, the first constable, made the arrest, and the trial was held at the house of Robert Foster, the first justice of the peace. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. The absence of form books or statutes left the justice in grave doubt as to the proper form of the papers on which to consign the man to the custody of the sheriff; but after various attempts a document was produced that was thought to

be sufficiently binding, and the officer proceeded to Osage with his prisoner; but reaching the jail, the sheriff refused to receive the prisoner on the papers presented. An appeal was made to an attorney, and the document was found to be an ordinary form of a warranty deed, beginning "know all men by these presents," and these conveyed the prisoner, as a piece of real estate, to the sheriff. Upon the attorney remarking, "you can't hold the man a minute on such papers as these," the prisoner very coolly walked off to parts unknown.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Sometimes fires swept over the country, in early days, which did much damage. Oct. 2, 1856, after the frost had killed the grass, and at a time when the wind was blowing a gale from the west, a prairie fire, which had been started in the western part of the township, raged with great fury. It covered a wide stretch of country, and destroyed the stacks of grain and hay of the few early settlers. Robert Foster lost all he had, save his house, his family escaping any serious injury. Ed. Burk, fearing his shanty would go, caught up his trunk and ran to the middle of a piece of new breaking, where lying flat upon the ground he nearly suffocated. Mrs. Deremus saved their house, after the supply of water had run out, by pouring milk on the angry flames.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PIONEERS.

The seasons, in early days, in this country were more treacherous than at a later date, and the few settlers were not as well prepared to stand the extremes as they were when the country was more fully developed. The long to be remem-

bered winter of 1856-7, has given many a pen ample material from which to write sketches of interest concerning the hardships the early settlers were compelled to endure. Space will not allow the recording of but one or two, from the many which actually transpired.

It happened that on the 2d day of December, 1856, Charles Zilk wished to mail a letter, and the nearest postoffice was at West Union; but by sending the letter to Pettibone, in Howard county, a point fifteen miles distant, it would be sent forward. August, his son, who was about fifteen years old, but large and stout for his age, offered to carry the letter. His father, at that time, had no team but oxen, so he went on foot, across an almost uninhabited prairie. About the time of his arrival at Pettibone, a fearful storm set in, accompanied by both snow and wind. The people at Pettibone urged him not to try to make the return trip that night, telling him it was very dangerous. But feeling confident that he could make home, he started out on his ill-fated voyage over the snow drifts. The storm increased in violence, and the falling snow soon obliterated all land marks. The following day it was found that the snow was three feet deep on a level. As the boy did not reach home that night, the family thought he must have remained with his friends, but when he did not come the next day, they became alarmed, and started out in pursuit. Finding that he had started out the same day of the storm, no doubt existed as to his fate. A long and tedious search for his body was commenced. The father wandered over the cheerless prairie, stopping at every

uneven spot, for in the surface of that great white snow mass he knew his poor son August was buried. All efforts were in vain, and the long, dreary winter wore itself away, and after the snow had melted off, the body was found only three miles from the place he left on his return trip. The remains were discovered on the 23d of April, 1857, nearly four months after the boys death.

The season of 1858 was very wet, and it was almost impossible to secure that portion of the crop which was worth saving. Teams would mire down even on the uplands; corn had to be carried from the fields by hand, as it was impossible to get a wagon into the fields. All sorts of produce was low in price; many of the settlers became heart-sick and sold out, some even deserting their farms. But those who remained were soon rewarded with good crops and better prices. Wheat growing, however, was the rock on which many were financially wrecked. They had been so successful in growing this crop that when in late years it failed, they would not give it up, but kept on sowing year by year. After a few failures in succession, those who had but little or no stock either lost their farms or saved what they could and moved on farther west. Those who had means to obtain stock remained and did well. In later years the dairy and creamery business has given a new impetus to the country, hitherto unknown. In 1883 the main crop was corn, which waved in all its beauty along every stream and upon every prairie in this township.

Matthew L. White emigrated to Iowa in 1855. He spent one year in Fayette

county, and then removed to near Brownville, Mitchell county, where he died July 18, 1879. He was a man greatly esteemed in the community where he lived, and whose memory is warmly cherished in the hearts of his family. He was born in Penobscot, Maine, Nov. 2, 1818. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married at Blue Hill, April 28, 1842, to Phebe K. Hinckley, a native of Maine. Four children were born to them in Maine—Margaret A., wife of Peter Sprague, died Oct. 2, 1869; Austin H., a resident of Jenkins township; Jane T., wife of Capt. Samuel Judd, of Austin, Minn.; Miah, who died, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. White engaged in hotel business, also worked as a stone mason. He was a republican in politics, and was a township trustee several years, and held other offices of trust. They were members of the M. E. Church. They had three children born to them in Iowa—Frank B., Rubie A., present teacher of the Brownville school, and Lizzie S.

Nathaniel W. Moss was one of the earliest, most respected and influential citizens of Mitchell county. He was born in the city of Quebec, Canada, Aug. 16, 1815, being the son of William and Eliza Moss. At eighteen he went to New York city, worked as journeyman tailor, and when twenty-four years of age he went to Utica, N. Y., where he became a merchant tailor and clothier. He went from Utica to Waterville, N. Y., where he followed the clothing business for about seventeen years. In 1854 he removed to Delaware Co., Iowa, and settled in Oneida, where he engaged in farming. In 1856 he removed and settled in Jenkins town-

ship, Mitchell Co., and on the 27th of June pre-empted 160 acres of land, subsequently purchasing other tracts, until he owned several hundred acres, his homestead being on section 30. In June, 1857, he was appointed postmaster of Doran postoffice, being the first office in that township. The office was at his own house and the first mail delivered at the office was brought by the Frink & Walker stage line, July 4, 1857. He held the office under Buchanan's administration, and until C. Carpenter was appointed under Mr. Lincoln's administration. In an early day Mr. Moss was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for many years. He was conveyancer of deeds and did business for the settlers for miles around. He also served on the board of supervisors and was president of the township school board. He was a prominent Mason, and was instrumental in the institution of Relief Lodge, No. 211, at Riceville, of which he was the first W. M. In politics he was a democrat and was a staunch Union man. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and a consistent member of that denomination. He had a clear head, a more than ordinary mind, and his opinions were universally respected by all who knew him. Socially he was humorous, genial and kind, and by his presence made every circle where he moved better and happier. He died, April 5, 1878, at the age of sixty-three, after a lingering illness. Mr. Moss was married in Quebec, Canada, in 1834, to Margaret Cardwell, daughter of Charles and Jane Cardwell. She was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 12, 1815. By this union they had seven children—William C., born

June 17, 1835, now married, and lives in Osage, where he holds the office of county treasurer; Edward N., born Jan. 28, 1837, now married, and follows farming in Jenkins township; John T., born in March, 1839, was married, and died in California, April 13, 1880; Nathaniel J., born May 16, 1841, now married, and resides in Jenkins township; Eliza J., born Oct. 7, 1844, was the wife of A. F. Kern, but died March 26, 1862; Margaret A., born Feb. 26, 1848, and died, Feb. 7, 1851, and Frances W., born Oct. 3, 1853, and died Sept. 30, 1854. Mrs. Moss still resides on the old homestead near her children. She is an estimable lady who walked with her husband in wedded life forty-four years. She is cultivated and refined, possessed of vigorous intellect and more than ordinary force of character. She was a true helpmeet to her husband, amid all the struggles and trials incident to pioneer life. She was always prominent in deeds of kindness to her neighbors, and like him earned the highest esteem and love of all who knew her.

Edward N. Moss came to Mitchell county in April, 1856, with his parents, who were among the earliest pioneers of Jenkins township. He was born in the city of New York, Jan. 28, 1837. His father and mother, Nathaniel W. and Margaret Moss, went to Oneida Co., N. Y., when he was four years of age, and there resided until he was eighteen. In 1855 they came to Delaware Co., Iowa. On the arrival of Mr. Moss, in Mitchell county, he pre-empted 160 acres on section 29, of this township, where he has continued to reside. He was married at St. Ansgar, Jan. 25, 1863, to Elmira Snyder. Mrs.

Moss was a teacher, and was born in Cumberland Co., Penn. The children of the family are—Edward S., Charles R., Francis J., Margaret and Harry. Mr. Moss has a finely located and improved farm of 167½ acres. He is a popular and influential citizenial citizen of the township.

Nathaniel J. Moss came to Iowa in 1854 when a boy of thirteen, accompanying his parents to Delaware county, coming to Mitchell county in 1856. and settling in Jenkins township in June of that year. He is a son of Nathaniel W. and Margaret Moss and was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 6, 1841. He was married in Mitchell county in January, 1864, to Mary A., daughter of William and Mary L. Doyle, pioneers of Iowa. Mrs. Moss was born in Nova Scotia. She is the mother of two children—John A. and Berkley N. Mr. Moss owns 400 acres of land in this township chiefly situated on section 29. His residence is on section 31.

Chauncey Carpenter is a Mitchell county pioneer of 1856. He is a son of Joel and Sophronia Carpenter, and was born Dec. 19, 1813, in Franklin Co., Vt. His parents went to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1821, where he was brought up near Dunkirk. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842, and thence to Covington, Ky., where he was engaged in the lumber trade. In 1855 he went to Freeport, Ill., and in November, 1856, to Iowa. He pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 34, in Jenkins township. He has since resided on this property, which is one of the most valuable farms in the vicinity. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Carpenter was appointed postmaster of Doran, by President Lincoln,

and still occupies the post; has doubtless held the position a greater number of years than any other postmaster in the county. He was presiding officer of the organic meeting held in Jenkins township, May 3, 1858, to choose a school board, and was elected its president, which position he held many years. He was married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 17, 1843, to Catharine, daughter of Richard and Mary Stoneman. The family of Mrs. Carpenter were among the pioneers of Chenango Co., N. Y., and represent a name widely and honorably known. Gen. Stoneman, a well-known officer in the civil war, is her nephew, and she bears the same relation to Gov. Stoneman, of California. Following is the record of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter's children—Willie C. lives in Marion Dak.; Mary C. is Mrs. G. W. Goodell, of Grand Meadows, Minn.; Charles H. resides at Minneapolis; Fred J. is a citizen of St. Paul; G. Frank lives in Livingston, Dak., on the N. P. R. R.; J. Belle, youngest daughter, resides at home; Richard J. died in infancy. Mr. Carpenter is a republican, and is an influential citizen.

George T. Brunson pre-empted his home on section 13, in 1856. He is the son of Truman and Sarah (Dowd), Brunson and was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1832. He was raised on a farm. He emigrated to Illinois in 1855. The next year he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa. He was married in Howard Co., Iowa, July 26, 1857, to Clarissia, daughter of John Bowers. She was a native of New York. They have six children—Fred is married and lives in Dakota, also Frank, Nellie, Minnie, Ada and George. Mr. Brunson

is township trustee, and has held other local offices.

Daniel Schoonmaker joined the pioneer element of Jenkins township in 1856. His fine farm of 160 acres is the same whereon he at that time located. He was born in New Jersey, Nov. 17, 1827. He is a son of J. D. and Ellen Schoonmaker, and resided at Paterson, N. J., until 1856. He was married at Geneva, N. Y., July 4, 1855, to Margaret, daughter of Isaac Kipp. They had three children—Sarah, Mrs. Charles Arnold, died, aged twenty-years, leaving one child; William and Elizabeth. Mrs. Schoonmaker died in March, 1870. The father was married again in May, 1875, in Howard Co., Iowa, to Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Asa Ostrander, and daughter of Samuel Sherman. She is a native of Michigan. Mr. Schoonmaker has been elected, twenty-two years in succession, to the office of assessor of Jenkins township.

Charles Zilk, Sr., a pioneer of Mitchell county, was born in North Prussia, Germany, Aug. 1, 1811. He is a son of Christian and Louise Zilk. He was married in his native country, Oct. 25, 1835, to Mary Huebner. They have had four children. The oldest died in childhood. Charles, Jr., is married and lives in Jenkins; August, aged fifteen, was frozen to death Dec. 2, 1856, while out on the prairie in Howard county during a severe snow storm. His body was not recovered until April following; William, the youngest, is married and lives in Jenkins. Mr. Zilk owns a farm of 160 acres, situated on section 13, Jenkins township, but now lives with his son William.

William Zilk has been a resident of Jenkins township since September, 1856.

At that date the town was designated as township 99, range 15. He was born in Prussia, Germany, Jan. 30, 1845, and emigrated to America with his parents, Charles and Mary Zilk, in 1854. The family located near Burlington, Racine Co., Wis., and in the following year removed to Howard Co., Iowa, and came to Mitchell county in September, 1856, as stated. The father entered government land and reared his children. Mr. Zilk was married Jan. 30, 1873, to Augusta, daughter of August Neumuth. Their three children are—Ferdinand, Augusta and Ida. Mr. Zilk owns a valuable farm of 196 acres on section 22.

George Tyrrell is one of the very few of the pioneers of Mitchell county, who still remain on the land first selected by them whereon to found a home. He came to Iowa in 1856 and located in township 99, range 15, now Jenkins. September 1, 1856, he pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 21, and entered it at the land sales of 1857. He afterwards bought the southwest quarter of section 16, and now owns a fine farm of 328 acres. Mr. Tyrrell was born in Windsor Co., Vt., July 21, 1829. He is a son of Artemus and Abigail Tyrrell, and was trained to agricultural pursuits. In 1846 he moved to JoDaviess Co., Ill., where he was engaged in farming until he came to Iowa. He was married in JoDaviess county, Jan. 28, 1858, to Lavinia, daughter of John St. John. She was born in Stephenson Co., Ill. They have six children—Ella, wife of William Neville; Mary A., Nettie M., Ada M., Eva and Grace. Mr. Tyrrell has held various official positions, has

served as clerk, trustee and on the school board.

Austin H. White came to Iowa in 1855, and spent one year in Fayette county. In August, 1856, he moved to Mitchell county. He was born in Blue Hill, Hancock Co., Maine, Nov. 9, 1844. His parents were Mathew and Phebe K. (Hinckley) White. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company K, 27th Iowa Infantry, in which he was a non-commissioned officer and served three years. On his return from the army he resumed farming in Jenkins township. He was married Dec. 25, 1870, to Katie, a daughter of John and Susanna Smith, of Jenkins township, who was a native of Yates Co., N. Y. After his marriage he purchased his present home, containing 160 acres on section 30.

L. B. Dunton, merchant at Riceville, came to Iowa in 1855, and in August, 1856, he pre-empted the northeast quarter of section 21. He afterward bought eighty acres lying north and joining his claim, where he built his residence and engaged in farming until 1869, when he established his present business. He assisted in adjusting the business of the township on its organization, was clerk of the first school board, and hired the first teacher. He was married in Freeport, Ill., Dec. 31, 1859, to Cynthia Tyrrell, daughter of Artemus Tyrrell. She was born in Andover, Vt., and died April 7, 1878, leaving three children—Fred E., Levi H. and Otis A. Mr. Dunton was again married Aug. 15, 1878, to the sister of his first wife—Elvira E., widow of Thomas Foster. She is a native of Andover, Vt.

Mr. Dunton was born in Franklin Co., Vt., April 4, 1834. He is a son of Thomas and Amvia Dunton, and went to Illinois in 1853, whence he removed to Iowa.

Thomas J. Young is a pioneer of 1856. He was born in Mercer Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1834. He passed his early life on a farm, and in 1854 moved to Illinois, and from there to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in September, 1856. He pre-empted the southeast quarter of section 27, Jenkins township. He entered his land at the land sales in 1857. He then left the county and returned in 1860, since which time he has been a permanent resident of the township. He enlisted in the late war in October, 1864, as a member of company E, 16th regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. He was in the army of the Cumberland under Gen Thomas, and was on detached duty the most of the time in command of a company of seventy men. He was recommended for promotion to a captaincy, but the war was so nearly over that the commission was not issued. He was married at Hazel Green, Wis., Feb. 21, 1855, to Nancy J., daughter of Joshua Pilcher, one of the earliest pioneers of Iowa. Mr. Pilcher settled on the Des Moines river in 1837, near Des Moines, and came to Mitchell county in 1856. He kept the Pleasant Hill House, on section 27, Jenkins township. His death occurred April 9, 1880. Mrs. Young was born near Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Young have had twelve children, six boys and six girls, eleven of whom are living—Ara A. is the wife of S. H. Shaw, of Elm Creek, Neb.; Arthur died in childhood; Ervilla E. is a teacher in Illinois; Julius L. is in Colorado; Ella is in Nebraska; the others

are at home, Gaius, Rolla W., Nettie, John T., Elsie, Elma and Bert. Mr. Young served one year as township clerk, and as secretary of the township school board from 1867 to 1875, inclusive.

Amos C. T. Eastman, son of Jesse and Mary (Swift) Eastman, was born in Orange Co., Vt., Dec. 23, 1811. He was brought up on a farm. He moved from Vermont to New Hampshire, and in 1859 to Iowa. He located in Jenkins township, where he still has a fine farm. He has been employed in farming and blacksmithing. In May, 1878, he moved to the village of Riceville. Mr. Eastman was married in Lowell, Mass., in June, 1836, to Sarah J. Alger. Mrs. Eastman was born in Sharon, Vt. They have had six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Erdix, is married and living in New Hampshire. Henry married and lives in Dakota. Solon married and resides at the old homestead in Jenkins township. Frederick is living at home. Frances is the wife of John McIntyre, of Wayne township, Mitchell county. Mary J. was the wife of Dr. H. Fellows, and died February, 1882. The two eldest sons served in the late war as members of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, company K.

A. B. Bradley, one of the early settlers of Jenkins township, son of Phineas and Chloe (Dudley) Bradley, was born in Madison Co., Conn. He was brought up in his native State, and in 1852 removed to Providence, R. I., where he spent four years in the insurance business. In 1856 he went to Wisconsin; kept hotel awhile at Baraboo, and subsequently removed to southeastern Sauk county. In June, 1860, he came to Iowa and purchased his present

farm of 160 acres, situated on section 17, township 99, range 15, where he has since resided. Mr. Bradley was married in Southington, Conn., Feb. 20, 1843, to Miss E. W., daughter of George Roper. Mrs. Bradley was born in Westmoreland Co., Va. They have had six children, three sons and three daughters—Erwin S. was a member of company A, 16th United States Regulars, and died in the service in 1863; A. E. died aged twenty-three years; Florence L. is the wife of William Lawfer, of Jenkins township; Fred C. is married and lives in Dakota. Since his residence in Mitchell county, Mr. Bradley has served several years as agent of the Mc'ormick Reaper Manufacturing Co.

Enos Ricker, harness maker of Riceville, son of Hazen and Elizabeth Ricker, was born in Jamestown, Howard Co., Iowa, May 12, 1860. He learned the harness maker's trade at Riceville, Mitchell county, and opened a shop of his own in the spring of 1882. He does a general harness business and deals in all goods pertaining to the trade.

Carl Sprung, an early settler and well to do farmer of Jenkins township, was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, Dec. 25, 1819. He is the son of Charles and Regina Sprung, was brought up on a farm, and was married in his native country, Feb. 10, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Frederick and Christina (Paul) Busch. Two children were born to them in Germany—Wilhelmina and Bertha. The elder is the wife of Herman Behrens, of Howard Co., Iowa. The younger is the wife of August Berlin, of Jenkins township, Mitchell county. Mr. Sprung and family emigrated to America in 1856, and made

their home in Sheboygan Co., Wis., till October, 1864, when they moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa. Mr. Sprung purchased the fine farm of 240 acres where he now lives, on section 15, and subsequently bought 120 acres in Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Sprung had two sons born to them in Sheboygan Co., Wis., and a daughter born in Jenkins township, Iowa. The sons are Herman F. and Ferdinand G. W., and the daughter, Mary M.

William Davenport located on his present farm on section 19, in June, 1865. He is the son of Addison and Alma Davenport. He was born in Kenosha Co., Wis., Oct. 26, 1843, where he was reared and educated. He has a valuable farm of 257 acres in Jenkins township, which he has, from wild land, converted to a most desirable home. He was married to May, a daughter of Dr. Francis Paddock, and a native of Kenosha Co., Wis., where her father was a pioneer. They have been blessed with two children—Deane and Nina C.

Herman Fesenmeyer came to Jenkins township in April, 1865, and now has a well improved farm of 200 acres of choice land on section 32. He is the son of Soper and Mary A. Fesenmeyer. He was born in Baden, Germany, March 8, 1832. In 1854 he emigrated to America and made his home in Dayton, Ohio, eight months. He then moved to La Fayette, Ind. In 1861 he moved to Chickasaw Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming till 1865, when he moved to Mitchell county, his present home. He was married at La Fayette, Ind., Feb. 26, 1861, to Christena, a daughter of Henry and Mary Linda, who was a native of La Fayette. Her par-

ents were pioneers of Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Fesenmeyer have five children—Albert H., M. A. Lizzie, Charles W., Clara A. and Fred H. Mr. Fesenmeyer has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He is at present township trustee, which office he has held five years. He has also been an officer of the school board thirteen years.

Samuel G. Tyrrell became a resident of Mitchell county in the spring of 1866, when he located on his present property in Jenkins township. Mr. Tyrrell was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 12, 1836. He went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., when ten years old, and there grew to manhood. He enlisted in the civil war in company E, 7th Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, serving until the close of the war, and returned to Illinois, where he resided until his removal to Iowa. Mr. Tyrrell was married in Illinois, July 8, 1863, to Mary A., daughter of Joseph Lawfer. She was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell have three sons and five daughters—Oscar F., Minnie E., Viola A., Ada M., Cora E., George H., Willard J. and Florence E. In 1875 Mr. Tyrrell bought a tract of 543 acres of land in Minnesota, near Leroy, and in 1876 commenced growing wheat on an extensive scale. A series of poor seasons made the enterprise unsuccessful, and in 1881 he sold out and returned to Mitchell county, to his old farm.

Howard Armstrong came to Mitchell county in 1869. He was born in Delavan township, Wis., April 8, 1846. His parents, Oramel and Ann E. (Bradley) Armstrong, went from the State of New York to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1845, where

they were pioneers. Mr. Armstrong enlisted at the age of seventeen, enrolling Jan. 4, 1864, in company K, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. On his return home he learned the shoemaker's trade at Sharon and Clinton, Wis. He settled at Osage, Mitchell county, in 1869, where he worked at his trade a few months as a journeyman, and then went to Brownville and opened a shop, where he operated until 1875. In that year he established himself at Riceville. He was married in Evansville, Wis., Nov. 11, 1868, to Theresa J., daughter of John Galt, of Minnesota. Mrs. Armstrong was born in New Jersey, of Scotch parentage. The family includes five children of ages mentioned—Annie E., fourteen; Irwin G., eleven; Josephine, nine; Alice, five; and Myrtle, an infant.

Mr. Armstrong is a member of Relief Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M. He has been its secretary three years.

Thomas G. Doran, son of Andrew and Margaret Doran, was born in Ireland May 1, 1849. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1853, lived in Utica, N. Y. till 1854, then moved to Rockford, Ill., and from there to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1869. He was married in Belvidere, Ill., in March, 1870, to Katie Connelly. Mrs. Doran was born in Belvidere, Ill. They have had seven children, of whom six are living—Maggie, Cassie, Andrew, Mary, Thomas, Laura, died in childhood, and James. Mr. Doran has a well improved farm of 326 acres, situated on sections 9 and 10, of this township.

CHAPTER XXI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township is of an irregular shape, comprising parts of township 99, ranges 16 and 17, embracing 21 sections in all. It is situated south of Stacyville, west of Jenkins, north of Burr Oak and St. Ansgar, and east of St. Ansgar township. The soil is a dark sandy loam, and the general surface of the land rather level. The Little Cedar river passes through the township from the northwest to the southeast.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township was made in 1853, by F. B. Rolf, who located on section 15 and remained there till his death, some three years later.

The next to come in for permanent settlement was William Sabins, who settled on section 8 in November, 1855. Messrs. French, Kearney, Gilmore and Penney, with their families, constituted about all the settlers up to 1859.

William Penney came to Mitchell county in 1855, and settled on section 10, Liberty township, where he owns 160 acres of land under good cultivation. Mr. Penney is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Sublime Lodge, No. 306. He is a native of England, born April 27, 1837. He came to America with his parents when he was eight years of age. They landed at Quebec, where they remained a few days and then settled at Kenosha, Wis., where William remained until he came to this county. He was married to Hannah M. Halsey, a native of New York, born Dec. 23, 1841. They have twelve children—Susan A., born Aug. 18, 1860; Harvey A., Jan. 11, 1862; Martha A., Aug. 28, 1863; Laura E., Aug. 27, 1865; Fannie M., Feb. 26, 1867; Rosa B., Feb. 26, 1869; Mary E., Sept. 17, 1871; Mina B., March 20, 1873; Winne J., Jan. 6, 1875; George W., Sept. 16, 1877; Edna M., Nov. 12, 1879, and William H., Feb. 2, 1882.

Frank Penney, farmer and merchant, settled in Liberty township, June 20, 1856. He is one of seven brothers who were born in England, and who came to America about 1845. The family lived in Wisconsin and Illinois, until they removed to this county, in 1856. Frank was born June 2, 1835. He has followed farm life most of his days. In 1883 he went into partnership with his brother in the creamery business, in Mona, Mitchell county. He was married Oct. 27, 1856, to Caroline Barker, born in New York, March 11, 1837. By this marriage there were seven children—Harriet, Irine, Frankie, William, Isabella, Edith and Kenna. Mr. and Mrs. Penney are mem-

bers of the Methodist Church. Their son William was born in the township, Oct. 18, 1861, where he has grown to manhood, applying himself to farm work, receiving a good common school education. He is a young man, possessed of good habits and full of ambition.

Charles Penney, one of the proprietors of the Penneyville Creamery, was born in England, March 20, 1833, came to America when twelve years of age, landed at Quebec, Canada, went direct to Racine Co., Wis., remained there ten years, and on June 20, 1856, came to what is now Liberty township, Mitchell Co., Iowa. He was the third man who settled in the township, and has since made this his home. He followed farming until 1880, at which time he engaged in the creamery business. He is at present manufacturing about 600 pounds of good butter per day and ships it to New York. He is associated with his brothers Frank and Henry in the creamery business. There were seven brothers, all of whom are now living in this locality. Charles purchased for himself, father and brothers, 1,000 acres of government land at \$1.25 per acre, and his brothers soon joined him, where they have all lived up to this time. Charles has been county supervisor, district township treasurer and school director. He was married Oct. 7, 1853, to Mary Wallace, born in England, April, 13, 1833. They have seven children—Elbridge, James H., Edwin L., Elizabeth, Bartie, Charles A. and Emma. Mr. Penney and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Penney has 400 acres of good land and has recently deeded it all to his boys, except 100 acres, on which is

his residence, on section 3. Mrs. Penney's father, Daniel Wallace, was the first minister to hold religious services in Stacyville township. Mr. Penney's parents were natives of England, both born in 1801. His father died in 1875, and his mother, Elizabeth (Zulan) Penney, died in 1878, and both are buried in the Stacyville cemetery.

Arthur Penney has resided in Liberty township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, since 1858, where he has 250 acres of good land under excellent cultivation. He has made farming his occupation, and has held the office of township trustee for several terms. He and his wife, Harriet (Wallace) Penney were natives of England, he being born May 29, 1823, and she, Dec. 7, 1829. After coming to the United States they settled in Kenosha Co., Wis., until 1858, when they came to this county. They have eight children—Albert W., Walter F., Alice E., Mary E., Samuel W., Melvin A., Lydia L. and Clarence L. The parents and children are all members of the M. E. Church. Albert, Walter, Alice and Mary were born in Wisconsin, the others, in Iowa. The Penney family had a re-union meeting May 29, 1883, at which there were nearly 100 persons who bore the name of Penney, while there were present a host of relations not bearing the name of Penney.

Seth B. French has an excellent farm of 120 acres of land, well improved, on section 22. He makes a specialty of stock and thoroughbred horses. He is a native of New Hampshire. They came to Iowa in 1859. He lived with his father on section 21, assisting him until 1871. Aug. 27, 1869, he married Miss Emma Penney,

a native of Wisconsin, born Aug. 14, 1851. When they first came to Mitchell county there was but one house between them and Osage, a distance of ten miles, but they have lived to see it all occupied with fine farms and residences. Mr. French is a member of the Free Masons, Sublime Lodge, No. 306. He has one son—Paul P., born July 17, 1874, a bright little fellow, who is the owner of a fine Norman colt; "wants every reader of this book and every body else to know that its name is Emperor, is a good horse and hard to beat."

John Smith, a native of New York, came to Iowa in 1869. He was born April 15, 1836. He lived in Wisconsin for several years, and when he first came to this county he settled in Burr Oak township, removing to Liberty township in 1870, settling on section 13. He was married to Miss Farnam, July 3, 1870. His wife was born in Wisconsin, July 5, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children. Mr. Smith enlisted in the 18th Wisconsin Cavalry, and served three years and two months, receiving his discharge April 5, 1865. He participated in some of the fiercest battles of the Rebellion, yet never received a wound of any kind.

William Gardner, living on section 1, was born in England, Dec. 3, 1845, emigrating to America in 1861, landing at New York, but going immediately to Kenosha Co., Wis., where he remained until 1872. He married Charlotte Phillips, Dec. 3, 1875, also a native of England, born June 24, 1853. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1872, possesses an excellent farm of 185 acres with fine buildings. His vocation is farming but he

is also engaged in raising stock of all kinds, that being a safer investment than the uncertainty of crops. They are the parents of three children—Mildred May, Guy G. and Pearl B. Mr. Gardner is a member of the M. E. Church at Stacyville. He enlisted in company C, 39th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, May 18, 1863. He served 100 days, doing picket duty at Memphis, Tenn., being discharged at Milwaukee, Wis., September, 1865.

B. S. Hammond, who came to the township in 1872, was born in Maine, Aug. 11, 1840, and lived there until 1852, when he removed to Wisconsin. He followed farming from his boyhood. He was married to Mrs. M. M. Hammond, his brother's widow, in 1864. She was born in Vermont, in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have one child—Charles, born March 10, 1871. Mr. Hammond being loyally disposed, enlisted at three different times in the defense of his country during the Rebellion, but owing to the misfortune of having lost an eye, he was rejected each time. He came near being captured by the rebels in Portland harbor, Maine, at the time they attempted to capture a U. S. revenue cutter. He was bound for Boston, where he intended to get a glass eye, in order that he might enter the army. Mr. Hammond's father was a native of Maine, born in 1820, and was the father of twenty children, eighteen of whom lived to be men and women.

William T. Roberts came to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1872, where he lived six years, and in 1878 moved to his present home on section 20,

Liberty township, where he has eighty acres of land and devotes his time to farming and stock raising. He is at present township assessor, and has held the office several terms. In 1880 he was the United States census taker for Liberty township. Mr. Roberts was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1839, and lived there with his parents until he was five years of age, then removed to Portage Co., Ohio, thence to Rock Co., Wis., where he followed farming until 1872, when he came to Iowa. He was married to Miss H. M. Aller, born in Union, Rock Co., Wis., Aug. 26, 1842. They have four children—Claude, born May 21, 1864; Cassius C., born March 9, 1866; Nellie V., Oct. 24, 1869; C. Estella, July 30, 1875. Mrs. Roberts and the oldest son are members of the Regular Baptist Church.

Henry Gardner was born in England, Dec. 23, 1839, and came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age, lived in Wisconsin until 1875, at which time he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and settled on section 1, Stacyville township, where he owns 240 acres of land, well improved. On Nov. 20, 1867, he was married to Mary Ann Phillips, a native of England, born June 3, 1844. They have five children—Adella, Louisa, Frank, Charles and Burt. The parents are both members of the M. E. Church. His father, Daniel, is a native of England, and came to America in 1862; his mother was born Nov. 20, 1810, both now residing in Stacyville township. These parents had four children—George, Henry, James and William, all living in this county except George.

William M. Myrick is a farmer and stock raiser. He is a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., and came to Liberty township, Mitchell county, in 1876, locating on section 15, where he has 160 acres of good land, and is making a specialty of raising stock. He was born in 1838. He is a member of Sublime Lodge of Free Masons, No. 306. He has filled the office of township trustee, and also school director for several terms. He was married to Elsie Warren, of Genesee Co., N. Y., May 13, 1862. They have one child—Mary Louella, born July 8, 1866. Lawson B., the father of William Myrick, was born in Rutland Co., Vt., and died in December, 1857. His mother was also a native of Vermont, and is living at this time in Kansas.

J. M. Haun is a farmer and resides on section 21. He was born in Indiana, May 12, 1845. He lived in his native place until nine years of age. In 1861 he enlisted in company G, 20th regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the engagements at Glensdale, or Nelson's farm, and Moline Hill. His regiment was under Gen. McClellan, in Virginia, and under Gen. Pope, after he succeeded Gen. McClellan, July 2, 1863. At the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Haun was wounded by a minnie ball, and disabled for four months. After leaving the hospital, he came home on a furlough. He rejoined his regiment, then in the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, and fought through the wilderness until Petersburg was reached. Mr. Haun owns eighty acres of good land, and, since his residence here, has been engaged in farming. He was

united in marriage, March 6, 1867, to Mary A. Lunger, born in Indiana, Dec. 22, 1849. Of the four children born to this union, three are living—Burton, born Nov. 16, 1869; Dera M., born Sept. 15, 1873; Martin E., born Feb. 24, 1875.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in Liberty township was Hattie, daughter of Frank and Caroline Penney, born in August, 1857.

The first marriage was that of Mrs. Rolf, the widow of the first actual settler in the township, and Frank Aiken.

The first death was F. B. Rolf, who died in 1858.

The first school taught in the township was held on section 5, in a log house. Lydia White was the teacher.

The first postoffice was established in the center of the township, in 1873, called Little Cedar. Levi Laughlin was the first postmaster.

In 1883 there was no store, blacksmith shop, or church within the township limits. The only branch of industry represented was the Penneyville Creamery.

The first and only cemetery within the township was located at an early day on section 22.

ORGANIC.

The organization of this township dates to 1869, prior to which time it was a part of Burr Oak and Stacyville township. The first election was held in April, 1870, when the first township officers were elected, among whom were: Arthur Penney, Mr. Hill and Mr. Kearny, trustees; Charles Penney, county supervisor.

Officers for 1883; Henry Hill, Edward Hill and Henry Penney, trustees; William Danforth, clerk; W. T. Roberts, assessor, and John Smith, justice of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

Lydia White taught the first school held in the township, in the winter of 1856-7, in a log house on section 5. In 1883 there were five school houses in the township, the total value of which was \$3,300. Hattie Penney, who was the first child born in the township, was teacher of a school in 1883, which was located but a few rods from her birth place, and also from where the first school in the township was taught. Liberty township has always given much attention to her schools, and as the result of such care there are more than the usual amount of intelligent and educated young men and women within the borders of the township.

THE MILL.

Samuel B. Myrick erected a flouring mill in 1881 on the Little Cedar river, which cost between seven and eight thou-

sand dollars. It contains three run of stone and is provided with all the modern improvements in the way of machinery, by which the best grade of flour is produced.

S. B. Myrick, a native of New York, was born March 23, 1831. He lived in his native State till he was twenty-two years of age, and then went to Wisconsin, settling in Dodge county, where he followed farming till 1878 at which time he moved to this township, and located on section 15, where he owns a farm of 140 acres. In 1881 he built a grist mill at a cost of \$7,500, known as the Little Cedar Mills. He was married July 3, 1851, to Jane E. Whitmore, who was born in New York, Sept. 18, 1830. They have five children—Frank A., Elber, Charles, Mary and Hattie. Mr. Myrick is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and has held many local offices in his township. He enlisted in company G, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Oct. 3, 1864; was soon taken sick and compelled to remain in the hospital for nine weeks. After his partial recovery he stayed in camp three months and was discharged on account of disability.

CHAPTER XXII.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln township is bounded on the north by Osage, Burr Oak and Douglas townships, on the east by Howard county, on the south by Floyd county, and on the

west by Cedar and Osage townships; embracing parts of congressional townships 97 and 98, in ranges 15, 16 and 17, and contains forty and one-half sections. This

territory is well watered by the Little Cedar river and Spring creek with their tributaries. The Little Cedar river passes through sections 5, 8, 7, 18, 12 and 13, on its course southwest, leaving the township from section 13. Fish creek, a small stream with its source in the northern part of the township, unites with the Little Cedar on section 13. Spring creek takes its rise in Osage township, enters Lincoln township on section 32, running southwest and passes out of the township on section 19. The greater part of the township is prairie land; there are, however, some extensive groves along both Spring creek and the Little Cedar. The soil is a very rich loam, producing all the crops common to this latitude.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Mitchell county was made in Lincoln township, in the autumn of 1851, by L. S. Hart, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., who came here from St Joseph Co., Mich. His son, Orin, accompanied his father, and made a claim on section 31 of township 98, range 16, where he erected a log cabin, which was covered with hay. In this humble place they spent the long winter of 1851-2. In the spring of 1852 they were joined by L. S. Hart, Jr., and his family, including his mother, brother and sister. They built a log house of poplar poles, having first stripped the bark from off the poles. They covered their house with bark shingles and laid a puncheon floor. It was in this house that the first white child was born in Mitchell county.

In 1853 Mr. Hart sold this claim to George Colton.

L. S. Hart made a claim on section 32, township 98, range 16, where he remained till the time of his death.

Orin Hart died at his father's house in 1857.

L. S. Hart, Jr., made a claim on section 36, township 98, range 17, where he lived and cultivated the land until 1876, when he removed to Osage, where he died March 25, 1882. His widow was still living at Osage in 1883. She has in her possession the first table that was made in Mitchell county. This table was made by her husband; the top boards of which were puncheon, and the legs were hewed from red oak. It is now retained in the family as a relic of early days, when men were equal almost to any emergency.

The land owned by Orin Hart was bought by George Colton in 1854 and later, owned by John Lewis. In 1883 the frame house of the latter stood within a few feet of the spot where the first cabin in the county was built.

The first permanent settlement in Lincoln township was made by Moses Orchard, who came from La Porte, Ind., in Aug. 1852, his wife and seven children accompanying him. They moved here with two pair of oxen, bringing their tools and their provisions with them. After four weeks' constant travel he selected a claim on the southwest quarter of section 8, township 97, range 16. His family made their covered wagons their home until he could build a cabin. This building was covered with shakes and floored with puncheon. Two years later he built a better log house, to which he afterward made a frame addition, in which he was still living in 1883.

Moses Orchard was one of the first settlers of Mitchell Co., Iowa. In the fall of 1852 he claimed 480 acres of land on sections 7, 8, and 18, and purchased 320 acres of the land when it came into market, hiring money at forty per cent to pay for it. He probably built the first log house in the county. The village of Orchard bears his name, and the railroad station stands within eighty rods of the spot where he built his log cabin, on the southwest part of section 8, thirty-one years ago. Mr. Orchard was born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 29, 1807; was married Nov. 17, 1829, to Sarah Ireland, a native of Ross county, born Dec. 2, 1805, and died June 25, 1873. In 1832 Mr. Orchard, with his family, settled in Union Co., Ohio, where he bought and cleared up a farm. He afterwards moved to Van Wert county and engaged in mercantile business. In 1844 he removed to Noble Co., Ind., and after a short residence settled in La Porte Co., Ind., where he resided until he came to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Orchard are the parents of nine children—John, Wilson, Angeline, Sarah J., Elihu, Vinson, Thomas, Charity and Ann. John, their oldest son, born in Union Co., Ohio, June 10, 1832, came to Mitchell county in the spring of 1852, and took government land in township 98, range 16, which claim was afterwards jumped by Tyre Dorin. His son, Elihu, born in Van Wert Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1841, was eleven years of age when his parents came to Iowa. He enlisted in Feb. 1863, in company A, 21st Iowa Volunteers. He served until the close of the war, and was discharged Aug. 15, 1865, returned home and engaged in

farming. He was married Nov. 14, 1877, to Mary Blue, of De Kalb Co., Ill. He now occupies the claim which his father made in 1852, on section 7.

L. S. Cutler, a native of New York, came to the township in 1853 and made a claim in township 98, range 16, erected a log house and remained a year, then sold out and bought land in township 97, range 16. He made a permanent settlement in 1858. In 1883 he lived on section 5 of this township.

Among other settlers of 1853 were two brothers, Horatio and Erastus Huntington, natives of Connecticut, who located as follows: Horatio, the northeast quarter of section 15 and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 10. He returned to New York and brought his family on in the spring of 1855. In 1883 he was occupying the land which his brother, Erastus, entered, which was the northwest quarter of section 15. Erastus returned to Connecticut, where he died after a few years.

George Coulton, a native of New York, came from Illinois to Lincoln township, in 1854, and purchased a claim of L. S. Hart on section 31, of township 98, range 16. He broke forty acres and fenced eighty. He sold out in 1856 and removed to Missouri, where he remained eight years, and then returned to the township, locating on section 8, near Spring creek.

John Skinner became a pioneer in Lincoln township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1854. He bought land on section 5, erected good buildings, and has now one of the finest residences in the county. He is a practical farmer, has 480 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock raising. He

was married June 29, 1864, to Ellen Backus, of Washington Co., N. Y. They have four children—May E., Florence L., Elbert and John. Mr. Skinner is a native of Scotland, born in Fifeshire, March 12, 1822. When he was nine years of age his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Canada, where his father bought a farm. John assisted his father to clear off the farm and remained there until 1846, when he went to New Hampshire and worked three and a half years with Jacob Hoyt, an extensive farmer at Concord, east side. He then went back to Canada, and was overseer in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1851 he stopped a short time at Fond du Lac, Wis., then went to Arkansas and Mississippi, and spent the winter cutting wood for steamboats. In 1852 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and worked on a territorial road running from Point Douglas to Lake Superior; in the fall he went to Illinois, and in the spring went back and labored on the territorial road. He then went to Wisconsin, thence to Lansing, Iowa, where he spent the winter, coming to Mitchell county in the spring of 1854.

John Backus also came in 1854, and remained till 1867, and then removed to Cherokee Co., Iowa.

The same year L. Rood, a native of Connecticut, came from LaSalle Co., Ill., starting on an overland trip, but at Galena took a boat and went up the river to McGregor, where he again resumed his trip by team. He selected the southwest quarter of section 32, where he built a log house and stable and broke twenty-five acres of land. In July, 1855, he sold

again, and purchased land on sections 7 and 8. In the spring of 1856 he returned to Illinois, where he remained about two years and returned to this township, and settled on section 16, where he remained until his death, in June, 1881. His sons, Nelson L. and Joseph F., were residents of the township in 1883.

John Lewis, one of the early settlers of Mitchell county, came here in 1854, bought 480 acres of land in Lincoln and Douglas townships, and the following year 240 acres on section 31, Lincoln township. The latter was the Hart claim, and probably the first made in the county. In the spring of 1855 he came from Illinois, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 31. He was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 22, 1817. His parents were Samuel and Mary A. (Hull) Lewis, his father a native of Denmark, and mother of Poland. His father, when John was one and a half years old, moved to Pottsville, Penn., remained there two years, then moved to Athens Co., Ohio, bought a farm and engaged in farming and also harness and saddle making, that being his trade. Here the father, aged sixty-one, was killed, in 1825, by the falling of a bridge. John lived with his mother till he was fifteen years of age, then spent eighteen months at the shoemaker's trade in Nelsonville, and in the winter driving team on the Hocking canal. In company with another man he cleared \$600 by a contract of construction on this canal. He then bought and still owns 130 acres of land in Athens Co., Ohio. He then spent a year and a half in buying cattle for certain contractors in Virginia, after which he took a flat boat load of tan bark

down the Ohio, selling boat and bark at Cincinnati, then went to Louisville and was employed as ship carpenter. In 1834 he went to Florida in a United States steamboat, and in company with sixty others purchased three condemned war vessels from the government, and went on a whaling voyage, which he followed for six years. In 1842 he went to Texas on an exploring expedition in search of land. On the 27th of February he left Texas and arrived at Keokuk, Iowa, the 7th of June, having walked the entire distance, in company with William Waters, then went to Elizabethtown, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., engaged in carpentering and was married there, Dec. 7, 1843, to Mary Van-voltinburg. Here he bought land and engaged in farming, stock buying and also run a saw mill. In 1854 he sold out there and came to this county. He has a good frame house, barn 40x60 feet, with wing 24x76 feet, with basement under the whole. He now owns upwards of 1,000 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock raising. He is widely known in the county, and has taken a lively interest in town and county affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had thirteen children, eleven of whom are now living—Henry, Seth, Silas, Sarah, Mary A., Wellington, John, Rose, Sidney, George, Leeth and Charles. The first child died in infancy; Rose died when three years of age.

Among other settlers of 1854 were: Harvey Miner and Daniel Felky. Mr. Miner came from Indiana and located on section 18, where he lived till 1857, and then sold and moved to southern Iowa.

Mr. Felky settled on the southeast quarter of section 4. In 1883 he was living in Dakota territory.

Isaac Large, a native of Indiana, also came in 1854 and located on section 18. He afterward removed to Charles City.

In 1855 John A. Wright entered land on section 3, and went to Illinois, where he remained till 1857, when he moved on his original claim, where he was still living in 1883.

The same year W. D. Murray and William H. Walling came in.

W. D. Murray was a native of Prince Edwards Island. He was born April 19, 1824. He was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1852 he came to the United States, and settled at Calais, Maine, where he engaged in lumbering for a time and then went into mercantile business, purchasing boots, shoes and glassware in the States and selling them in the Provinces. In the autumn of 1855 he came west in search of a home, and located at Osage, Mitchell county. Dr. Downs gave him two lots on condition that he should build thereon. During that winter he got out his lumber, and early in the spring erected the third frame house built in Osage. He sold this house and afterward purchased one of Edson Benedict. His family joined him the following spring. He was employed teaming between McGregor and Osage, receiving \$2 per hundred for the goods he transported. In the fall he bought a threshing machine, which he operated that season in Mitchell and Floyd counties. In the spring of 1857 he opened a boarding house at Osage, at the same time farming on land he bought east of the village. In the spring of 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, where he was engaged in mining until fall, when he went to New Mexico,

where he was employed by the government as wagon master. He remained there until spring, and then returned to Pike's Peak, spent that summer there and returned to Osage in the fall of 1861. The following August he enlisted in company K, 27th Iowa Volunteers, served till December, 1863, and was then discharged for disability. After leaving the service he went to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., where he clerked in a store and finally became partner in the business, remaining there till 1865, when he sold out and again came to Osage. The following year he purchased a farm at Spring Grove, and engaged in farming and stock raising until 1869, when he was appointed station agent at Orchard, where he built a fine house and barn. In 1878 he made an addition to his house and opened a hotel, at the same time dealing in hogs and cattle. He was married Nov. 12, 1848, to Sarah Cousins, who was also a native of Prince Edwards Island. By this union there were three children—Elizabeth A., afterward the wife of Alonzo Wardell; the second child died in its infancy; Ellen J., who married George Worseldine, died in 1881, leaving one child.

William H. Walling, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, came here with his father's family in 1855 and bought land on section 16, Lincoln township. He has good improvement, the finest artificial grove in the county, and a very pleasant home. He was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., July 30, 1836, his parents being Israel Walling, born in Washington Co., N. Y., at one time colonel of State militia, and Mary (Warren) Walling, a native of Dutchess

Co., N. Y. When he was six years old his father settled in Lake Co., Ill., and died there three years later. William enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in company K, 27th Iowa Volunteers, went to Fort Snelling, Minn., where his regiment guarded the Sioux prisoners, then made a trip to the Chippewa reservation, afterwards went south and took part in the battles of Little Rock, Fort De Hussey, Alexandria, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Moon Lake, Tupelo and Old Town Creek. During the Tupelo raid he was prostrated by sunstroke and was sent to the hospital, where he lay sick ten months. He was then discharged and removed home because of disability, May 16, 1865. He has never fully recovered his health. Dec. 12, 1859, he married Nancy Nevill, a native of Edgar Co., Ill., and daughter of James and Mary (Hartman) Nevill, natives of Ohio, early settlers of Edgar Co., Ill., who located in Mitchell county in 1856. Her father, James Nevill, in 1862, enlisted as drummer in the 27th Iowa, being then sixty year of age. After serving six months he was discharged on account of physical disability. He returned home and soon after died. William Walling has been prominent in town affairs, and was a member of the first board of trustees in his township. He has three children—Gertrude A., William N. and Cora B.

Among the settlers of 1856 were: James H. Clark, J. B. Worseldine, Nelson Lewis, Silas Yount, George M. Stoughton and Aaron S. Thornburg.

James H. Clark was a native of England, who came in the spring of the year and entered land on section 14. He soon after

went to Illinois, remained until 1858, and then returned with his family and improved his land, upon which he was living in 1883.

J. B. Worseldine, an Englishman by birth, made a fine choice of land on section 18, where he was still living in 1883, surrounded by all the comforts of life. He came to the county from Illinois by ox teams, accompanied by his family, which then consisted of a wife and seven children, who lived for a long time in a tent while he was building a hewed log house.

John B. Worseldine was born in Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 14, 1819. He was raised a farmer boy. He married Sarah Landin, who was a native of the same shire. He purchased land and built a house; but in 1852 sold out and moved to America, settling in Lake Co., Ill., where he bought land and farmed till 1856, when he came to Iowa, purchasing land in township 97, range 16, and built a hewed log house on section 18 of what is now Lincoln township. Mr. and Mrs. Worseldine are the parents of nine children—George, who in 1883 was postmaster at Orchard; Anna, the wife of Isaac Lodge; Emma, the wife of E. A. Knapp; Lina, wife of William Bartlett; Lucretia, Erwin B., Minnie, wife of Orville Evans, and Zettie Ellen.

Nelson Lewis also came from Illinois and located on the northwest quarter of section 14, where he made some improvements, and upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted and died while in the service.

Silas Yount came from Illinois and selected land on section 6, township 97,

range 15. John Lewis made him a present of the land. He remained here until his death, in 1862; his wife died three years later.

George M. Stoughton came to Mitchell county in 1856, locating on section 32, township 98, range 16, now Lincoln township; lived here seven years, moved to section 7, bought 700 sheep in company with Daniel Owen, and engaged in sheep raising. Eighteen months later he sold his interest in the sheep, bought a farm near Osage and engaged in farming until 1882, but living in the city of Osage from 1862 until 1882, when he returned to Lincoln township and settled on section 32, where he now lives. He was married Jan. 23, 1854, to Cordelia, daughter of Arad and Matilda Hitchcock. They have four children—Nettie J., George A., Sarah M. and Herbert L. Nettie was born Nov. 19, 1856, died June 16, 1878; Sarah, born April 16, 1862, died March 23, 1868.

Aaron S. Thornburg came from Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1856, to aid David E. Cutler build a mill, after which he was engaged at logging and lime burning until 1868, when he purchased land on section 17, and at once engaged in farming, at the same time doing some mason work. He is the son of Absalom Thornburg; and was born in Virginia, Dec. 16, 1836. His mother died when he was but eleven years old. Four years after the death of his mother, his father removed to Iowa. Aaron was married to Miss M. A., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Gould, who were among the first to settle in Mitchell county. They have nine children—Benjamin, Lula, Cora,

Dennis, Guy, Blanche, Jessie, Pearl and Roy.

John Marshall and G. A. Wright came in 1857. Mr. Marshall came from Illinois and settled on the northeast quarter of section 6, purchasing his land of John Lewis. He was a very enterprising man, and was elected as the first supervisor from his township. In 1859 he sold out and moved to California, where he lived a few years and then returned to Mitchell county. In 1883 he was living in Cherokee Co., Iowa.

Gustava A Wright is one of the early settlers of Mitchell Co., Iowa. He arrived at Osage, April 29, 1857, bought the southwest quarter of section 10, and west half of the southeast quarter of the same section, also twenty acres of timber land on section 7, built a house, improved the land and lived here until 1868, when he moved to section 7, Lincoln township, where he now resides. He was married in 1861 to Angeline, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Ireland) Orchard. They have four children—Estella, Prescott B., Minnie and Jennie B. In 1869 Mr. Wright engaged in buying grain at Orchard, and in company with Moses Orchard, built the first warehouse at that station. In 1878 he built an elevator and is still in the grain business. He is prominent in town matters and has often been called to fill places of honor and trust in his township. He was born in Connecticut, Nov. 4, 1826. He is the son of Jonathan and Betsy (Griswold) Wright, who were both natives of Connecticut. When fourteen years of age, his parents settled in Wayne Co., Penn., where his father died eight months afterwards, and

he and his mother returned to Connecticut, where he remained till he was twenty years of age. He then went to Port Richmond, where he engaged in the Philadelphia, Pottsville & Reading Railroad machine shops to learn the trade of machinist. He stayed here eighteen months, when he went back to Connecticut and engaged in farming. In 1849 he, with his brother-in-law, started to California, going to Harrisburg by rail, by canal to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio river, up the Mississippi to the Missouri, and up the Missouri river to Independence, thence across the country to the frontier, there falling in with a party of Missourians, who were going across the plains with a train of horses, mules and oxen. They paid \$100 each to be taken to California. They left Connecticut March 19, 1849, arrived at Placerville, Cal., July 26, 1849, and the 13th of September, 1850, started home, taking a vessel at San Francisco. After being at sea a few days the vessel sprung a leak and the pumps giving out, they had their choice to bail or drown. The vessel was run ashore on the coast of Central America, and making their way across Central America, they again embarked for New York and thence to Connecticut. He remained there until December 31, when he started again for California, by the Nicaragua route. He engaged in mining and prospecting in Shasta county until 1856, when he returned by way of Panama, crossing the Isthmus by rail. Remaining in Connecticut until 1857, he, with his brother and two cousins, came to Mitchell county.

M. L. Keefe came to Mitchell county in May, 1857, attending the land sale at

Osage, and purchasing land in township 99, range 15, afterward known as Riceville. He did not settle on these lands at that time, but worked at his trade in Osage. Later he went to Newton, Iowa, and in 1858, returned to Osage, where he lived till 1862, when he settled on his land near Riceville. The lumber for the buildings upon his place he hauled from McGregor, one hundred miles. A year later he moved over into Howard county, purchased a farm and remained thereon about two years, then came back to Osage, and in company with Ed. Rose, engaged in blacksmithing. He finally bought Rose out and continued the business alone till 1868, when he bought land in Spring Grove. In 1870 he moved to Osage, and in company with Bowen and Griswold, went to manufacturing milk safes and fanning mills. In the fall of the same year, he purchased a \$1,000 interest in the foundry. After continuing for a few years in this business, and that of plow making, he again settled on a farm on section 3, Lincoln township. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 5, 1832. At the age of three years his parents moved to Clinton county, that State. At the age of eighteen he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, serving three years. He went to Indiana, but not liking the climate, he returned to New York and again in 1856, started west, this time going to Iowa. He was married in 1860, to Ellen Kildee, by whom he had four children—Mary, Charles, Harry and Gertie.

Franklin W. Westfall was one of the early settlers of Mitchell county, locating in 1857, on section 18, which he pur-

chased from Harvey Miner. He was born in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1828. He moved to Wisconsin in 1852, settling in Winnebago county, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Lincoln township. He was married in 1855 to Margaret Webster, a native of Massachusetts. They have had five children—Edgar F., Gertrude, Laura and Anna. Ella, their eldest child, was born July 10, 1858, died May 20, 1883.

John A. Wright, one of the early settlers, entered land in Mitchell county, in 1855, after which he spent two years in Illinois, and settled on his land in 1857, built a frame house which he afterwards enlarged, set out shade and ornamental trees, and now lives here enjoying the comforts of life. He was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1828. His parents, Amos and Minerva (Griswold) Wright, were natives of Connecticut. When he was fourteen years of age his parents moved and settled in Lake Co., Ill., where they died several years afterward. John was reared on a farm, received a liberal education, and when twenty-one years old went to work at the carpenter trade. He was married in 1852 to Mary L. Fay, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., who bore him six children—Frances, now wife of John Henderson, of Yankton, Dak.; Emma, who married W. Campbell but died soon after; George, Julia, Willie and Charlie. Mrs. Wright died in 1877, and in 1878 Mr. Wright married Elnora J. Howard, of Lake Co., Ill., by whom he had two children: Florence and Abraham Garfield. Mr. Wright has been prominent in township and county matters. He has filled offices of trust, and is at present a

member of the board of trustees. He was at one time appointed county supervisor to fill a vacancy and has since been elected to that office three times, holding the office for the term of eight years.

Among the settlers of 1858 were: James H. Clark, L. S. Cutler, D. W. Butterfield, and John B. Caswell.

James H. Clark, another early settler of Lincoln township, came here in 1858 and located on his present farm. He was born in Norfolk county, England, June 4, 1826. At twelve years of age he came to America with his uncle and settled in Livingston Co., N. Y., remaining there three years, then moved to Winnebago Co., Ill. He remained with his uncle until he was eighteen years of age, and then commenced to do for himself. For several years he spent the winters in the pineries of Wisconsin, and the summers in rafting lumber down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis, until 1858, when he came here. On his farm he has a good set of buildings and a very pleasant home. He was married in 1856 to Lucinda Short, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. They have had four-teen children, ten of whom are now living—Mary, Edward, Robert and Hattie (twins), Elsie, Lizzie, Laura, Dennis, Amy and Arthur.

L. S. Cutler, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, was a native of New York, born in Allegany county, Sept. 17, 1829, is a son of David and Lois (Hopkins) Cutler. When he was sixteen years of age his parents moved to Marshall Co., Ind., where he made his home until 1853, when he came to Iowa and took a claim in township 98, range 16, spending the

summer in getting out timbers with which to build a saw mill, then returned to Indiana to spend the winter. He returned to Iowa in the spring, attending the land sale, and purchased land in township 97, range 16. The same year he went to Minnesota and took a claim in Olmstead. He spent that winter in Frankville, Iowa, and in the spring returned to Olmstead. Finding his claim contested, he compromised with the parties and started for Kansas and Nebraska; from there to Winneshiek, Iowa; thence to Tipton, Cedar county; from there to Pike's Peak, where he engaged in mining, when he came to Iowa and bought land in what is now known as Lincoln township, upon which he has erected a fine brick house, a large and commodious barn, with other improvements, and which he now makes his home. He was married in 1857 to Mary J. Champlin, of Indiana. They have one son—John A.

John B. Caswell was an early settler of Lincoln township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, having come here in 1858, bought land on section 12, township 97, range 16, on the right bank of the Little Cedar. He has been a successful farmer and owns 240 acres in this county. In 1871 he erected a fine frame house in a natural grove on section 12, where he now lives. He was born in Glen Falls, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; lived on a farm there till he was eighteen years of age; farmed five or six years in Chautauqua county; was employed two years at boat building in Ulster Co., N. Y.; then started west by boat to Detroit; thence on foot to Chicago, and from there to Lake Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. He was

married there, Oct. 1, 1840, to Mary A. Burlingham, who was born June 27, 1820, in Montgomery Co., N. Y. In 1850 his wife went to York State while he made a trip to California, remaining there nine months. He joined his wife in Greene Co., N. Y., where he engaged as a ship carpenter in a yard on the Hudson river, which occupation he followed until 1858, when he came to this county.

Danford W. Butterfield, who came to this county in 1858 and purchased land on section 2, of township 97, range 16, was born in New York, September 1839. When four years old his parents moved to Wisconsin. Danford remained with his parents until eighteen years old, when he came to Iowa, locating in Floyd county, where he remained one year and then came to Mitchell county. In 1865 he was married to Emma, daughter of Robert and Susan (Meeker) Page, who settled in Linn county this State, in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield have been blessed with four children—Edith, Susie, Lewis and Wesley.

Richard Bailey was another early settler, who located on section 15, of township 97, range 15. He probably came as early as 1855. He was a very powerful man, said to have been an athlete. He sold in 1863 to Renus Leson.

Among the settlers of a later date were: William Tupper, Edward M. Thornburg, George G. Gray, E. G. Gallup, Jacob M. Hoyt, W. H. Page, Joel Whitcomb, Phineas Case, Z. H. Upham, George B. Cheuey, Henry Coonradt, Peter Fox and Edmond Woodward. Sketches for each of these are here subjoined.

William Tupper, a member of the firm of E. Tupper & Sons of the Cedar Valley Creamery, resides on the farm where his parents settled in 1861, on section 31, Lincoln township. He is the son of Elihan and Janet Tupper, and was born in Nova Scotia, March 17, 1849. His parents emigrated to Iowa in 1859. He received a good common school education and assisted on the farm. He was married in January, 1877, to Flora Brown, a native of Vermont. They have one daughter—Gracie.

Edward M. Thornburg purchased his farm on section 17 in 1866. He was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Jan. 27, 1831. His parents moved to La Porte, Ind., when he was four years old, and there Edward grew to manhood. In 1851 his parents removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa. In 1853 he came to Mitchell county and assisted in building the dam at Cutler's Mill across Rock creek. He was married in Winneshiek in 1855 to Jennie Brown, of Richland, Ohio. In 1861 he came to Mitchell county, and in 1866 bought and located on the farm where he now lives. They are the parents of three children—William, Lettie and Shirley.

George G. Gray, a resident on section 5, is a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., born Feb. 26, 1832, and is the son of George J. and Nancy (Shultz) Gray, natives of New York. When he was quite a youth his parents moved to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where they bought land, but in a few years sold it and returned to New York. The man to whom he sold failed to make payments and the farm reverted again to him, when they returned to it, the father dying there

April 15, 1854. In 1852 George started for an overland trip to Oregon, and engaged in carpentering and mining, until February, 1853, when he went to California, engaging in mining and teaming until 1856, then returned to Michigan, where he farmed his father's place until 1866, when he came to Iowa to seek a home, which he found on section 5, and began at once to make improvements. He sold, however, in 1875, and moved to Kansas, but as the country did not strike him favorably he remained but a short time, when he returned to Mitchell county and again purchased his old home which he still retains, having an excellent set of farm buildings. He was married June 7, 1857, to Mary J., daughter of Jonas P. and Nancy (Keller) Hanes, natives of New York. Mr. Gray has had four children—Roscoe L., LeRoy, Frank and Freddie, who died when two years of age. Mr. Gray's mother made her home with him after her husband's death, but died in Kansas in 1874 while visiting a son.

Edgar E. Gallup came to Lincoln township in 1865, bought a tract of wild land on section 4, which is now under an excellent state of cultivation. He has grown a fine orchard and grove, and built a comfortable frame house, together with a large barn. He is a native of Canada, born in Melbourne, Sherbrooke county. Oct. 22, 1844. When five years of age his parents emigrated to Metomen, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood, attending school there and assisting his father on the farm. He was married in 1867 to Sarah Sargeant, a native

of York State. They have one child—Bertha.

Jacob M. Hoyt, deacon in the Free Will Baptist Church, came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1864, purchased wild land in Lincoln township, section 10, set out a grove, built a substantial frame house, and now makes this his home. He was married in 1852 to Jane E. Dodge, a native of York State, born June 1, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt were blessed with five children, only one living—Nellie May. The names of the deceased children are as follows—Francis D., John F., Newton M. and Frankie E. They both joined the Free Will Baptist Church soon after their marriage. Jacob M. Hoyt was born in Danbury, Grafton Co., N. H., Nov. 28, 1828, being the son of Isaac and Laina (Faro) Hoyt. His father was a native of Massachusetts, his mother of New Hampshire. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to York State and settled in Erie county, where his mother still lives; his father died there in 1869. Jacob lived with his parents until 1855, or when he located in Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he and two brothers-in-law built a saw-mill. One year after he sold his interest therein and removed to Wineshiek county, living there until 1864, when he came to Mitchell county.

W. H. Page, present township clerk, settled in Lincoln in 1867, buying land on section 13, situated on the banks of Spring creek. In 1873 he bought a lot in Orchard, upon which he erected a house, and where he makes his home. He is a native of Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., born Sept. 26, 1843. He was

reared on a farm, but received a good education. He was married Oct. 29, 1865, to Sophia Weaver, a native of Moorehouse, Hamilton Co., N. Y. In 1867 they came to Iowa, locating on their present farm. He takes an interest in town affairs, and has filled various offices of trust to the satisfaction of the citizens.

Joel Whitcomb came to the township in 1868, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 6. He was born September, 1822, in the town of Swanton, Chester Co., Penn. When quite young his parents removed to western New York, and settled in that part of the Holland purchase, known now as Chautauqua county, where they were accounted among the pioneers. In 1883 her father was still living at the town of Westfield, that county, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Joel, the subject of this sketch, was married to Patience Abbie, June 4, 1846. They lived in Chautauqua county five years and then moved to Cattaraugus county, where he bought a farm and remained until 1865, when he sold and moved to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he remained until 1868 and then came to Lincoln township, this county. Their only son, Sylvanus F. was born in New York, in August, 1851. He received a good education and commenced teaching winters and farming summers. He was married in 1875, to Nellie, daughter of Z. H. and Jane (Pierce) Upham. By this union there were three children—Charles, Warren and William. In 1883 the father and son, Joel and Sylvester F. were living together on the homestead, on the northeast quarter of section 6.

Hakan Bengtson, who came to Mitchell county in 1868, landed at Osage the 24th of September. He remained in that place until the following June, when he bought wild land in Lincoln township, on section 5. He at once commenced improving the land. He was born in Sweden, Feb. 16, 1825. Although he attended school but little, he acquired a liberal education, receiving instructions from his mother, who was a well educated person. In 1849 he was married to Christina Segerstrom, also a native of Sweden. By this union there have been five children—Ann, who was afterward the wife of Carl Roben; Tilda, wife of John Gray; Augusta, Oscar A. and Alma Eleanor.

Phineas Case is a resident of section 7, township 97, range 15, locating in 1868. He was born at Cannonsville, in the town of Tompkins, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1823, being the son of James L. and Betsey F. (Preston) Case. While at home he followed the calling of his father, farming and lumbering, notably running lumber down the Delaware river to Philadelphia, to market. In 1845 he went to Boone Co., Ill., working on farms during the summer and teaching in the winter. He enlisted at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, in April, 1848, and started for Mexico, but before arriving at the scene of hostilities, the war had closed. At Vera Cruz they were turned back, and discharged at St. Louis. He received a 160 acre land grant from the government, which he located in Franklin township, De Kalb Co., Ill. In 1851 he married Miss L. A. Humphrey, settling at once on his land, which he made his home until 1866,

when he moved to Beloit, Wis. In 1868 he disposed of his property in Beloit, removing to Lincoln township, his present home, upon which he has excellent buildings and improvements. They are the parents of seven children—George M., Frank N., Zeph A., Carrie, James, Mark and Annie.

George B. Cheney, township assessor settled in Lincoln township in 1869, having purchased wild prairie and commenced breaking the year before. He has improved his land, planted a fine grove, set out a variety of fruit trees and erected good buildings. He was born Dec. 17, 1826, in Kent Co., England, where he was brought up on a farm. In 1851 he came to America and resided the first four years in Livingston Co., N. Y., then moved and spent one year in Knox Co., Ill., thence to Fremont Co., Iowa, where he was one of the early settlers. Here he pre-empted 160 acres, and lived there until 1862, when, owing to war troubles and being near the Missouri line, he sold his land at a low figure, bought eighteen acres of land in Lester township, Black Hawk Co., Iowa, made some improvements, and finally, in 1869, came to this township. He was married in 1849 to Jane Ely, a native of Kent Co., England, by whom he has had ten children—William M., George W., Charles L., John H., Julia, (wife of William Lathart), Alice, (wife of E. I. Andrews), Thomas J., Mary J., Albert E. and Dora.

Henry Coonradt came to Lincoln township in 1872, locating on section 4, which was wild land, but is at present well improved with good buildings. He was born in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept.

29, 1817, and was married there in 1837, to Polly Cody. They were blessed with, four children—Isaiah, Salathiel, Noah and Lester. In 1855 they moved to Dane Co., Wis., where Mrs. Coonradt died. He returned to York State and married Lavinie Daggett, a native of Grafton, Rensselaer county. They moved to Wisconsin, where they lived five years, then returned to New York, but only remained a few months, when they again returned to their old home in Dane county; from there they moved to Kansas, and thence to Mitchell county, their present home. By his second wife he had seven children, five of whom are living—Emma F., Frank, Delilah L., Lillie A. and Freddie R. Ida N. died Dec. 15, 1864, aged three years and five months; Philip H. died August, 1870, aged one year and four months.

Peter T. Fox purchased his present home on sections 4 and 5, in 1877. He married Theresa Weber, a native of Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1878, and moved to his land, which he began at once to improve, until now he has a desirable farm, with all necessary buildings. They are the parents of three children—Peter J., Nora and Frank. He is the son of Peter and Appolonia Fox, natives of Prussia, who emigrated to America in 1843, settling in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., their only capital being good health and willing hands, but their energy and industry has secured for them a fine competence, and they still live to enjoy it.

Edmund Woodward was born Sept. 28, 1843, in Orange Co., Vt. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Rock Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood. He enlisted August, 1864, in the

43d Wisconsin Infantry, company D, serving until the close of the war. He was discharged June, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin, where he married in 1866 Emma, daughter of Warren and Sarah (Brown) Smith, early settlers of Rock Co., Wis., a native of Orange Co., Vt. In 1871 they removed to Iowa, settling on section 11, Lincoln township, where he remained until his death, March 29, 1878. Mrs. Woodward was married June 2, 1881, to Willard Farnham, born in Oswego Co., N. Y., April 19, 1819. When sixteen years old his parents moved to Chautauqua, where he learned the trade of painter and carpenter, then removed in 1843 to Rock Co., Wis., where he bought a tract of land which he improved, at the same time following his trade. In 1851 he married Emily, a daughter of Morey and Mary Woodward and sister of Edmund Woodward. One son was born to them—Edward. Mrs. Farnham died in 1859. He remained in Wisconsin until 1879, when he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he married Mrs. Woodward. They occupy the homestead on section 11.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death in the township was that of John Orchard, son of Moses and Sarah Orchard, who died Jan. 27, 1857. His remains were first buried on section 13, township 97, range 17, but later removed to Orchard Cemetery.

One of the first marriages in the township was Newton Seward and Sarah J. Orchard, April 12, 1856.

The first birth was Major, a son of L. S. and Eliza Hart, born Dec. 13, 1853. In 1883 he was living in Osage. He was also the first child born in the county.

ORGANIC.

The first election in Lincoln township was held at John Marshall's house in 1858, on section 6. The following were among the first set of township officers elected: William H. Walling and John A. Wright, trustees; John Marshall, county supervisor; Lewis Shepard, clerk.

The officers in 1882 were: N. S. Naden, John A. Wright and Rufus Andrew, trustees; W. H. Page, clerk; G. B. Cheney, assessor; Aaron Thornburg and Eugene L. Carr, constables.

POSTOFFICE.

Stillwater postoffice was established in 1871, and was first kept at the house of Z. H. Upham, who was the first postmaster. This office was on the route from Charles City to Cresco. The same year it was established it was changed and thereafter mail was obtained at Orchard Village.

The subject of the following sketch is a descendant of John Upham, born in England about 1597. He came to New England with his wife (Elibabeth Webb) sailing March 20, 1635. He died Feb. 25, 1681, aged eighty-four years. He was chosen a member of the General Assembly of Massachusetts, serving six years, and and for his fearless piety, integrity and wisdom he was chosen for this place of trust so many years in succession. Z. H. Upham, postmaster at Stillwater, came to Lincoln township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1869. He was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Oct. 19, 1811, and when three years old his parents moved to Windham Co., Vt., where he was reared on a farm. When twenty years of age he went to Boston, Mass., and clerked six weeks in a grocery store, but returned home on ac-

count of feeble health, and was ill for five years. He then engaged in the manufacture of trunks until 1837, when he bought a harness shop and tannery and followed this business until he sold out, bought a farm in Windham county, in November, 1851, and commenced farming. In 1867 he traded that farm for his present home, but continued to follow harness making in Chester, Vt., until 1869, when he located here and commenced the improvement of his land. In 1838 he married Louisa Putnam, a native of Windham Co., Vt., who bore him three children—Bradford H., now in San Francisco; Abel P., now living in Chicago, and Mary L., now the wife of George F. Moore, of Athol, Mass. Mrs. Upham died in 1850 and in 1851 he married Jane E. Pierce, a native of Vermont, by whom he has three children—Nellie J., wife of S. F. Whitcomb; James H. and Willie P. Mrs. Upham died in 1872. Mr. Upham has taken a deep interest in township matters, and is at the present time a justice of the peace, and also postmaster, and was chiefly instrumental after coming here in securing a postoffice and school house. His son James H., who assists his father on the farm, was born in Windham Co., Vt., attended the common school and afterwards the academy at Chester, Vt. He came to Iowa with his parents and was married in August, 1876, to Delia J. Swat, a native of Iowa, by whom he has two children—Arthur J. and Orin N. The youngest son, Willie, is also at home and was married at Stillwater, Sept. 19, 1883, to Alice Jones.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in Lincoln township was built of hewed logs in 1855, and

was located on section 18. This building was used for school purposes about ten years, and then sold, when a frame building took its place, which, in 1878, was sold to the Congregational Society, and a large frame building, containing four rooms, was built. The first teacher in the township was John Buekley. James Haughey taught the first term of school in the large frame building, while Pearl Seward was assistant.

In 1883 this township contained eight school districts, as follows: Gray's district, Grant district, Stillwater district, Mount Pleasant district, Lincoln Center district, Mount Zion district, Mount Hope district and Wright's district.

The first school house in Gray's district was built in 1867, in which Melville White taught the first school in the winter of 1867-8. This house was situated on the northwest quarter of section 5. In 1883 there were but seven scholars in the district.

In Grant district the first school was held in Horatio Huntington's grocery, in 1859. Rebecca Doyle was the first teacher. A school house was built in 1860, in which Fayette Richmond taught the first school.

Stillwater district was first provided with a school house in 1858, which was located on the county line. Delia T. Wright taught the first school. In 1870 the school house was moved to the northwest quarter of section 18, township 97, range 15.

A school building was erected in Mount Pleasant district in 1870, located on the southwest quarter of section 9. S. F. Whitcomb was the first teacher.

In Lincoln Center district a school house was built as early as 1858, located on section 6.

Mount Zion was first provided with a school house in 1871, located on section 11. Mattie Welchurs was among the first to teach in this building. A school had been maintained in this vicinity, however, much longer than this, one term of which was taught in John Broderick's house by Helen Vandebogart.

Mount Hope district was provided with a school house in 1874, in which Mary Miller taught the first school. This building is situated on the northeast quarter of section 9.

Wright's district erected a school house in 1866, on the southwest quarter of section 3, township 98, range 15. Arthur, son of Rev. William Smith, of Osage, was the first teacher here.

RELIGIOUS.

As is usually the case in all this western country, to the Methodists belongs the honor of first preaching the Gospel in Lincoln township. The first preacher was W. Holbrook, who held services at the house of Harvey Miner, on section 18. Meetings were held in other private houses until the school house was built, when they met in the school house. No class was formed, however.

The first society organized in the township was that of the Free Will Baptist, by James Pierce, in 1870, with a small membership, among whom were the following: J. M. Hoyt, Jane E. Hoyt, Martin Dodge, Almond Squires, Mary Etta Root, Elizabeth Gould and Mary Dodge. J. M. Hoyt was chosen the first deacon, and Mary Etta Root, church clerk. R.

D. Frost was the first pastor, serving one year.

The Congregationalists organized a society in 1878. T. O. Douglass officiating. The first pastor was Henry Atkinson, who was succeeded by James Alderson, and he by A. H. Clafflin. This society purchased the school house located on section 7, and in 1883 was using it for its chapel.

The first Sabbath school in the township was organized at Harvey Miner's house, in 1855. This was a union school, and continued for several years. The Congregational people formed one about the same time they formed their church.

THE PIONEER MILL.

A saw mill was built, by David Cutler, in 1856, located on section 8, township 97, range 15. The engine and boiler were drawn from Dubuque by five yoke of oxen, driven by John Skinner. This mill was not put in operation until 1857, after which it did good service in cutting lumber for the pioneers who had got sick and tired of hewing out puncheons.

CEDAR VALLEY CREAMERY.

This enterprise was established in May, 1881, by E. W. Tupper & Sons, on section 31, of township 98, range 15. In February, 1883, it was moved to section 1, township 97, range 16. Cream is gathered from Burr Oak, Lincoln and Douglas townships, and some from Floyd county. In June, 1883, this creamery was producing 3,500 pounds of choice grade butter each week.

VILLAGE OF ORCHARD.

In 1869 the Illinois Central Railroad was completed through Lincoln township, and a village was platted by that company

on lands owned by Moses Orchard, for whom the place was named. The plat in 1883 comprised land on the northeast quarter of section 18.

W. D. Murray erected the first building on the plat in 1870. A little later additions were made to the house and it was used as a hotel.

E. F. Atherton erected the first store building in the place, in 1870, in which he carried a stock of dry goods and groceries. Henry Kulson was the first physician. He came in 1877 and opened a drug store, remained eighteen months and went to Bradford, Iowa.

Thomas Hubbard opened a harness shop in 1878, operated a short time, closed up, and at last accounts was living in Dakota.

The grain business was first represented, in 1869, by G. A. Wright, who, with Moses Orchard, built a warehouse that fall, and in 1878 built a large elevator.

The postoffice was established in 1869. The first depot agent was W. D. Murray, who was still agent in 1883.

This village flourished for a time beyond expectation but soon a reaction came and in 1883, of the six business houses formerly occupied for stores, but two were in use.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MITCHELL TOWNSHIP.

Mitchell township is in the second tier from both the north and west lines of the county, and is bounded, north by St. Ansgar, east by Liberty, Burr Oak and Osage, south by Osage and Cedar, and west by Rock and St. Ansgar townships. This township originally embraced a portion of what is now Rock township, and comprised parts of townships 98 and 99, ranges 17 and 18, but at present is confined to range 17, of townships 98 and 99.

The Red Cedar river flows through the southwestern portion of the township, and is the only stream of any importance in the township. Along this stream may be found a fine belt of timber varying from

a few rods to a mile in width. Fine building stone is found in almost unlimited quantities, as well as a species of granite, which polishes equal to, and resembles the Scotch granite, which is used for monumental purposes. The soil is a very productive loam, well adapted to a bountiful growth of all the cereals common to this latitude. The soil is also well adapted to the production of tame grasses and grazing; and the raising of blooded stock has of late years attracted the attention of the more intelligent class of farmers.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was Josiah Cummings, who came in the summer of 1852.

Josiah Cummings was born in New York, in 1804. In 1819 his parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, from thence to Dearborn Co., Ind., where he married Catharine Hume, a native of Frankfort, Ky. In 1842 he moved to Rock Co., Wis., living there until 1850, when in company with his two sons he went to California, where they remained two years, then returned to Wisconsin, where he put in a large crop, then came to Iowa, claimed his land, hired breaking done, and returned to Wisconsin for his family, who, after harvesting, emigrated to Mitchell, Iowa, and on the 12th day of September, 1853, he entered his land at Des Moines. They lived here until 1857, when they moved to Linn Co., Kan., where he took part in the free State settlement, remaining until 1862, when they moved to Washington territory, where he died in 1879. His first wife died in 1856. He was again married to Phebe Wicks, who died in 1880. He was an old time whig, and an earnest republican. The family were all members of the Baptist Church. He was a strong temperance advocate.

George J. Cummings came in the spring of 1853 to Mitchell county, locating on section 3, which he retained until 1865, when he removed to his present home. He was born in Shelby Co., Ind., in 1827, being the eldest son of Josiah Cummings. In 1842 they emigrated to Wisconsin, where he was reared on a farm, receiving a good education. He was married to Almira Temple, a native

of Ohio, born in 1833, but who lived in Wisconsin until removing to Iowa. Five children have been born to them—William O., Emma, Callie, Mary and George E. They are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. In politics he is a republican, and has held local offices.

The following were the principal settlers of 1854: J. N. Cady, Abner T. Cady, John D. Chambers, J. L. Tibbets, Elisha Tibbets, George and Ellis Cummings, John D. Aller, C. C. Prime, Judge Faville, John Wilson, David and Abraham Beckner, Charles Bell and Robert Budlong. In 1883 but six of these fifteen pioneers were living; sketches of three of the number are here appended.

John D. Chambers, one of the proprietors of the town site of West Mitchell, located in Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1854. He was born in Sharon, Windsor Co., Vt., in 1820, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. At the age of twelve, he went to live with an uncle on the farm, remaining there until he was sixteen years of age, then commenced clerking in a store, which he continued until 1845, at which time he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he engaged in a general mercantile business in company with Stoughton & Lawrance. He remained in Janesville during the summer, then went to Cooksville and established a branch mercantile house, where he remained until 1856. Mr. Chambers, in company with G. E. Newman, came to Mitchell in the spring of 1854. The land came into market in September of that year, and the land on which West Mitchell now stands was entered the same year, in the name of Mr.

Newman, Mr. Chambers furnishing the money. In June, 1855, they built a saw mill. In 1856 Mr. Chambers bought out the interest of Mr. Newman, and afterwards, in company with John F. English, built the grist mill. In 1866 Mr. Chambers disposed of his mill interests, and the next year engaged in the hardware business with J. P. Miller. This partnership continued until 1872, when Aaron Wood purchased the interest of Mr. Miller, and the firm became Chambers & Wood. In 1877 Mr. Chambers sold out to Mead Wood, and since going out of business he has devoted his time to looking after his farm interests. Mr. Chambers was married twice. His first wife was Harriet H. Woodward, a native of Vermont. They were married in 1847, and had four children—Nellie D., now Mrs. C. H. Cale; Ida A., now Mrs. A. D. Smith; George H., deceased, and Frederick W. His first wife died in June, 1865. His second wife was Frances J. Duncan, to whom he was married in 1867. She was a native of Windsor Co., Vt.

J. N. Cady came to this county in 1854. He built the first shop and did the first blacksmith work in Mitchell county. He is located on section 10. He was born in 1834 on a raft on the Ohio river, while his parents were on their way to Indiana. They removed then to Ohio, and thence to Iowa, in 1854. He was married in 1858 to Lucy Rudd, a native of New York, after which he removed to Kansas, where his wife died in November. He then returned to Mitchell, and in 1860 was married to Mary J. Price, born in Fort Atkinson in 1841, she being the first white child born in northern Iowa. Their

children are—James A., Frederick D., Clara and Samuel. They are members of the M. E. Church. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Abner T. Cady came to Mitchell county in 1854 and entered land on section 9, where the East Mitchell R. R. depot now stands. He was one of the original proprietors of the town site of East Mitchell, and built a store and hotel. He was born in Rhode Island in 1801. His parents moved from Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1834 to Indiana, and in 1845 to Dane Co., Wis. Abner came to Iowa in 1854. He went to Kansas in 1858, where he died in 1859. His wife, *nee* Dolly Nudd, a native of New York, still survives him. They were the parents of twelve children, two of whom died before coming to Mitchell county. They were members of the M. E. Church.

During 1855 but few came in for settlement, among whom were: Dr. Frisbie, John Abbott, H. I. Stacy, Asa White, Daniel Tubbs, J. P. Davis, John and Charles Sweatt, Horace Bedell, Sidney Powell, Mr. Parker and his two sons, Howard and Henry, James Tobin, E. P. Williams, C. C. Tubbs, Chester Crowell and Lewis Butters.

Lewis Butters purchased land on section 16, where he lived until 1883, when he moved to the village of Mitchell, where he still lives. He was born in Maine in 1828. When twenty-one he went to Boston, from thence to Pennsylvania and Ohio, and finally to Mitchell Co., Iowa. He has a family of three children.

William C. Robertson, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, born in 1826, is a resident on section 26, township 99, range 17, and has a fine farm of 160 acres. He

is a son of William and Helen (Campbell) Robertson, natives of Scotland, where the father died in William's childhood. His mother and family, consisting of three children, emigrated to America in 1850, settling in New York, where they lived five years, then came to the then new country of Iowa, locating in the old town of Mitchell, where he was married Jan. 30, 1857, to Mary Primrose, a native of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, born in 1838. He remained in Mitchell until 1858, then he removed to section 33, remaining until 1871, when he moved to his present home. Their children are—William, James, Libby, John C., Nellie, Charles F. and Mary E.

Daniel Sheehan came to Mitchell county in 1856, and, in company with Mr. Tibbets and Samuel Coon, purchased a steam saw-mill, which they ran a few months, when it took fire and burned. They at once rebuilt. He then sold his interest and purchased his present farm, which contains 320 acres. He is largely engaged in raising blooded stock. He was born in Cork Co., Ireland, April 15, 1832. At six years of age he was left an orphan, and when sixteen came to the United States, settling in New York, working for one man six summers and attending school in the winter. In 1856 he came to Iowa. He was married in 1853 to Bridget Beecher, a native of Ireland, by whom he had seven children—Jeremiah, Cornelius, Anna, Timothy, Ella, Katie and Julia. They are members of the Catholic Church. He was the first man to haul wheat from Mitchell county to McGregor, a distance of 110 miles, for

which he received fifty-four cents per bushel. This was in September, 1859.

Sanford Thomas, one of the settlers of 1856, was born in North Carolina in 1817, and when eleven years old his parents removed to Ohio, where they remained two years and again moved to Indiana, where the subject of the sketch grew to manhood, and in 1840 was married to Charity Mills, a native of Indiana. He engaged in farming until 1856, when he came to Cedar Co., Iowa, and after a three months stay there, removed to Mitchell township. The first winter they lived at West Mitchell, the next spring removing to his land on section 10, where he was still living in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of eight children, seven of whom were living at this date—John B., Calvin, Rufus K., M. Leroy, deceased; Ursula G., Ella Z., Lenord J. and DeWitt.

Leroy Grout purchased the farm owned by George Cummings in 1856, and has since been a resident of the township. He was born in Addison Co., Vt., in January, 1821, where he was educated and grew to manhood. He is the eldest of four children, and is the son of Nathaniel and Loraine (Sawyer) Grout. The father, a native of Weathersfield, Vt., the mother, of Addison Co., Vt. In 1842 the family removed to Walworth Co., Wis., where the father died. Their mother still lives there. He was married in 1849 to Cordelia Flower, born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1829. They are the parents of four children—Augustus A., Ella E., Ida L. and Lemont J. Mrs. Grout is a member of the Congregational

Church. They have one adopted son—Fred H.

Jason Chambers, by trade a harness maker, came to West Mitchell September, 1856, and opened a harness shop, which business he followed fifteen years. In 1864 he went to California, remained nine months, then returned to West Mitchell, his present home. He was born in Vermont in 1822. In 1840 he went to New Hampshire, where he learned his trade. In 1847 he went to Massachusetts, thence to Maine, and in 1856 to Iowa. He was married in 1850 to Miss Abbott, a native of Maine, born in 1831. They have one child—John W. Mrs. Chambers is a member of the Congregational Church.

John W. Lindley, a settler of 1856, was born in Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio, June 20, 1833, where he grew to manhood. He attended the common schools and later spent a year at the Berea Seminary. Upon leaving school he was employed at Toledo ten years as chief sawyer in a mill. Later in life he turned his attention to farming and raising bees. He was married in the spring of 1857 to Nancy J. Cummings, a native of Indiana. Mr. Lindley has spent his time at farming and bee culture, with the exception of about six years spent at market gardening. In 1883 he kept 110 stands of bees. In politics he is a republican, and has held many of the local offices of his township. Mrs. Lindley is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and a devoted Christian woman. They have an adopted child—Bertie R.

In addition to those represented by their sketches among the settlers of 1856

were: Levi Farnham, H. P. Nelson, Charles Wardell, E. H. Howe, Henry Chambers, J. P. Hatch, William Senior, Jerry Hepworth, Francis Coop, W. B. Jones, J. P. Knight and I. B. Parker.

In 1857 this township, as well as most portions of Iowa, had a large increase in population, consequently it would be impossible to give their names in this connection. The following biographical sketches are from among the representative settlers of a later date.

B. M. Tiltus, who came to the township in 1859, was born in 1842, in Mercer Co., Penn. He is the son of Samuel and Rhoda (Budd) Tiltus. In 1850 the family moved to Jackson Co., Iowa, where the mother died in 1851, and the father in 1858. B. M. is the fifth of eight children. After his father's death he went to live with a cousin in Minnesota, where he remained till seventeen years of age, and then came to Mitchell county, and in 1861 enlisted in company I, 3d Iowa Volunteers, serving three years. He was under Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. Upon his discharge he returned to Mitchell county, where he engaged in farming. He was married in 1866 to Helen McPhail, a native of Scotland. This union was blessed by four children—William, Una, Berta and Freddie.

Levi H. Willard emigrated to Mitchell county in 1864. He lived two years in St. Ansgar, then bought and moved to his present home on section 12. His birth place was Highgate, Vt. He was born in 1814, being the youngest of seven children. His parents were Reuben and Nancy (Reed) Willard, the father, a

native of Massachusetts, the mother, of New Hampshire, where they were married, after which they moved to Vermont, remaining until 1816, going to Ohio, where they lived eight years, then returned to their former home in New Hampshire, where the father died in September, 1851, the mother having died when Levi was nine months old. He was married in Vermont, Jan. 3, 1841, to Mary M. Cobb, also a native of Vermont, and whose death occurred July 16, 1853. Five children blessed this union. He was again married July 29, 1854, to Laura A. Hall, a native of Vermont, born in 1838, by whom he has four children—Julia A., Frank E., Albert H. and Francis G. In 1854 they moved to Columbia Co., Wis., which they made their home until removing to Iowa.

D. G. Newell is the possessor of a fine farm of 120 acres, which, when he purchased in 1867, was wild, unbroken prairie. At present Mr. Newell is engaged in dairying. He was born Aug. 6, 1842, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. He was raised on a farm, attending the district school and concluded his education at Cazenovia Seminary. He was married Aug. 22, 1860, to Adelia Quigley, a native of Ireland, born Dec. 3, 1844. In November, 1865, he came to Mitchell township, and rented land two years, then bought his present home. They are members of the Congregational Church. Their children are—Bernice E., Walter W., Ernest L. and Robert C.

Edward J. Stokes came to the township with his parents in 1865. He was born in Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 29, 1858. He was reared on a farm and received such an ed-

ucation as our common schools provide. His early years were spent upon a farm, with the exception of two years, which he spent in a grist mill. He was married March 10, 1880, to Nettie E. Stillman, who was born in Jersey City, N. J., April 26, 1861. They have two children—Claude E. and Roy C. In March, 1883, Mr. Stokes purchased 200 acres of fine farm land, and was extensively engaged in stock raising and dairying.

George Stokes, a native of Rock Co., Wis., was born Oct. 10, 1858, and came with his parents to Mitchell township in 1865. He was married July 17, 1882, to Ella M. Miles, a native of Faribault Co., Minn., born May 1, 1860. They have one child. In 1883 Mr. Stokes purchased 200 acres from his father's old homestead, also having eighty acres in Worth county, two miles from Manly Junction. In 1883 he was an extensive farmer and stock raiser.

James Eckford located on his present farm, on section 35, township 99, range 17, in 1866. He was born in 1826 in Peebleshire, Scotland, where he was raised and educated. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed there until July, 1850, when he emigrated to New York city, and from thence to Orleans county, remaining in this county three years, when he came to Mitchell township, and bought a farm on section 2, township 98, range 17, of Levi Shephard, which he disposed of, purchasing where he now lives, his farm consisting of 160 acres. He was married in 1867 to Agnes Robertson, a native of Scotland, born in 1831. They have one daughter—Mary A.

James R. Graham, a resident on section 23, was the first settler in the northern part of Mitchell township. He has a fine farm of 200 acres. He was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1848. When six years of age his parents emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., living there until 1866, when they returned to New York, where they still live. In 1864 James went to Mantorville, Dodge Co., Minn. In 1865 he returned to Wisconsin. Two years later he went to New York and attended the Monroe Collegiate Institute, after which he came to Mitchell county, purchasing the farm upon which he now resides. In politics he is a democrat, and has held local offices. In November, 1872, he was married to Eunice B. Danley, by whom he had two children, one now living—Edwin D. Mrs. Graham died Oct. 23, 1875. He was again married Nov. 5, 1879, to Clara A. Stokes, a native of Rock Co., Wis., born May 28, 1855. They have one son—Frank S.

John Torsleff came to West Mitchell in the spring of 1863. He has a fine dairy farm of 360 acres, and is doing a prosperous business. He was born in 1844 in the city of Boston, where he grew to manhood, and received an excellent education at the high school. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in the wholesale commission and produce business, which he followed until coming to Iowa, when, in company with his father-in-law, L. Piper, he purchased 480 acres of land, engaging in farming and dairying, at which he is still engaged. He was married in 1872 to Ida W. Piper, a native of South Berwick, Maine, born May 27, 1851. They have been blessed with one child—Lorenzo F.

They are members of the Congregational Church at West Mitchell.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first child born in the township was a son of George Morrison, who settled in the township in 1853.

The first marriage in the township, as well as the county, was that of William E. Cummings and Sarah Adams in 1854. They remained in the township until 1876 and then moved to Washington territory.

The first death was that of Orin Hart, son of Stephen Hart, in the fall of 1854.

The first physician was Dr. D. G. Frisbie, who came in 1855 remained till 1879.

The first blacksmith was John N. Cady, who built a small shop on the east bank of the Cedar river, where West Mitchell now stands.

The first 4th of July celebration in Mitchell county was held in a grove near Mitchell in 1854. Judge Faville delivered the oration, and C. S. Prime read the Declaration of Independence. Settlers came from all parts of the county, in ox wagons, bringing a bountiful supply of food. A live eagle, which had been captured in the county, mingled his screams with the people for freedom and liberty!

The first religious services in the county were held in Mitchell, upon the public square, about July 1, 1854, by Rev. John Webb, a Methodist minister from West Union.

The first school was taught by Judge Faville in a log house in 1855.

The first creamery in the county was established by a stock company in 1880 and styled the "Mound View Creamery."

This was located about two miles east of Mitchell.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught in 1855 in a log house, by Judge Faville.

In 1869 the township was divided into five independent school districts, four of which comprised the territory outside of the villages of Mitchell and West Mitchell, and one the territory embraced within these villages. After this division of the township into districts, the first school in the village of Mitchell was held in the old court house.

The following year, 1870, a two story frame building was erected and served as a high school building. The primary departments being supplied by a small building at the extreme east and west parts of the town. In April, 1882, the high school building was burned, after which the old court house, which had been deeded to the township for school purposes, was remodeled into a fine school building, arranged for four departments.

The other districts of the township are provided with neat school buildings, erected at an average cost of \$600 each.

ORGANIC.

The first election was held April 2, 1855, when the following township officers were elected: Jacob Becker, George J. Cummings and George Morrison, trustees; Levi Shepard, Jr., clerk; Chester Crowell, assessor; A. T. Cady, justice of the peace. The officers in 1883 were: Ruben Knapp, Caleb Stock and E. V. Cady, trustees; O. W. Cummings, assessor; F. O. Bronson, clerk; F. O. Bronson and C. F. Goddard, justices of the peace.

CREAMERIES.

Mound View Creamery was established by a stock company, called the "Mitchell County Creamery Company," in 1880, but was sold Jan. 1, 1883, to Daniel Sheehan & Son, who changed its name. Their creamery is located about two and one-half miles northeast of Mitchell. The first churning was done May 26, 1880. The building is 20x24 feet, two stories high. The machinery is propelled by a four and a half horse power engine. Mitchell Creamery was established in March, 1883, by J. N. Cady & Co. This is located on section 10, on the farm of J. N. Cady. A five horse power engine propels the machinery. Great interest has been taken among the farmers in the dairying business since the establishment of these creameries; and what at first was but an experiment has long since become practical, and this branch of farming has proved to be a most profitable one.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

This is the only cemetery of the township. It is situated in one of the most charming localities of any cemetery in the State. It is a half mile from Mitchell on the right bank of the Red Cedar river on a high plateau overlooking the beautiful stream which ripples over a stony bed, a hundred feet below. Nature could not well fashion a more picturesque and lovely spot for the purpose. Forest trees of gigantic proportions, and also of a second growth, beautify the entire grounds which face the south and west, gently sloping toward the river. The snow white monuments of the "Silent City," are to be seen here and there through the tree tops from the main streets of West Mitchell.

TOWN OF MITCHELL.

This place comprises, in reality, two district towns—Mitchell and West Mitchell, with the railroad passing between them. Mitchell proper is what is sometimes called East Mitchell, and was the original town. It was surveyed and platted March 4, 1854, by C. C. Prime and Amos Cummings. This plat was located on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 98, range 17. The town took its name from a friend of Mr. Prime's, who at that time lived at Lockport, N. Y. The first start toward business was the opening of a blacksmith shop by J. N. Cady in 1854.

A postoffice was established in 1855. Dr. D. G. Frisbie was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Levi Shepard, who was succeeded by Mr. Benford. In 1861 John Abbott was appointed and was still postmaster in 1883. This was the first money order office in Mitchell county. The first order issued was payable to R. Hubbard, of McGregor, Iowa, and the first paid was to Sarah Manchester.

The first store was opened by Amos Cummings.

The first hotel was built by the pioneer settler, C. C. Prime, in 1854.

The first shoemaker in the vicinity was John Abbott, who opened a shop in 1855.

In 1869, upon the completion of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railway, which passed between East and West Mitchell, the business centered near the depot, where in 1883 there were six stores, two large round grain elevators, various kinds of shop, a boarding house, a bank and a livery stable. At this date the dry goods business was in the hands

of Abbott & Son, E. P. Stacy & Son and G. W. Stillman.

John Abbott arrived in Mitchell, Jan. 1, 1855, and settled in the village where he still resides. He is a business man of prominence, and is at present postmaster at Mitchell. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1825. He was educated in the common schools, and after reaching manhood he went to Montreal and Quebec, where he spent two years, after which he returned to Clinton Co., N. Y. He was married there in 1849 to Caroline Tomlinson. She is a native of New York State, born in 1830. After his marriage he returned to his native county, where he remained until he came to Mitchell county. On arriving here he engaged in farming, and also shoemaking, his regular trade, until 1856, when he ran a hotel and was appointed postmaster at Mitchell, which office he has held ever since. After receiving the postoffice appointment he put in a small stock of goods, which he has increased gradually until now he has a well-stocked store, a thriving business, a comfortable home, and is well respected by his neighbors. He is a republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have had seven children, all of which were born in Mitchell except the oldest.

Edwin P. Stacy, son of Isaac and Orpah Page Stacy, was born at DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 31, 1831. At the age of eighteen years he completed his education in Gouverneur Academy, and in 1850 removed to Utica and entered the dry goods house of Stacy, Golden & Co. In the summer of 1851 he went to Lafayette, Ind., in company with Mr. Perkins, to take charge of a branch store

opened there by his former employers. In 1853 he entered the dry goods house of A. Murray, of Chicago, Ill., as salesman. In 1854 he went to Dover, Ill., and entered into partnership with his brother in general merchandise, lumber, grain, etc. In 1861 he removed to Stacyville, Mitchell Co., Iowa, and in 1865 engaged in the mercantile business in Mitchell. Jan. 1, 1879, his eldest son, Arthur, being of age, they formed a partnership, and since that time have been doing business under the firm name of E. P. Stacy & Son, they being the leading merchants in town, and one of the leading firms in the county. Mr. Stacy is a republican in politics, has held many public offices, and is now serving his fourth term as mayor of Mitchell. He is a member of the Congregational Church, is the church clerk, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for the past six years. He was married at Gouverneur, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1856, to Elizabeth E. Leonard, who was a consistent and faithful Christian, a devoted wife and mother. Jan. 8, 1874, she died, leaving him three sons—Arthur P., Harlan B. and Clinton L. Oct. 21, 1880, he was married to Mrs. Amelia (Wood) Kent, at her home in Naperville, Ill., she having one son, Wiloughby B. Kent. Mrs. Stacy was born in Vermont and is a descendant of Gov. Bradford.

G. W. Stillman came to Mitchell in 1875 and purchased the mercantile business of Cole & Prime, which business he still follows. He was born in the town of Whitestown, now Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1827. When he was fourteen years of age his father died

and he remained with his mother on the farm until twenty-three years of age. He then engaged in mercantile business at Clark Mills for nine years, when he removed to Deansville and engaged in merchandizing and lumbering until 1875, when he came to Mitchell, Iowa. Mr. Stillman has also a number of farms in Mitchell county, as well as in other parts of the State. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mary J. Carlton, a native of New York State, to whom he was married Dec. 20, 1856. She died Oct. 8, 1878. His second wife was Amanda J. Sides, a native of Pennsylvania, to whom he was married Feb. 16, 1879. Two children have blessed this union—George Garfield and Lee Anson. The parents are members of the M. E. Church.

In 1883 the hardware trade of the village was in the hands of Graves & Bartle, and the furniture trade was carried on by Mrs. E. Geig.

The first elevator was erected in the fall of 1869, by Mr. Spalding, the patentee of the Round Elevator for T. C. Tyson. This elevator had a capacity of 30,000 bushels. In 1875 this elevator was destroyed by fire and a new one built on the site by White & Glover, at a cost of \$3,500. The machinery was at first run by a three horse power engine. In the spring of 1878, Turner & Bellamy purchased this elevator, and three years later made improvements to the amount of \$2,000. The old engine was taken out and a fifteen horse power engine put in its place. Another elevator was built in 1878 by C. Stock. C. Stock, grain dealer and proprietor of the round elevator, was

born in Somersetshire, England, in 1828. He emigrated to America when nineteen years of age, settling in Racine Co., Wis., where he engaged in the milling business until 1851, when he went to California. In 1856 he moved to Cedar City, Minn. He was married to Mary Watkins, also a native of England. They were the first couple married in Austin, Minn. Mr. Stock built a mill at Cedar City, in 1856, which was washed away by the flood of 1858. In 1859 he removed to Mitchell, where he was employed by Chambers & English in their mill until 1873, when he went into the grain business. He erected his large elevator in 1878, since which time he has been a dealer in grain. Mr. and Mrs. Stock are the parents of four children—Ella N., Mamie E., Charles G. and Edna M. Mrs. Stock is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Stock is a staunch republican.

Lewis R. Cole came to Mitchell in 1881, since which time he has had charge of a grain elevator at this place. The elevator belongs to Turner and Bellamy, of Nashua, Iowa. He was born in Goshen, Addison Co., Vt., in 1848. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Dodge Co., Wis., remaining there until he was twelve years of age, and then removed to Randolph, Columbia county, where his father worked at shoemaking until 1863. In the same year the parents came to Iowa and settled in Floyd county, where they lived until their death. The mother died in 1866, at the age of sixty-four, the father in 1873, aged sixty-nine. When the parents started for Iowa, Lewis remained in Randolph, working for himself. He worked there one year on a farm, and

the next year he went to Floyd Co., Iowa, and engaged in driving the stage from Osage to Austin, Minn., which he followed until 1868. He then went to Charles City, Iowa, and was employed by J. M. Muffler in buying grain until 1872, at which time he went into the employ of J. M. Stowe, in the same business, with whom he continued until 1874, at which time he went into the employ of Bassett, Hunting & Co., remaining with that firm until he took charge of the business of Turner & Bellamy at Mitchell. He was married in December, 1868, to Mary J. Hulbert, who was born in 1849. They have two children—Carrie M. and Beulah M. Mr. Cole is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Exchange Bank was established at West Mitchell, in the spring of 1872, under the firm name of Sweat & Prime. In 1878 Mr. Prime purchased the interest held by Mr. Sweat and continued the banking business there till 1880, when he removed to the depot, locating on the west side of the track, where he was still operating in 1883, doing a very successful business, combining banking, real estate and collections. The cash capital was at this time \$10,000.

C. S. Prime, proprietor of the Exchange Bank, of Mitchell, is the son of an old settler, and a prominent man in the county, having come here in 1853. He was born in Vermont, Dec. 24, 1834. When a small boy his parents moved to Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., where he received his education, graduating at Medina Academy, and when eighteen years of age came with his parents to Mitchell county. In the spring of 1856 he went to

Chicago and spent three years in lumbering, then returned to Mitchell county and engaged in farming until the summer of 1862, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the board of county supervisors. In this position he served until the general election, when he was elected clerk of the court which office he held for four successive terms. After resting one year he engaged with Mr. Charles Sweat in the banking and real estate business, which business he continues as successor to the banking firm of Sweat & Prime. He was married March 4, 1862, to Mary J. Clark, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., by whom he has one son—Archie C. Mr. and Mrs. Prime are members of the First Congregational Church at Mitchell.

INCORPORATION.

Mitchell was incorporated in 1879. The first officers were: G. W. Stillman, mayor; Wilson Martin, Samuel Nofsinger, Thomas Phillips, Howard Cady, and John Z. Lewis, councilmen; W. G. Smith, recorder.

The officers in 1883 were: E. P. Stacy, mayor; C. A. Ebert, John Bartle, Howard Cady, G. W. Hide, L. R. Cole and Isaac Buel, councilmen; F. O. Bronson, recorder; Patrick E. Egan, marshal.

CHURCHES.

In 1883 there were four church organizations in Mitchell: The Congregational, the Methodist Episcopal, the Free Will Baptist and Catholic.

The first services held by the Free Will Baptists was held in the fall of 1854, by Rev. Mr. Gifford, from Volga, Clayton Co., at the house of John Aller, on section 9, at which time an organization was effected, consisting of fourteen members, among whom were: J. Cummings, wife

and daughter, John Aller and wife, George A. Cummings and wife, Lucinda Miner, Jacob Beckner and wife. The first pastor, Rev. Alonzo Curtis, held services at the school house once a week until 1860 or 1861, when a church was built, 32x54 feet, and 20 feet in height, the cost of which was \$3,200. Rev. Mr. Curtis was followed by Rev. N. R. George, who re-organized the society. He was succeeded by A. D. Sanborn and he by Rev. Charles Pierce. In 1883 there were no regular services and the societies were without a pastor. A Sunday school has always been maintained since the organization of the church. Orin Faville was the first superintendent.

Methodism was introduced into Mitchell county very early in its history. In 1854, Mitchell formed part of the Upper Cedar mission, which embraced all the settlements on the Cedar river above Waverly, together with those on the Shell Rock and Lime creek, above the town of Shell Rock, in Butler county. Rev. S. W. Ingham, Sr., preached occasionally at different places prior to November, 1854, when regular preaching was commenced at Mitchell by Rev. W. P. Holbrook. The first class was formed at Mitchell in May, 1855. It was composed of ten members, with Mr. Orin Faville as leader. In September, 1855, the Upper Cedar mission was divided, and Mitchell remained part of the Bradford mission, which embraced all the settlements above the town of Bradford, on the Cedar river. During this year classes were formed at Osage, Stacyville and St. Ansgar, and the membership had increased about one hundred. In September, 1856, St. Charles

circuit was formed out of Bradford mission with Rev. W. P. Holbrook still in charge. It will be seen by the above statement that Mitchell county remained missionary ground only two years. In September, 1857, the Osage and Mitchell circuit was formed with Rev John Webb in charge. In September, 1858, Rev. T. W. Thurston was appointed to the circuit and served a term of two years. In September, 1860, Osage was made a separate charge, leaving Mitchell circuit with Rev. James Stout as pastor for a term of two years. In September, 1863, Mitchell received Rev. S. J. Gossard as pastor, and under his leadership an enterprise was begun having for its object the erection of a church building, but the unfortunate selection of a site and other unfavorable circumstances, soon brought defeat. Ten years later, however, the enterprise was renewed, during the pastorate of Rev. C. M. Wheat, and brought to a successful issue. A commodious and substantial frame church, 32x54 feet, with basement, was erected, and in a few years entirely paid for. Previous to the erection of the church, the society worshiped in the old school and court houses. During the pastorate of Rev. C. M. Wheat, a gracious revival swept over the district, resulting in a large number of accessions to the Church. In 1876, under the pastorate of Rev. C. E. Hayden, another extensive revival added more to the Church, and did a great deal towards keeping up the spiritual life and power of the societies. Although these are the most noted revivals, yet nearly all the pastors have held seasons of special services which have been the means of a gradual increase in the

numerical and spiritual strength of the Church. Mitchell has always been united with other appointments in supporting a minister, with the exception of one year, 1878. The church, in 1883, was in a healthy condition, having had a number of accessions as the result of a gracious revival during the year. There are prosperous Sunday schools in connection with both appointments. Subjoined is a list of pastors and their time of service :

1857, John Webb ; 1858-59, T. W. Thurston ; 1860-61 James Stout ; 1862, S. J. Gossard ; 1863, A. G. Woods ; 1864-65, B. F. Taylor ; 1866, W. A. Chambers ; 1867, C. C. Syms ; 1868, J. M. Leslie ; 1869-70, B. I. Alden ; 1871-72, C. M. Wheat ; 1873-74, P. W. Gould ; 1875, L. S. Ely ; 1876, C. E. Hager ; 1877, George Elliott ; 1878, L. E. Fleming ; 1879-80, Nathaniel Pye ; 1881, L. S. Hindman ; 1882-83, Thomas Oliver.

The Catholic Church was erected in 1873, and in 1883 there had become a strong flourishing society, with a membership which reached out into the various townships adjoining Mitchell.

The Congregational society was formed at an early day, and has ever been among the potent factors for good in the vicinity of Mitchell.

WEST MITCHELL.

That part of the town known as West Mitchell was platted by John D. Chambers and John F. English in the summer of 1857, Mr. Chambers having furnished the money for G. E. Newman to enter the land in 1854. On June 18, 1855, John D. Chambers, John F. English and G. E. Newman built a saw mill on the Red Cedar river, which flows just to the west of

the village, and affords one of the finest water-powers in Iowa.

The first general store was opened by John D. Chambers and John Sweatt in 1855. In 1856 Mr. Chambers sold his interest to Charles Sweatt. This store was kept in a frame building, 18x26 feet, erected for the purpose. The goods were brought from Rock Co., Wis., by teams. Messrs. Sweatt & Sweatt remained in trade until 1870, when they sold to William and Frederick Sweatt, their brothers. Shortly after this Charles Sweatt engaged in the banking and real estate business, which he was still following in Dakota in 1883.

A postoffice was established at West Mitchell, in 1859, with T. M. Atherton as first postmaster. The office became a money order office soon after the money order system was instituted. In 1883 the postmaster was W. W. Blackman.

In 1883 the business interests of the place were represented by John Williams, hardware; Shank & Coats, dry goods; Blackman & Peterson, drugs and general stock.

At this date the village supported one good hotel, the Commercial House, owned and operated by J. H. Wall; a blacksmith shop, by Hess & Indra and John Bartle; a millinery store and boot and shoe shop, by Mr. and Mrs. Weiss; marble works, by J. H. Wall; and a flouring mill, woolen-factory and brewery.

INCORPORATION.

The town was first incorporated in 1868 or 1869. One set of officers served their time and no others were elected until 1879. The interest in a municipal government being at a stand-still for all these

intervening years, and the principal reason for re-organizing at this date was the fact that Mitchell, proper, had taken steps to become an incorporated town. The legal points were investigated and it was held that the old incorporate body had not become defunct; an act of the next General Assembly, however, made the point certain.

The first mayor of the town, under the original incorporation, was A. Vanderpoel.

W. W. Blackman was elected as the first mayor under the revived incorporation. He was succeeded by C. S. Prime, who was followed by John F. English, who was the mayor in 1883.

John Bartle came to West Mitchell in 1869, and has since engaged in blacksmithing. He was the third of seven sons. His parents were natives of England, where they were married, emigrating to Iowa Co., Wis., in 1842, where John was born Oct. 27, 1847. He received a good education and learned his trade there, and in 1869 emigrated to Iowa. He was married Jan. 10, 1872, to Rosa Vincent, a native of Iowa Co., Wis., born May, 1851. They have three children—Clara E., Myrta L. and Evert V. Mr. Bartle is a republican, a member of the village council and a good citizen. His father went to California in 1855, where he was killed in 1856. The mother is a resident of West Mitchell.

MANUFACTORIES.

But few points in the State have better water power than West Mitchell, the Red Cedar river furnishing an inexhaustable supply of water, made efficient by a sub-



John Fey



stantial dam, and utilized by a large flouring mill and woolen factory.

West Mitchell Mills were erected in 1856-7, by John D. Chambers and John F. English, the former owning a two-thirds and the latter a one-third interest. This mill is located on the east bank of the Red Cedar river. The building is 40x60 feet, and three stories in height. It was first started with two run of buhrs, but soon after another was added for grinding feed and corn. In 1883 the mill was owned by English, Glover & Kellogg and had a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. The cost of this mill was \$18,000.

John F. English is one of the prominent business men of West Mitchell, who settled here with his family in 1858. He was born in Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H., in 1818. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Albany, Orleans Co., Vt., where they remained until he was thirteen years of age, then moved to Brownington, Orleans Co., Vt., where John F. remained until 1835, at which time he returned to New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming for three years. He next went to Sharon, Vt., and followed the hotel business until 1842. He then engaged in teaming, running an eight horse team between Northfield, Vermont and Boston, until 1848, and then for two years ran a wholesale peddling wagon. In 1851 he went to Janesville, Wis., where, for two years, he followed farming, raising and buying hogs, which he drove to the Chicago market. He then engaged as contractor and builder with the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond-du-Lac Railway Company, being at the same

time interested with John D. Chambers in building the mill at West Mitchell, and in laying out the town site of that place. In 1858 he came here and took charge of the mill, which he ran until 1869, when he rented it and returned to railroading in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, until 1873, at which time he came back to West Mitchell and resumed charge of the mill, which business he still follows. He was married in 1851 to Sarah Hatch, a native of Norwich, Vt. They have two children—M. Frances and A. S. Mrs. English and her daughter are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. English is a republican and has held local offices, and at this writing is mayor of the town in which he resides.

The Paragon Woolen Mills were built in 1865-6, by C. C. Vanderpoel. This factory is a stone structure, 40x60 feet, four stories in height. It is located just above the flouring mills, using the same water power. Nearly all kinds of woolen cloths, yarns and bed blankets are made at this mill, which consumes all the home product, and imports large amounts of wool from other States.

C. C. Vanderpoel, proprietor of the Paragon Woolen Mills of West Mitchell, came in August, 1865, when he erected the mills and has since been engaged in woolen manufacture. He was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1830. When ten years of age, his parents moved to Jefferson Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood. He spent two years at Carroll College, Waukesha, closing at the State University at Madison, after which he engaged in lumbering on the Wisconsin river, until the breaking out of the war,

when he enlisted and raised a company of cavalry. He afterwards enlisted in company E, 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which his father was captain. After serving two years, he was discharged on account of disability contracted in the army, and received a clerkship in the commissary department at Natchez, which he retained till the close of the war, at which time he came to Iowa. He was married in 1855 to Emily A. Squire, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1849. When young, her parents emigrated to Wisconsin, at which place she was married. They are the parents of seven children—Florance A., Ida M. wife of E. S. Smith, of Oshkosh, Wis.; Emma E., A. L., Hattie, Flora and C. G. Mr. Vanderpoel is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an ardent republican and takes an active interest in town affairs. In the fall of 1883 he was elected as representative to the twentieth General Assembly, over the democratic candidate, John F. English.

Romeo L. Rushlow, foreman of the Paragon Woolen Mills, was born at Winooski Falls, Vt., in 1851. When four years of age his parents moved to Dodge Co., Wis., settling at Beaver Dam, where Romeo grew to man's estate. When sixteen years of age, he entered a printing office to learn the trade. He followed this for about two years, when he entered a woolen mill in Beaver Dam and commenced to learn that business. He remained there four years and then went to Baraboo, Wis., and acted as foreman in the Manchester Mills of that place. After a three years' stay there, he removed to West Mitchell and entered the Paragon Mills, as foreman for Mr. Vanderpoel,

which position he still held in 1883. Mr. Rushlow is a republican and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President, in 1868. After leaving the high school, he attended Wayland University one term. He is the patentee of a machine for handling yarns in the dye vats. He was married to Permelia Squire, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1854.

West Mitchell Brewery was built in 1858 by Frank Coap, who operated it until 1861, at which time he enlisted and served as a soldier during the war, during which time his brewery remained idle. The property afterward came into the hands of William and John Wall, and later became the property of John Fey, who, in 1876, erected a building 18x40 feet, and still later made an addition 18x40 feet, and in 1877 again erected more buildings and increased the capacity of the concern to about 1,800 barrels annually.

John Fey, brewer in West Mitchell, was born in Germany, Feb. 11, 1841. In 1852 his parents emigrated to Jefferson Co., Wis., where John grew to man's estate. He followed farming and threshing until 1869, when he came to Rock township, Mitchell county, where he followed farm life till 1874, when he purchased the West Mitchell Brewery, in which business he was still engaged in 1883. In politics he is a democrat and held nearly all the township offices in Rock township, while a resident there. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He was married in December, 1860. In 1883 they were the parents of eight children—Eva E., born June 29, 1861; Theresa A. M., born Oct. 9, 1863;

Henry J. M., born Feb. 4, 1866; Frank C., born Nov. 1, 1868; Magdalena M. M., born March 19, 1871; Frederick H. J., born April 4, 1875; Almiene A. H., born Aug. 1, 1880; John A., born March 24, 1883. Mr. Fey's father was killed in Wisconsin by a falling tree, in February, 1853. In a few years his widow married Ernest Thiede. She died of typhoid fever in the fall of 1868.

Among the enterprises of this place, when in her palmiest days, were the Mitchell Iron Works, which were founded in the summer of 1872 by Anton Schulte. The building proper was of stone, 40x40 feet. In addition to this was a large blacksmith shop and engine room. These works were furnished with all modern machinery, and were propelled by a twelve horse power steam engine. The entire cost of the works was about \$13,000. Mr. Schulte took T. F. Williams in as a partner, the firm continuing in existence about six years, when Mr. Williams purchased the entire shop; but he soon sold an interest to J. A. Wentworth, who shortly became sole proprietor. In 1878 the works were closed on account of litigation, which had not been settled in 1883. In its best days this shop did a large business, which extended 150 miles to the west. But now, all that remains to mark the spot where once the hissing steam

and whirl of machinery was heard, is the ruins of these works.

Mitchell and West Mitchell were for many years rival towns, with this spirit carried to a bitter extreme. This trouble was owing in part to the court house contest, and later over railroad matters. From the organization of the county up to 1857, Mitchell was the county seat, but from that date a hotly contested county seat trouble ensued, which finally, in 1870, resulted in Osage being made the county seat.

In 1883 the population of the two towns was about 800.

The only regular Church organization in West Mitchell, is that of the Baptist denomination, which was formed in 1860 by Rev. Mr. Colby, with about a dozen members. The following ministers were pastors in charge, or engaged as a supply, down to 1883: Revs. Colby, Parker, Ross, A. Bush, Thomas Ure, Benedict, Albert Coats and Page. Services were held at private houses and in the school house till 1867, when a fine church building was completed, and dedicated on Christmas day of that year. At one time the society had a membership of sixty, but owing to removals, and other causes, in 1883, there were only left twenty-four. Eighteen took letters and united with the Church at Osage at one time.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NEWBURG TOWNSHIP.

This township is located on the western line of the county, in the second tier from the northern line, comprising a portion of congressional township 99, range 18, with Otranto township on the north, St. Ansgar, on the east, Rock on the south, and Worth county on the west. This township has but thirty sections of land. The soil is a rich loam, mixed with some sand, making it one of the finest agricultural districts in the county. The township is watered by two principal water courses—the Cedar river and Deer creek. The latter enters the township on section 6, flows in a southeasterly direction, leaving the township from section 23, flowing into the Cedar river. The Cedar passes along the eastern boundary of the township. The supply of timber is good; the main groves being found along the Cedar river and Deer creek. There are also many artificial groves throughout the township, which in 1883 had become quite thrifty and valuable.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township was in 1853, when a few families of Norwegians came with Rev. C. L. Clausen, and entered land along Cedar river and Deer creek. The next year the Americans commenced coming in. S. R. McKinley was among the first of this nationality. He was a man who proved to be a great

help in the development of the township, being an energetic man who always looked to the public good.

Among others who came to the township prior to 1859 were: John and O. K. Lee, who came in 1854; E. and P. Gunderson, 1854; Andrew Erickson, 1856; and Hans Halvorson, H. Knudson, K. Kittelson, J. Helgersen and Ole O. Haugerud, who settled a year or two later in various parts of the township.

Andrew Halvorson was the third of seven children. When he was but a boy he came with his parents and family to Mitchell county, where his father entered land in Newburg township, being one of the early settlers of the county. Here Andrew, who was the son of Hans and Martha (Olson) Halvorson, was brought up and received a common school education. He was born in Rock Co., Wis., Jan. 22, 1847. On the 15th of May, 1873, he married Lucinda Helgersen, born in St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa. By this union they have five children—Helen, John, Albert, George and Maria. Mr. Halvorson's father died in 1872, and the mother is now living with her son. Andrew still retains and lives on the old homestead. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Halvorson is a republican in politics, and has held local offices. He has a good farm of 162 acres.

O. H. Halverson has lived in Newburg township since he was nine years of age. He was born in Rock Co., Wis., on the 7th of August, 1844, and in 1853 came with his parents to this county. He was married Jan. 1, 1874, to Bertha Olson. She was born in Norway. They have four children living—Herman, Jennie, Carl O. and Ingval A. They are identified with the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Halverson is a republican in politics. He has frequently been honored with local offices.

N. Severson, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, was born in Norway, Dec. 28, 1832. He came to America in 1852, and first settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he lived but a short time, when he came to Mitchell county in 1854. He was married in 1859 to Anna Gilbert. By this union there are seven children living—Anna, Dina, Oliver, Sever, Gilbert, Nils and Andrew. Mr. Severson has held several local offices. He is a member of Lutheran Church. In 1864 he enlisted in the 13th Iowa, company A, and served until the close of the war, and has never recovered from the effects of service. Ole Severson, a brother, built the first log house in the township, and was drowned in the summer of 1854, in Deer creek. His father, who lived on the place several years, while on a visit to Goodhue Co., Minn., to see his daughter, died in 1875.

A. Snyder came to Mitchell county in the spring of 1857, where he has ever since resided. He was born near Quakertown, Penn., June 28, 1821. In 1830 he removed with his parents to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he was reared, receiving a

common school education. Here he lived until 1857, when he came to Mitchell county. He was married, Feb. 17, 1848, to Ann E. McEwen. They have no family except two adopted daughters—Elmira Boor and Lulu M. McEwen. Miss Boor married Ed. Moss. Mr. Snyder is a mill-wright by trade, and being one of the pioneers has passed through the hardships and experiences incident to pioneer life. He built his present home in Newburg in 1857, where he still resides. In addition to his trade he is also interested in farming. Politically he is a staunch democrat, and has held many offices of trust. He was the first town clerk elected, and faithfully discharged the duties of that office for eighteen years.

George Lubiens came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1863, and built the first frame house in Newburg township, west of Deer creek. He was born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 25, 1840, and came with his parents to America in 1849. He settled with them at Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis., where he remained until 1863, when he came to this county. In 1866 he returned to Wisconsin, where he was married in March, 1867, to Arvilla Quackenbush. He returned, in the fall of 1868, to Mitchell Co., Iowa, while his wife remained with her parents until the next spring, when she also came to Mitchell county, where they have since resided. They have had four children, three of whom are now living—Matie, Frederick and Louisa. In politics Mr. Lubiens is a democrat, and has held the office of township trustee for many years. He has a fine farm of 240 acres under a high state of cultivation,

and is one of the most successful farmers in Mitchell county.

Emil Kleinwort was born near Hamburg, Germany, March 23, 1842. When young he was employed in a dry goods store, and remained in that business until 1860, when he came to America and settled in Columbia Co., Wis., on a farm, and remained there until his arrival in Mitchell county, in 1866. He was married May 28, 1872, to Fredericka Schultz. They have six children living—Elizabeth, Adolph, Edward, Wilhelmina, Thereasa, and Lizetta. In politics he is a democrat, and belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

E. C. Lubiens became a resident of Mitchell county in 1866. He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 19, 1837. At the age of thirteen he came to America with his parents, and settled in Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis., where he remained until he came to this county. He located in Newburg, going into the business of general merchandising with his brother, H. Lubiens, under the firm name of H. Lubiens & Bro. This partnership continued until 1869, at which time they divided the stock, H. Lubiens going to St. Angar, and E. C. Lubiens remaining in Newburg until 1871, when he removed his stock to Carpenter. E. C. Lubiens was married July 18, 1862, to Christina Clare, who also was a native of Hanover, Germany. By this union they have four children living—George, Louis, Clarence and Rosina. In politics Mr. Lubiens is a republican. He has frequently been honored with local office. He was the first and only postmaster of Carpenter, and was the second mayor of that town. He

is an excellent citizen, honest, upright, energetic in business, and highly esteemed by all who know him. He is also interested in the business of general merchandise at Otranto station.

Adolph Kleinwort was born in Hamburg, Germany, grew to manhood in the city, attending school, and serving in a wholesale hardware store. He came to America in 1855, settling in Columbia Co., Wis., where he lived and in 1858, married Charlotte Lubiens, a native of Hanover, Germany. They moved to Iowa in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Kleinwort are members of the Lutheran Church. They have two children—Lisette and Frederick. In politics Mr. Kleinwort is a democrat.

David Hylden has resided in Mitchell county since 1868. He was born in Norway, April 5, 1842, and came to America in 1868, settling the same year in Newburg township, Mitchell county, where he has a splendid farm of 190 acres. He has made good improvements, a beautiful home, a fine barn, his land being under high cultivation, and all his surroundings indicating prosperity. In 1863 he was married to Martha Larson, who is also a native Norway. By this union they have eight children living—Anna, Elizabeth, Hannah L., Amanda O., Ola A., Breta M., Guro E. and Helena. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hylden has held local offices at different times, and is held in high esteem by his acquaintances.

M. H. Meyer was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 16, 1831. He grew to manhood in his native land, and in 1852 he came to America to seek a home. Af-

ter coming to this country he roamed about some for two years and then settled in Columbia Co., Wis., in the year 1854. He remained in Wisconsin until the fall of 1869, when he located in Mitchell county, where he has since resided. In 1859 he was married to Mary Kronk who was born in Hanover, Germany. They are the parents of three children living—Amelia, Emma and Henry. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Meyer has at different times been honored with local offices of trust, and is well deserving of the confidence of those who know him.

Henry Groner has resided in Newburg township since September, 1871, where he has a well cultivated farm, and is enjoying prosperity. He was born in Monroe Co., Penn., April 16, 1840. In 1845 he came with his parents to Rock Co., Wis., where he was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. Here he was married March 28, 1870, to Mary E. Getts, born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Sept. 5, 1849. They have seven children living—Clara and Cora, twins, who came as a Christmas present, Dec. 25, 1870. The other children are—Rubie, Charles, Fred, Hattie and Mabel. Mr. Groner is an industrious, enterprising and successful farmer. He has held the office of school director for five years, and has been supervisor two years. They are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Walk came to Mitchell county in 1871. He was born in Germany. He came to America in 1853 and settled near Madison, Wis., living there till 1871, when he came to Iowa. Farming has always been his occupation. He was

married in 1855 to Maria Werpermann, also of German birth. By this marriage they have had eight children, five of whom are now living—Mina, Augusta, Amelia, Alvena and Emma. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

Christen Larson came to Carpenter, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in October, 1881, where he engaged in general merchandising in a store room 20x60 feet. In this business he has met with great financial success. He was born in Langland, Denmark, Feb. 18, 1843. He grew to manhood in his native land. In 1864 he came to America, settling first in McHenry Co., Ill., but being of a roving disposition he only remained there a short time, and traveled from south to north. He was married May 28, 1870, to Laurentine Larson, who was also born in Langland, Denmark. They have four children—Lauritz, Edwin, Anna and Martha. Mr. Larson is a good citizen, enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and has held the office of town clerk, recorder and justice of the peace. In politics he is a republican, and is connected with the Lutheran Church.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first house in the township was a log cabin built by Mr. Brink near where Newburg village afterward stood.

The first school teacher employed was Mr. Brown, who taught a small school in the log house just mentioned as being the first in the township.

The first birth was a daughter of Charles and Harriet (McKinley) Ferris, born in the spring of 1857.

The first death was Alden McKinley, who died Jan. 12, 1858.

The first marriage was that of A. B. McKinley and Catharine Allen, July 5, 1856.

The first mill in Mitchell county was built in this township by Rev. C. L. Clausen, on the west side of the Cedar river, near the village of Newburg.

The first bridge in the county was also in this township, across the Cedar river. It was completed Dec. 31, 1856, and Capt. McKinley was the first to cross it.

The first minister who preached the gospel in the township was Rev. Mr. Holbrook, who preached in a shanty in 1856 to a congregation of twelve persons.

ORGANIC.

Newburg was originally a part of St. Ansgar township, but in 1858 S. R. McKinley headed a petition, which was circulated by William Snyder, for a division and creation of a new township. Much skirmishing had to be done in order to get the required number of signatures to the petition; but finally thirty names were obtained; and the same fall an election was held in Louis Snyder's store, at which twenty-five votes were cast, and the following officers elected: George McKinley, A. Erickson and William Snyder, trustees; William Snyder, assessor; Aaron Snyder, clerk. The officers for 1883 were: Erickson, Gunderson, Mr. Bell and Charles Bakin, trustees; Christ Elverom, assessor; C. Larson, clerk.

CEMETERIES.

This township has two cemeteries, one known as the east cemetery, is situated on section 36. This was opened about 1867, and is used by both Newburg and Rock townships. The other is situated near Carpenter village.

SCHOOLS.

In common with the other townships of Mitchell county, Newburg has ever taken a deep interest in educational matters. In 1883 the township was divided into six school districts, each of which was provided with a neat, well furnished school building.

VILLAGE OF NEWBURG.

Newburg was laid out and its plat recorded in 1855 by G. W. Sowle. For several years much feeling existed between this village and St. Ansgar, which lay on the east side of the Cedar river, opposite Newburg. But when the railroad was built through in 1869, the question was forever settled in favor of St. Ansgar.

At one time Newburg had developed into quite a business point, and several fine business houses were erected, among which was the hotel built, in 1856, by S. R. McKinley. Nearly all branches of trade were represented, including wagon and blacksmith shops and a mill; also the village contained schools and churches and bid fair to become a thriving town of much importance. But in 1883 all that marked the spot were a few residences, a school house and flouring mill. The remainder having been removed or standing in ruins as a monument to the past.

VILLAGE OF CARPENTER.

The farming community in the vicinity of this village entered lands at an early day, and lived without the advantages of a market, town or postoffice for many years. But by industry and perseverance they kept on developing the wild prairies into well tilled farms, adding each year some substantial improvement, until it

has become one of the choice garden spots of northern Iowa. There were no settlers west of Deer creek until 1863, when John Sunderman built the first house on the prairie, on section 17. Speculators at that time owned nearly all the land and actual settlement was made slowly; but in 1871, upon the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad through this portion of the county, a station was established on sections 6 and 7, of township 99, range 18, called Carpenter; and immediately there were stores, hotels, grain elevators, saloons and a postoffice established. The first merchant was Hosea Dow, who opened a store in the spring of 1871. The same fall E. C. Lubiens opened up a general stock; he was appointed postmaster and was still holding the office in 1883. This is a fourth class office, and at this date cancels

about \$200 worth of stamps annually. This office became a money order office in 1877. The first order issued was from E. C. Lubiens, in favor of John C. Glas-sell. In 1883 the village contained two general stores; one operated by E. C. Lubiens and the other by Christian Lar-son; a hotel kept by Andrew Starr, and a creamery.

Upon a petition circulated by P. V. M. Poole, in 1879, and other necessary steps being taken, the village was incorporated. The first election was held at the school house, when the following officers were elected: J. L. Dorr, mayor; W. H. Books, recorder; George Fiddler, Andrew Starr, Lewis West, D. H. Somers and E. C. Lubiens, councilmen.

In 1882 the village had a population of 160.

CHAPTER XXV.

TOWNSHIP OF OSAGE.

Osage township lies south of the center, and is the smallest sub-division of Mitchell county. It is bounded on the north by Mitchell and Burr Oak townships, on the east by Burr Oak and Lincoln townships, on the south by Lincoln and Cedar townships, and on the west by Cedar and Mitchell. It embraces about 10,720 acres of land in township 98 north, ranges 16 and 17 west. The surface is generally rolling, but toward the

river is more broken. Almost all of the land, except in the timber, is under a high state of cultivation, yielding abundant and profitable crops to the industrious tillers of the soil. Of late years most of the settlers have devoted a good share of their attention to stock raising, with great success. The soil is variable, yet, as a rule, a rich, dark loam. Along the streams a marked tendency to sandiness is visible. The subsoil is clay, which can be manufac-

tured into an excellent grade of building brick. Along the river there is an abundance of limestone, equally good for the manufacture of lime, and for building purposes.

The Cedar river skirts the western boundary of the township, flowing through sections 21 and 28. The valley of the Cedar is often spoken of as the most bountiful and beautiful region found in Iowa. It is a continuous garden—the river itself the gem of Iowa waters. It flows over a bed of limestone, with the steady, even flow that has continued for ages. Its waters are as clear as a mountain brook, and much of the way is outlined by grand ledges of rock and overhanging trees, giving it a poetic charm rarely met with in prairie regions. Sugar creek flows through the township from north to south, and makes confluence with the Cedar just south of the township line.

Osage city, the county seat, is located in this township. It is treated in the next chapter. The Illinois Central Railroad passes through the township from northwest to southeast.

SETTLEMENT.

The early history of Osage township is almost identical with that of the city. The first settlers in the township were the Harts who came, some in 1852, and others in 1853. The party consisted of L. S. Hart, Sr., L. S., Jr., Hiram, Orin, Charles and Joseph.

L. S. Hart, Sr., first settled upon the place where John Lewis now lives, and later moved to the Flower place, where he lived until the time of his death a number of years ago.

L. S. Hart, Jr., settled upon the piece of land now owned by True & Eaton, which lies southeast of the city. He made that his home for over twenty years, when he sold and moved into the city, where he died a few years ago.

Hiram Hart located a claim now embraced in the southwestern part of the city plat.

Orin Hart was a single young man and lived with his parents. He died the year after their arrival, of congestive fever, making the first death in the township.

Charles Hart was single at that time. He settled just west of the old gentleman, where he still lives.

Joseph Hart settled upon a claim on the east side of Spring Grove, where he lived for six or eight years, when he removed to Kansas.

The next settlers after the Harts were Harlow Gray and Dr. A. H. Moore. They came first in July, 1853, and selected land. The doctor selected 400 acres which laid south of, and in, the present city. Harlow Gray claimed about 480 acres. In the fall they brought their families. Dr. Moore is treated at length elsewhere in this volume.

Harlow Gray was born in Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn., Feb. 11, 1816. He was a son of Jacob and Eleanor (Eaton) Gray, the father having been a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Samuel Eaton, was a commissioned officer in the same war. Harlow's parents were natives of Vermont, where they were married. Mr. Gray died when Harlow was three years of age, and Mrs. Gray afterwards married Samuel Scribner, by which union there were five children—Angeline,

Harrison, Sarah, Jane and Ellen, deceased. Harlow was educated in the common schools of Ohio, where his parents had settled in 1823. In 1835 they emigrated to St. Joseph Co., Mich., where Mr. and Mrs. Scribner died. Harlow was married in Michigan to Jane Nixon, Jan. 1, 1844. She was the daughter of Francis M. and Mary (McCurdy) Nixon, who had nine children, two sons and seven daughters. In 1850 Mr. Gray took a trip to California in company with Mr. Nixon, who died there. Mr. Gray then returned to Michigan, and in June, 1853, came to Mitchell county in company with Dr. Moore. There being no public conveyances at that time, he and the doctor came on foot. As they came through Floyd Co., Iowa, the doctor's feet gave out, and he was obliged to lay over one day in Floyd, Mr. Gray coming on and arriving one day in advance. They immediately took up the claims on which they now reside, and where they have lived for more than thirty years. In the fall of the same year their families came, landing on the 22d of October. They spent their first winter in a log cabin 12x16 feet, built by Mr. Hart, the first settler of the township. Soon afterwards, however, a new cabin was built, and Mr. Gray and his family began to enjoy comfort and prosperity. He hauled the first logs to the Cutler Mill. Mr. Gray has been identified with Mitchell county for thirty years, and has been a witness of its wonderful growth. He has seen the wild prairies transformed into beautiful farms, and the rude log cabins gradually disappear and comfortable residences take their place. On his removal to Mitchell county, Mr. Gray's

family consisted of his wife and one child—Albert H. Gray, born at Mottville, St. Joseph Co., Mich., July 29, 1848. He is now living in Redfield, Spink Co., D. T., a pioneer of that county, as his father was of this.

George Colton came to the township in the winter of 1853-4 from near Galena, Ill. He was a single man. He remained several years, then left for Missouri. During the war he returned and is now a resident of Lincoln township.

Charles Lower came here from Michigan at about the same time with his family, and settled upon land now owned by True & Eaton. He remained there for about ten years, when he moved into town. In 1882 he left for Dakota territory, where he still lives.

Joseph Lower came to the township in the summer of 1854 and settled upon a farm east of town. He remained there for a number of years, then sold out and moved to town, where he engaged in trade. A few years ago he removed to California, where he has since lived.

O. E. Tripp came during the same year as Moore and Gray, 1853. He settled upon land that is now included in the city plat.

Benjamin C. Whitaker came in the spring of 1854, and claimed 160 acres of land, which has also been included in the town plat. His son, John Whitaker, is still a resident of the township.

John Whitaker, one of the earliest settlers of Mitchell county, born in Lycoming Co., Penn., June 5, 1844, is the son of Benjamin and Sophronia (Forman) Whitaker, who built the first log cabin in Osage, on the corner where the postoffice

building now stands. John, then a boy eight years old, rode the horse to haul logs. It was one and one-half stories high, a portion of it being used as a store by Mr. Harding, also the postoffice. Mr. Whitaker took up a portion of the land on which the town was laid out. His house was a rendezvous for land seekers. When coming to the county, he possessed the only team of horses there, and journeyed to McGregor and Elkader for flour and groceries to supply the demands of the settlers. Here John grew to manhood, receiving his education in the pioneer schools. In 1865 he married Martha Fuller, a native of Vermont. They commenced life with limited means, but by tireless application and hard work have accumulated a fine property, and to-day are among the well-to-do farmers of the county. He has 500 acres of splendid land, under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Whitney came here with his son-in-law in 1854. Mr. Whitney settled upon a place west of Osage. The son-in-law settled upon the Harwood place, where C. M. Owen now lives. Mr. Whitney moved to Nebraska many years ago, where, it is supposed, he is still living.

Tyree Doran came to this township during the winter of 1853-4, and settled north of Osage upon the place now owned by Malon Brown. He remained until a few years ago, when he removed to Minnesota.

Theodore Wilson was one of the early settlers of Osage township, coming here from Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1854. When he came he entered land on sections 1, 23, 26 and 36, township 97, range 17, and sections 29 and 30, township 98, range 16,

and now owns 645 acres. He built a log cabin in which his family lived for two years, at which time he erected a commodious stone house, in which he now resides, on section 29 and is extensively engaged in raising stock. He was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., December, 1825. When he was twelve years of age he, with his parents, moved to Wayne county, same State, where he grew to manhood. He received his early education at the common school and completed it at the high school of Marion, Wayne county. When he was twenty years of age he came with his parents and settled in Green Co., Wis., where they all remained two years, when he removed to Winnebago county. Here he remained until 1852 and then started for Iowa. He settled in Fayette county, where he entered the first land in a grove which was named Wilson's grove in his honor by the land officers. He remained here only two years, when he settled in Mitchell county, where he still resides. In 1851 he was married to Jane Favor, who was born in New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children—Jennie, Ella, Marvin and Emma. Mr. Wilson is a good citizen. He has always taken a great interest in matters of education and was treasurer of the school board for a number of years. Theodore Wilson is engaged in the business of breeding Shorthorned cattle and Clydesdale horses. He commenced raising this high grade of cattle in 1870, bringing his first cattle from the State of Illinois. In 1874 he imported from Scotland the famous stallion, Lord Clyde, purchased at a cost of \$3,000. This horse, which was the finest horse ever

owned in Mitchell Co., Iowa, died in 1879. He now owns two very fine stallions named Heart of Oaks and Champion, each valued at \$2,000.

William Wright came here from Indiana in 1854, and settled upon a place north of Osage, where he still lives.

In November, 1854, Frank M. Nixon came to the township and settled upon the place where he still lives, just east of Osage.

Frank M. Nixon was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., Dec. 16, 1840. Mrs. Nixon, the mother of Frank M., was a widow when she came to this county, her husband having died in California, in 1850. Here she lived until 1878, when she died in great peace, having been a consistent Christian, much loved and respected by all who knew her. Frank M. Nixon was married in 1867, to Josie D. Bishop, born in New York in 1848. By this union they have five children—Frank, Mamie, Nellie, Allie and Jennie. In 1868 Mr. Nixon purchased the land on which he now resides. He came to the county a poor boy, but by hard work, economy and push, he has attained to prosperity, enjoys the blessings of a comfortable home, and is to-day one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. In politics Mr. Nixon is a staunch republican.

David and William Batchelder came here from Lyons, Iowa, with the Downs party, in 1855. David settled at what is now called the Deering Mill, where he lived six or seven years, when he left the county. William claimed land out on the "Wapsi," but lived in town.

William Murray came here from Nova Scotia in 1855, and located upon a farm

west of the Gray place. He lived there about four or five years, when he sold his farm and removed to Osage. He remained in town, his wife dying in the meantime, until the war broke out, when he entered the army. After the close of the war he returned, married again and now lives near Orchard.

William Fessenden came to the township from Illinois in 1855, and settled upon a farm north of Osage. He remained in the township fifteen years, when he removed to Ottumwa, where he has since died.

Arad Hitchcock came to the township in 1856, and settled upon a place south-east of the city.

Among others who came into the township since the last mentioned date, and who are now prominent and representative citizens, are: William and Stephen T. Doyle, James K. Crocker, L. H. Montgomery, John Van Wie, Charles M. Owen and H. S. Grinnell.

William Doyle was one of the early settlers of Osage township. He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 25, 1804. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He emigrated to Portland, Maine, and in 1856 came to Mitchell Co., Iowa. He married Mary Robinson, who bore him eight children, all born in Nova Scotia. Henry was a soldier of the late war, and is now a resident of the Indian territory; Elizabeth, wife of E. P. Shipherd, of Osage; William A. resides in Colorado; Mary A., wife of N. J. Moss, of Jenkins township; Agnes, wife of Mr. Greeley, of Bristol, Worth county; Rebecca, wife of F. W. Foster, of Waverly; Stephen T., a resi-

dent and farmer in Jenkins township. Their mother, Mrs. Doyle, died in 1869.

Stephen T. Doyle is the youngest son of William and Mary L. Doyle. He was born in Nova Scotia, in 1848. He emigrated with his parents in childhood to Portland, Maine, from thence to Iowa, in 1856. He resided with his parents. He owns a good farm of eighty acres in Jenkins township. Jennie M., the youngest daughter, is a teacher in the public schools, and has had excellent success at her profession.

James K. Crocker came to Mitchell county in 1857. He was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 12, 1829. He is the son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Kimball) Crocker. His father is a native of Vermont and his mother of New Hampshire. When his parents were young they went to Wyoming Co., N. Y., where they were married, and two children were born—James K. and Eliza. James K. in early life was thrown upon his own resources. In 1856 he came west, and the following year came to Mitchell county. In 1864 he purchased his present place near Osage. In 1875 he was married to Sarah Osborne, a daughter of Reuben and Clarisa Osborne, who were among the early settlers of the county. By this union they have two children—Frank K. and Mary E. Mr. Crocker has a fine place of fifty acres adjoining Osage, valued at fifty dollars per acre. He came here poor, but by hard work has secured a comfortable home.

L. H. Montgomery came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1865, where he has since resided. His parents were James and Betsy (Paige) Montgomery. They had a family of five children, three

sons and two daughters. L. H. Montgomery was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1826. Having grown to manhood, in 1852, he removed to Wisconsin, where he was engaged in railroad-ing. In 1861 he was married in Columbia Co., Wis., to Hannah Simpson, who died three months after her marriage. He was again married in Milwaukee to Mary Taylor, by whom he had four children, three of whom are now living—Mae, Minnie and Cora. He came to Mitchell county in 1865 and the following year purchased a farm in Osage township on section 17. In politics Mr. Montgomery is a democrat. He owns 240 acres of land under cultivation, valued at twenty-five dollars per acre.

John Van Wie, a farmer and stock raiser, settled in Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1865. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1833. He is a son of Henry A. and Lavina (Cornue) Van Wie., who had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. In 1844 the parents settled in Calhoun Co., Mich., remaining there until 1848 when they settled in Walworth Co., Wis., and from there in 1852 they located in Adams Co., Wis., where the father died in 1870, and the mother in 1875. John was a soldier in company C, 22d Wisconsin Infantry. He was captured near Nashville, Tenn., in 1863, by Forest's command, and sent to Libby prison, but was soon after paroled and sent home. During the same summer the regiment was re-organized and he joined it again at Murfreesborough, where he spent the winter, and the following spring participated in the Atlanta campaign. After the war he returned to

Wisconsin, where he remained a short time, and in the fall of 1865 came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he has since resided. He was married April 20, 1867, to Mrs. Sophia L. Proebsting, a widow with two children—Edward L. and Fannie A. Her maiden name was Sophia L. Beebe. They have four children—Kate D., Lillie May, Frankie H. and Grace E. Mr. Van Wie came to the county a poor man, but by frugality, industry and judicious management, he has secured for himself a good home and competency. He has eighty acres of land under good cultivation, valued at thirty-five dollars per acre. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church where the family attend religious services.

Charles M. Owen is one of the most enterprising farmers of the county. He was born in Belchertown, Hampshire Co., Mass., Jan. 28, 1818. His parents were Ralph and Fanny (Bissell) Owen, natives of the State of Connecticut. They were married in Massachusetts, where ten children were born, five sons and five daughters. Charles M. was raised upon a farm and received an academic education. When nineteen years old he went out into the world for himself, and worked upon a farm. Being a large and powerful young man he received about double the wages of the common men. In 1847 he was married to Louisa A. Shaw. By this union there were six children—Frances L., wife of John Garner, of Grand Forks; Charles A., of Idaho; Edward E., stock dealer; Ida May, wife of Charles Allen, of Dakota; Fred E., of Waverly, Iowa; and Ella A. In 1857 he came west in the interest of the wagon

and carriage trade, and followed that business for a short time. In 1869 he came to Mitchell county and purchased the land on which he now resides. His farm then consisted of 180 acres, for which he paid forty dollars per acre. His farm is now one of the finest in this part of the State. It consists of 260 acres under a high state of cultivation, valued at fifty dollars per acre. Mrs. Owen died in March, 1862, in Lake Co., Ill., at the age of thirty-five years. She was a kind wife and mother, and highly respected by all who knew her.

H. S. Grinnell has been a resident of Mitchell county since 1871. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, under a high state of cultivation. He is a native of Monroe Co., N. Y., born May 20, 1844, being the son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Case) Grinnell, who emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1858, where they purchased a fine farm and embarked in farming. H. S. Grinnell received a good common school education. In 1862 he enlisted in the army and was attached to the construction corps, being stationed at Nashville. He was discharged on account of physical disability. He was married to Sarah M. Tattenham, a native of Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y., born March 30, 1846. In 1871 they emigrated to Iowa, and engaged in farming. In 1880 he rented his farm and removed to Osage. When he came to the county he had but little means, but by hard work and economy has secured a comfortable property. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MILLS.

There have been two mills built in Osage township, outside of the city.

The first was erected by the Strayers in 1856. It was a saw mill and stood on the bank of the Cedar river, west of town, on Main street. They threw a log and stone dam across the river, and ran the mill until 1858, when they sold it to J. H. Brush, who put up a grist mill upon the same site, adjoining the saw mill. He hired a man to run it, and also leased the property for some years. He sold to the McKinley brothers, who put in new machinery and otherwise improved it. They leased the mill a few years ago, and in 1879 it was burned to the ground. There was no insurance.

The second mill was a saw mill built by David Batchelder and others in 1856, on the Cedar river, at the mouth of Sugar creek. It was run by several parties, and finally was purchased by N. C. Deering. The mill has not been run for many years.

ORGANIC.

The township of Osage was set off and ordered organized in the winter of 1855-6 by county judge, A. H. Moore. The first election was held at the house of Benjamin C. Whitaker, in the spring following. At that time Osage embraced a great deal of territory, and its boundaries were very irregular. One by one new townships were set off; boundaries were frequently changed, and it was only a few years ago that the township assumed its present limits. The citizens of the township have been fortunate in their choice of officers, and public business has always been efficiently attended to.

In 1883 the officers of Osage township were as follows: Charles F. Gardner, township clerk; F. M. Nixon, assessor; H. W. McNabb, H. N. P. Hill and R. F. Judd, trustees; M. J. Robinson and D. B. Cotton, justices of the peace; Lyman Brown and Ira Sheldon, constables. Frank Blanchard succeeds Mr. Sheldon as constable, Jan. 1. 1884.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CITY OF OSAGE.

This beautiful and enterprising city originated about a third of a century ago, when the beautiful valley of the Cedar river was just beginning to attract the attention of those in search of homes, and the surroundings were as free and wild as when the stars of the morning sang

anthems of joy at nature's dawn. The changes from the primitive to the developed state have been constant and rapid. It has been one continual change from the moment of its projection, until Osage of to-day stands forth as one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of a noble State.



J. M. Altherton

While there may have been nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, or nothing peculiarly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the city in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched its progress from its earliest origin—when Mitchell county was an uncultivated plain—until the present time, the accomplishment of by-gone days would seem like a Herculean task, but are, in reality, the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization. Endowed with many natural advantages, aided by the strong arm of enterprising husbandry, Mitchell county has assumed a position among the best and wealthier of her sister counties throughout the State; and Osage, the first town within her boundaries, has kept pace with the improvement and advancement.

Osage is situated just south of the center of Mitchell county, about one mile east of the Cedar river. One line of railway passes through the city, the Illinois Central, from north to south, and affords good shipping facilities. The city is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade. In addition to these advantages the Cedar river, which skirts the city limits to the west, is one of the finest streams of water in the State. It furnishes a most desirable water power, which, although it has already been improved to a certain extent, is not fully utilized, for the power is capa-

ble of propelling a vast amount of machinery.

There are many fine and substantial brick and stone blocks to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, and a stroll through the city discloses many elegant and costly dwellings. There are a number of fine church edifices and excellent buildings for educational purposes. In respect to religious and educational facilities, Osage far surpasses any city of whatever size in northern Iowa, and probably the whole great northwest. An abundance of shade trees adorn the streets, which in summer adds greatly to the beauty of the place. The location is exceedingly healthy; the inhabitants are possessed of intelligence, and the society is of the most refined and desirable character.

THE BEGINNING.

The first settlement upon the site now occupied by the city of Osage was made by Hiram Hart, in the spring of 1853. He was a married man, and came from St. Joseph Co., Mich. His claim contained eighty acres of land in the southwest part of Osage. He erected a little claim shanty upon the same block now occupied by the Merchant's Hotel, and lived there for many years.

In the fall of 1853 Dr. A. H. Moore came to the county with his family and settled where he now lives, obtaining eighty acres which was afterwards platted, lying directly east of Hart's eighty.

During the same season O. E. Tripp came to the county and claimed a piece of land adjoining that of Hart's on the north.

Early in the spring of 1854, Benjamin C. Whitaker came from Michigan and

secured the tract of land lying east of Tripp's and north of Moore's.

In the fall of 1854 Dr. A. H. Moore conceived the idea of platting a town upon his land. Accordingly in October or November he procured the services of a surveyor named Shumaker, from Charles City, who came and laid off forty acres into lots and blocks, streets and alleys. This plat cornered at the present site of Brush's Bank, extended east eighty rods, thence south to embrace the forty acres. The embryo town was named Cora, in honor of Dr. Moore's eldest daughter, afterwards Mrs. A. C. Ross. For some reason the plat of Cora was not turned over to Dr. Moore by the surveyor, so it was never recorded.

In this shape the matter remained until the latter part of the summer, or the fall of 1855, when Dr. Downs, Messrs. Gibbs, Boardman & Company, from Lyons, came upon the scene. They were in search of a good spot for the location of a town, upon which to set their hopes for acquiring wealth. The region of Cora was the finest spot they had seen and suited them exactly. They began negotiations with Dr. Moore, and finally bought in with him in the town of Cora, and also bought the land of Benjamin Whitaker, who, as has been stated, had claimed land adjoining Dr. Moore, on the north. Through this state of affairs the old town of Cora was abandoned. The new company began preparations for laying out another town. Along with the party was a man named Gibbs, who was representing wealthy capitalists in Massachusetts and Connecticut, among whom was Orrin Sage, the great banker

of Ware, Mass.. This Gibbs prevailed upon Dr. Moore to give up the name of Cora, and adopt that of Osage, in honor of Orrin Sage (O-Sage). Thus the name was changed. The new company laid out a portion of their land into lots and blocks. The plat, however, was never recorded, as the matter was allowed to run along until the spring of 1856, when the land office party superceded them.

In the meantime there had begun to be a little stir in the way of business development.

J. M. Bennett had come here from Janesville, Bremer county, early in the summer of 1854. He commenced the erection of a small building directly opposite the present location of the Merchant's Hotel. It was a small frame structure, the first frame building in the town. It is still standing, and although much remodeled, is now occupied by J. W. Lower's grocery store. About the time Bennett's building was completed, he brought a small stock of goods from Janesville and opened up in this building. His stock consisted of a little of everything. His sugar barrel became proverbial among the early settlers. Bennett remained in trade here until about 1857, when he went to Bristol, Worth county, where he lived a number of years, when he moved to Janesville, Bremer county, where he still lives.

Benjamin Whitaker, it will be remembered, had settled upon the northeastern part of the town plat in the spring of 1854. He erected a little log cabin to live in, and during the summer he got a small stock of groceries and dry goods

and opened up in one corner of the cabin.

Mattis Winerebe came here from near Chicago, Ill., in the spring of 1856. He was a blacksmith by trade. Dr. S. B. Chase gave him one of the Jenkins and Eaton lots and Dr. Moore gave him the timber with which to erect a shop. He put up a little log cabin on block 204, near where the Proctor House now stands, and, having brought the tools with him, at once opened a blacksmith shop. He remained in town, engaged at his trade, for several years and then moved into Cedar township, where he still lives. The little log building which he used stood for a long time, but was finally torn down.

In 1854 a postoffice was established on the site under the name of Cora. Dr. A. H. Moore was commissioned as postmaster and kept the office at his house, just southeast of town. Philo Cady was hired to carry the mail for \$3 per trip. Dr. Moore afterwards appointed Bennett & Mayfield as deputies, and the office was kept at their store. In the due course of events the name of the office was changed to Osage. In the fall of 1855 the office was robbed of \$30. The thief pried open a window, got in, stole the government funds, but neglected to go through the money drawer of the store keeper. A young man who had come here from McGregor was arrested, but was released before trial, the judge giving him a severe reprimand upon his departure. Some of the stolen money was found under a fence.

In 1855 Edward Barnett, who came here from La Porte, Ind., erected a hotel.

It was put up on lots now owned by Squire Cotton. The building is still standing, now in use as a barn or out house. This was the first hotel erected in the place, although both Benjamin Whitaker and John M. Bennett had accommodated travelers prior to this time.

In the winter of 1855-6 Downs & Co. sent a number of men here for the purpose of erecting a hotel. A large hewn log building was constructed just east of the present residence of W. I. Belding. Frederick Hess, who came here from Elkader, Clayton county, was the first landlord. He took charge of it in the spring or summer of 1856, and remained connected with it for four years. He lived here and in the new hotel building until he died. The old hotel was torn down a number of years ago, and most of the timber used for fire wood. Isaac Morse erected a building in the winter of 1857-8, which Hess purchased and moved into, in 1858. It was in this building the hotel was kept by Morse.

In the spring of 1855 J. D. Jenkins and A. K. Eaton, register and receiver of the United States land office at Decorah, conceived the idea of moving the land office west, partly for the benefit of the settlers and partly for personal gain. This territory comprised the Turkey river land district, and Decorah was on the extreme eastern edge of the unsold lands of the district. The gentlemen named accordingly set out in search of a place, in the summer of 1855. They came as far west as Floyd, which was then in the center of Floyd county. This suited them better than any place they had visited, yet they did not fully decide to have that as the

future land office town, because the town proprietors there asked such a price for the land. They returned to Decorah, and later J. D. Jenkins and Charles Holdship came west again and examined the sites of Charles City, Mitchell and other towns in this region. They did not make themselves known, nor their object, and met with but little encouragement from the various town site proprietors. They finally came to Osage. Dr. Downs had by some means learned who they were, so he met and welcomed them; told them they could have all the land they wanted, and bargained to give them a one half interest in the town, plat and assist them in purchasing all the land they wished adjoining. Thus they purchased a portion of the town site, and determined to move the land office here.

About the holidays in the winter of 1855-6, Dr. S. B. Chase came from Decorah and purchased a tract of land lying in the southwestern part of the present plat. In the spring, for himself and other interested parties, he platted the present city of Osage. The old town was wiped out by the new state of affairs. The new town of Osage was platted early in February, 1856, under the direction of Dr. S. B. Chase. According to the records, the owners of the land upon which the town was located were as follows: Ariel K. Eaton, Sarah E. Eaton, John and Elizabeth Strayer, Adam and Elizabeth Heckart, James D. and N. M. Jenkins, Robert L. Dowling, Charles A. and Henry Holdship, Edmund M. and Caroline L. Downs, Frederick and Betsy Hess, Mary and John M. Bennett, Sumner B. and

Almira B. Chase, Jane and Theodore Wilson.

The streets were all sixty-six feet in width, except Main street, which was 100 feet wide. The alleys were about twenty feet in width.

The names of the streets running east and west are as follows, commencing at the north: Cedar, Poplar, Pine, Maple, Ash, Walnut, Mechanic, Free, Main, State, Pleasant, Oak, Chesnut, Park, Vine, Elm and River. The streets running north and south are numbered, commencing with First street on the west and closing with Nineteenth street on the east. The streets were all named by Dr. S. B. Chase.

The only addition to Osage was made in February, 1879, by Theodore Wilson and wife, in order to fill out blocks on the west.

In June, 1856, the land office was removed to Osage from Decorah, and on the 1st of July it was opened in a building upon the corner east of the present Sprague block, which had been erected by Dr. Chase. The safe and other furniture belonging to the office was hauled from Decorah with teams and with great difficulty. As stated J. D. Jenkins was register and A. K. Eaton receiver. In August, 1857, Mr. Jenkins resigned and on the 1st of September, 1857, Dr. S. B. Chase was appointed to fill the vacancy. In March, 1858, Gen. A. K. Eaton resigned and Charles W. Hobbs, of Delaware county, was appointed receiver. The land office remained at Osage in charge of these officers until September, 1859, when all the land having been sold, the books were removed to the State land office at Des Moines. From the time

the land office was first opened at Osage until within a few months prior to its discontinuance, Osage was a most active business town. The place was filled with land seekers all the time and at one time, in the spring of 1857, there were no less than 1,500 strangers in Osage. A number of townships were placed upon the market at this time and it is estimated that no less than a million dollars changed hands.

With the land office many other business establishments came to Osage. Four general stores were started in the spring and summer of 1856. A neat brick church was erected by the Presbyterian society, which was afterwards used as a Congregational church. It is now occupied by the Free Methodist society. Other matters of improvement kept pace so that in May, 1857, there had been laid a good foundation for a city.

S. W. Hastings had put up a frame building upon the same lot where Vandenberg & Co. are now doing business. The building burned down in 1871. Mr. Hastings is still in trade, the oldest continuous merchant of Osage.

Mr. Cass was occupying a frame building on the same block with a general merchandise store. He continued in business for about two years. He is now in Elkhart Co., Ind.

Holbrook & Shipman had erected a frame building east of the main part of town, upon a lot now owned by W. L. Evans. This firm became interested in the land transactions of 1856-7 and left in the winter of 1857-8.

Everingham, Woods & Ensign began business in 1856. Woods withdrew for a time and went to Bristol. Subsequently

he returned and the firm became Woods & Everingham. In 1857 they occupied a building in the eastern part of town which is now the residence of J. E. B. Morgan.

Peter Morse had put up a building in the eastern part of town, where Avery Brush now lives.

E. H. Rose had started a blacksmith shop in a building on the block which is now occupied by the foundry. He now lives upon a farm four miles east of town.

Chase & Small had started the first drug store in Osage in a building which Dr. Chase had erected in 1856, on the corner north of the present Sweney bank. This was a two story frame building, the best store building in the county at that time.

Dr. S. B. Chase in 1856 erected the finest residence then in the county. It is now occupied by Mrs. Gallup as a residence.

Theopold & Schmedes had started a general merchandise store in a building which they erected upon the block east of the Methodist Church. They were in business together for several years, then Mr. Schmedes continued until a few years ago.

This it will be remembered was all accomplished during the year 1856, and early spring of 1857. For several years after this time nothing of importance was done in the way of growth or business development. The crash of 1857-8 came on and business was almost paralyzed. Immediately succeeding this came the outbreak of the Rebellion, accompanied by the demand for men and money. Times were very hard for Osage in those days—the darkest in its history. After the close

of the war the prospects began to brighten. New faces began to be seen; business picked up, and the people too seemed to have regained some of the business energy of olden times. Reinforcements came in from the eastern States. Lines of railway began to be constructed through this region of the northwest. In 1869 a railway line was built through Osage and Mitchell county from north to south, and the country took a marked forward step. In 1870 the county seat came to Osage permanently. Since that time the growth has been steady and sure; magnificent blocks have been built; elegant dwellings erected; fine schools and churches established and sustained; and all the concomitants of a healthy, thriving business city have sought their way here until Osage city of to-day has become the pride of Mitchell county.

Of the most substantial business blocks which are now a credit to the city, the following are especially deserving of mention: The Masonic block was erected by a number of parties; the first and second stories were erected by Cyrus Foreman, William Schmedes, Theodore Roziene and Woods & Hastings. The Masons built the third story. The Union block was built by Maj. B. C. Megquier, Johnson & Annis, A. W. Tallman & Co., Richard Jordan and Woods & Hastings. It covers the same and more ground than was occupied by the old Hitchcock block which was burned in 1871. The Katz, Scofield & Stacy blocks were erected by M. V. Nichol's in 1882. The block on the corner of Main and Seventh streets was erected by H. W. McNabb, in 1872. The Loomis brick block was erected by

M. Loomis. The Sprague block was erected by M. A. Sprague, in 1874. It contains four stores, the academy of music and offices. The National Bank block was erected by the Brush Brothers. The Mitchell County Bank block was erected by Charles Sweney. The Press block was erected by T. M. Atherton. The Shipherd building was built by E. P. Shipherd. The Evans building by David G. Maddigo. The Osage Library building was erected by endowment from Orrin Sage. The Hitchcock block was erected by E. O. Hitchcock. The Merchants Hotel was originally built by Marion Loomis, but has been added to and improved since.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The first store in Osage was started by John M. Bennett, in 1854. The second by Benjamin C. Whitaker. Then came those that have already been mentioned. As a rule, those stores handled general stocks, or a little of everything. In a few years, as trade increased and the business of Osage began to assume city proportions, the general merchandising began to separate and the various stores handled one line exclusively. The different branches will now be treated of, showing the first and present dealers, interwoven with personal sketches of as many of the representative business men as can be given, without infringing too much upon our space.

After those who have been named, Arad Hitchcock was the first to go into the general merchandise trade. He opened in 1859, in the building that Cass had occupied which stood where Jordan's store now stands. He continued in the

business for a number of years, being in partnership at times with M. White and E. O. Hitchcock. He finally sold to the latter gentleman, who, after a few years went out of the business. Shortly after, Hitchcock opened his store, H. W. McNabb opened a general merchandise store, in a building which stood where the Union block now stands. He afterward bought the Peter Morse' building, and moved it from its former location in the eastern part of the town to the block upon which now stands the Merchants Hotel. This building still stands there. In 1872 Mr. McNabb erected the building on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, usually known as the *News* building. In 1876 Mr. McNabb sold his business to Henry Pettit, who continued it until 1881, when he moved to Verndale, Minn.

Shortly after the railroad reached Osage, in 1869, E. G. Evans came from Waverly and opened a general merchandise store. He remained in business until the time of his death. The heirs have an interest in the business yet. Metz & Jackson, and others were at different times engaged in this line. The general merchandise, or more particularly the dry goods and clothing line, had passed into the hands of, and in 1883 was represented by Woods & Hastings, Meier & Hallingby, Scofield & Stacy, S. & B. Katz, True & Eaton, I. F. Winnek, Otto Rundborg and J. H. Keenan.

William Woods, of the firm of Woods & Hastings, was born in Lower Canada, province of Quebec, on the 19th of December, 1819. His father was Forest Woods, a native of Vermont; his mother was formerly Mehitable Alexander, a na-

tive of New Hampshire. William lived at the place of his birth until sixteen years of age, when he went with his parents to Orleans Co., Vt., and two years later came west to Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he received employment in Neil, Moore & Co's stage office, remaining with them three years, when he again pushed farther west, locating in St. Louis, where he embarked in the mercantile business, supplying the river trade. In 1846 he returned to Vermont and remained two years. In the spring of 1849 he crossed the plains to California and spent three years in the mines. Returning to Vermont, he was married to Miss A. Moran, who died in 1854—one year after their marriage. In May, 1856, he came to Osage, and still makes this his home. Mr. Woods is a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

S. W. Hastings, of the firm of Woods & Hastings, is the oldest continuous merchant of Osage. He was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 11, 1833, his parents being Willard and Lorinda (Ives) Hastings, who were the parents of seven children. In 1840 Willard Hastings emigrated to Lee Co., Ill., where he embarked in the mercantile business for a few years, then abandoned it and engaged at farming. He was an active and industrious man, always lending a helping hand toward anything that tended to develop the country. S. W. Hastings was reared as a farm boy receiving his education in the pioneer schools of Illinois. When fourteen years of age he commenced driving mail coaches, and for seven years continued at it. In the spring of 1856 he

came west, pitched his tent at Osage, and has since made this his home. In December, 1867, he was married to Ella I. Nixon, who was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich. They were the parents of three children, two of whom, George H. and William W., are still living. Willard, the eldest died in November, 1874. Mr. Hastings is politically a staunch republican, and has held many offices of trust. He was a member of the board of supervisors for several years, and for two years was chairman of that body. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and Legion of Honor. Mr. Hastings has been closely identified with the interests of Osage and Mitchell county for more than a quarter of a century, and having been actively engaged in business all that time, probably no man in the county is more widely known.

F. A. Scofield, of the firm of Scofield & Stacy, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1833. He is the son of Edwin and Polly (Mason) Scofield, who emigrated to Rock Co., Wis., where the father now resides. The father has been married twice. His first wife died in 1841 and he was married again, to Jane Mason, a sister of his first wife. F. A. was raised on a farm. He was married to Emily L. Stacy, in Janesville, Rock Co., Wis., by whom he had three children—Fred and Edward J. yet living. In 1865 he came to Mitchell, where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with Luther St. John. The following year Mr. St. John sold his interest to Mr. Stacy and the firm has ever since been Scofield & Stacy. This is the oldest firm, except one, in the county.

In 1874 Mr. Scofield came to Osage where he still resides.

M. S. Stacy, of Scofield & Stacy, came to Mitchell county in 1866, embarking in his present business, in which he has been reasonably successful. He was born in Walworth Co., Wis., Dec. 8, 1840, was reared on a farm and received a good education. His parents, Dr. John and Laura (West) Stacy, were natives of Allegany Co., N. Y., and emigrated to Wisconsin in 1838 where he followed his profession for many years, until his death in 1856. After the death of his father, M. S. Stacy, being the eldest, took charge of the farm until removing to Iowa. He was married in 1864 to Marietta, daughter of James and Margaret Folsom, of Franklin Co., N. Y. Five children have been born to them—Ella, Jessie, John, Florence and Maud. His mother made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Scofield, and died in Mitchell county in 1874.

H. W. McNabb, a retired merchant of Osage, came to the county in the fall of 1865. He was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., May 3, 1829. His father was Henry McNabb, born in Scotland in 1795, who, when a young man, came to America and located in Philadelphia, where he followed the business of weaving. Here he married Mary Devlin with whom he lived a long and useful life. In 1825 he moved to Allegheny Co., Penn., remaining there ten years, then went to Mercer county and settled in the heavy timber and cleared up a farm, suffering all the privations of pioneer life. He resided here until 1858, when he came to Iowa and settled in Floyd county, where he still resides. Here Mrs. McNabb died at the age of seventy-nine

years. Mr. and Mrs. McNabb were life long members of the Presbyterian church, he having been a member for seventy-one years, and though now afflicted with cancer in the face is always in his church pew when his health will permit. H W., the son, attended the common schools and academies of Mercer county until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed in Mercer to the tailor trade. After learning his trade he again went to school for some time, then in 1849 he went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, and worked at his trade. Here he was married to Wealthy Ann Wright of the same county. In June, 1857, he removed to Charles City, Iowa, where he engaged in general merchandising in company with E. B. C. Wright, which partnership lasted one year, when Mr. McNabb sold his interest to B. F. Wright and the firm became Wright Bros. The firm kept Mr. McNabb as an employe in the store until 1863, at which time he bought their stock and ran the business alone until 1865, when he sold out and purchased an interest in a coal bank in Beaver Co., Penn., his partner being Professor Vincent, president of New Willmington College. Not liking this business he sold out a few months later, and coming to Osage he engaged extensively in the mercantile trade until 1876. Mr. McNabb is a shrewd business man, well posted, and by close attention to business has accumulated a competency and has now retired from business. He and his wife have been members of the Disciples Church for the last twenty years. In politics he is a republican, and has frequently held local offices of trust, was mayor of the city of Osage one term, and member of the city council three years.

The first exclusively grocery store was started, in 1858, by Thomas Joslin. The next was in 1869, by Bush & Buck, in a building which stood on the block just east of the Methodist church. Bush & Buck are still in business, now occupying a room in the Masonic block. A. W. Tallman started at about the same time. G. W. Smith established the next grocery store, in 1870, in a building which stood on the block that was burned in 1871. The stock was afterwards moved to the Union block and there the business was sold to Shipherd & Cornish. Mr. Shipherd sold to Mr. Vandenburg, and the firm of Vandenburg & Cornish still conduct the business. Asaph Griswold started a grocery store a short time after G. W. Smith, and continued for a time. About 1872, A. L. Woods opened a grocery store in a building which stood on block 133. He continued for about three years when he sold to Simons & Pratt. Mr. Simons bought his partner's interest and is still in trade. R. R. Wells was the next to open a grocery store, occupying a building adjoining A. L. Woods, which is now used for a furniture store. He had previously erected the building and used it for a wagon shop. Charles Grimes was in partnership with Mr. Wells for a time and finally bought the store, continuing it until 1881. The establishments handling groceries in 1883 were as follows: Bush & Buck, John Lower, Scofield & Stacy, Vandenburg & Cornish, Tallman & Co., James M. Muffley, John Charlesworth, A. B. Simons, Pelton, Bennett & Co., John B. Agen, Woods & Hastings, Meier & Hallingby, Fred Haden and W. H. Lyman.

A. M. Bush, of the firm of Bush & Buck, came to Osage in the spring of 1869 and embarked in his present business. He was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1839, being the son of Jacob H. and Elizabeth (Odell) Bush, who were the parents of six daughters and three sons. In 1846 the father died; his mother kept the family together until A. M. was fourteen years of age. In 1856 he went to Marilla, Mich., and two years later to Wisconsin. In 1859 he returned to Three Rivers, Mich. In 1861, at the latter place, he enlisted in the 11th Infantry Michigan Volunteers, for three year's service. After serving one year he was discharged and returned to Three Rivers, Mich., where he married Elvira Hicks, by whom he has one child—Vinnie May. In 1865 he went to Waseca, Minn., where he engaged in farming until he came to Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of I. O. O. F. In politics he is a republican, and has held various local offices.

Robert H. Buck, of the firm of Bush & Buck, came to Osage in 1869. He was born at Three Rivers, Mich., March 30, 1836. He was the son of George and Martha Buck, who were the parents of thirteen children. The father went to Michigan in 1827, which was then a new country, and their nearest and only neighbors were twelve miles away, one at Prairie Round and others at White Pigeon. Indians were numerous at that time all through that country. He took up a large tract of land and made a claim upon the water power at Three Rivers, and laid out the town of Lockport, which was afterward consolidated with Three

Rivers, and is known as the second ward of that city. Being interested in the town he was instrumental in bringing many persons there to settle. He died in 1854, Mrs. Buck surviving him for many years. Robert H., the son, attended school in his native State in an old log school house. Jan. 18, 1860, he was married to Miss J. E. Bush. Two children blessed this union—Hattie and Charles W. In 1869 he came to Osage, since which time he has been engaged in the grocery business. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter and A. O. U. W., and also of the Legion of Honor. In August, 1862, Mr. Buck enlisted in the 25th Michigan Infantry, company G. He took part in Morgan's raid and siege of Knoxville. For some time he was on detached service under Gen. Burnside in the engineer corps. He was also in the battles of Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. He was mustered out at Saulsbury, June 24, 1865.

A. W. Tallman, of the firm of Tallman & Co. settled at Osage in the spring of 1867, since which time he has been engaged in the grocery business. He was born Sept. 26, 1842, in Wyoming Co., N. Y. His parents were Elias and Cynthia (Matteson) Tallman. A. W. Tallman was brought up on a farm, receiving a liberal education. When nineteen years of age he enlisted in company A, 130th New York Volunteer Infantry. He held different positions as non-commissioned officer, ending with that of sergeant-major, and was made captain by brevet. In the winter of 1862-3 the command was quartered at Suffolk, Va., and the next spring participated in the

Peninsula Campaign. In August, 1863, the command was mounted and received the name of the 1st New York Dragoons. They were under Gen. Sheridan at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Tallman participated in all the engagements with his regiment, and was always found at his post whenever duty called. He was mustered out of the service June 23, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to New York, where he was married Feb. 4, 1867, to Cynthia Howard, and the following spring he and his wife became residents of Osage. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman are the parents of one child—Marjorie. In January, 1883, Mr. Tallman was appointed inspector general of Iowa by Gov. Sherman.

The first dealer in hardware in Osage was E. P. Shipherd, who opened a stove and tinware establishment in 1857, occupying a building on State street, which he erected. Mr. Shipherd has not been in the business continuously, but in 1883 was again in the hardware trade, now occupying a building on Main street which he built. The second hardware store was established by Guy Kennedy, in the fall of 1857, in the building which had been erected by Peter Morse in the extreme eastern part of town. Neither of these stores handled hardware exclusively. Mr. Morse remained in business a little over a year, then closed out. Mr. Shipherd had quit the business, and for several years Osage was without a hardware dealer. This was relieved by Arad Hitchcock. When he started his general store, about 1864, he put in a stock of hardware. He continued in business for a number of years, then sold to Shipherd & Belding,

the latter afterwards purchased the former's interest, and later sold out to Benjamin Grimes. The firm has since become Grimes & Tupper, and they have purchased the hardware establishment of Johnson & Annis, which was started several years ago. In 1876 Belding & Haight opened their hardware store in the building now occupied by Bush & Buck. They are still in the business, now located in the Hitchcock block. Henry Z. Shipherd came from Orchard in 1879 and started a hardware store which he sold to E. P. Shipherd in 1883. The present dealers in hardware are: E. P. Shipherd & Son, Belding & Haight and Grimes & Tupper.

W. I. Belding, of the firm of Belding & Haight, came to Osage in the fall of 1865, and embarked in his present business. He was born in Washington Co., Vt., July 18, 1835, being the son of David and Florinda (Freeman) Belding. David Belding was by trade a mill-wright, but in after years engaged in farming. He took an active interest in the affairs of his county, held several local offices of trust, and was elected to the Legislature three terms. W. I. Belding resided on a farm, receiving a common school education until attaining his nineteenth year, when he went to Ashland, Mass., and learned the tinner trade, remaining there eleven years. He was married in Vermont, in 1856, to Caroline Smith, daughter of Alvin and Amanda Smith. When Mr. Belding came to the county he was in limited circumstances, but by untiring application and industry he has built up a good business, and as a citizen has the confidence and respect of the people.

J. W. Annis, formerly a hardware merchant of Osage, was born in Orleans Co., Vt., Jan. 22, 1844. His parents were Dr. O. N. and Laura (Hodgkin) Annis. His grand-father, Jerre Hodgkin, was the first permanent settler of Westfield, Orleans county. Dr. Annis was a graduate of Woodstock Medical College. He located in Westfield at an early day and was the only physician there for many years. Dr. Annis and wife were the parents of three children—Laura R., wife of Willard Eaton, a prominent attorney of Osage; Hattie M., wife of T. H. True, of the firm of True & Eaton, Osage; and J. W. The mother died in 1866. She was a member of the Methodist Church, highly respected by all. J. W. Annis was educated in the common schools and Messiquoig Valley Seminary. In 1865 he came to Mitchell county and located in Osage, where he was employed as clerk. In the spring of 1866 he formed a partnership with E. O. Hitchcock, under the firm name of Hitchcock & Annis, and continued this relation for two years. Later he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnson, and continued business until January, 1883. In 1864 he was married to Lucia Hitchcock, a daughter of Hiram Hitchcock. Three children blessed this union—Franklin, Laura and Homer. When Mr. Annis came to the county he had but \$150 in ready money, yet by close attention to business, he has accumulated a competency. He is a Knight Templar.

The first drug store in Osage was started in the spring of 1856 by Chase & Small. It occupied the old postoffice building, a two story frame, erected by Dr. S. B. Chase. In a short time Dr.

Chase sold his interest in the business to Mr. Walker, and the firm became Small & Walker. The latter sold to Judge Hitchcock in 1859, and in 1860 the former did also; later Mr. Hitchcock sold to Peter Morse, who went into a building which had been erected by M. W. Goodell for a hotel. He continued the business alone for a couple of years, then took in J. F. Dailey as a partner, and one year later they sold to Crowell & Co., two brothers. This firm attended to the business for about three years, when they sold to B. F. Snell. In 1868 he sold to J. C. Snell, and in the spring of 1869, W. L. Evans purchased a half interest in the business, and one year later purchased the half of his partner. Mr. Evans is still in trade. In the spring of 1865, Snell & Mandigo established a drug store in the brick building now occupied by William Woods as a residence. In a short time Snell sold his interest to William Cole, and from him Mr. Mandigo purchased it. He then erected the building now occupied by W. L. Evans, and subsequently took in Dr. Turner as a partner for one year. After this Mr. Mandigo conducted the business alone until 1879, when he sold to Durand Brothers. H. A. Durand is still in the business. In 1869 Morse, Dailey & Mann established a drug store in a building which stood on the same lot on which Megquier's building now stands. J. F. Dailey finally succeeded this firm, and is still in business. Thus the drug trade in 1883 was represented by W. L. Evans, H. A. Durand and J. F. Dailey.

W. L. Evans came to Mitchell county in 1857. He was born in Champaign Co.,

Ohio, Nov. 10, 1824. He was a son of Jacob and Eleanor (Thompson) Evans, who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, in 1804, and located in Champaign county. In 1833 they went to Elkhart, Ind., where for five years they shook with ague, then returned to Ohio. W. L. Evans went, in 1852, to Logansport, Ind., where he was employed as an agent for a stage line, remaining there until 1856, when he went to Clayton Co., Iowa. In the spring of 1857 he came to Mitchell county where he engaged in running stage between Osage, McGrégor and St. Paul. When he came here he had \$7.50 ready money, and a silver watch. He traded his watch for a horse and \$25 in cash, and from that investment he sold in five years \$1,500 worth of horses, besides making his living. In July, 1857, he was married to Elizabeth Dryden. She was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1830. They are the parents of three children—Cassius W., Linna Bell and Grace Ellen. He is a member of the Masons. Coming to the county poor, Mr. Evans has, by close attention to business, accumulated a comfortable property and home, and to day is one of the well-to-do business men of Mitchell county.

H. A. Durand came to Mitchell county in 1876, and engaged in the drug business, which he is still carrying on. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1840. In 1853 his parents moved to Cass Co., Ill. In 1862 H. A. Durand enlisted in the 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was through the Southwestern Missouri Campaign, battle of Prairie Grove, siege and capture of Vicksburg, the expedition to Brazos and Arkansas pass, Texas,

Spanish Fort, Mobile bay, siege and capture, Fort. Blakeley, etc., serving until the close of the war. After he was discharged he went to Grant Co., Wis., engaging in the cabinet business until 1869, when he went to Pittsburg, Penn., from there to Baltimore, Md., where he was employed as assistant superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company. In 1876, health failing him, he emigrated to Osage, Iowa. In 1873 he was married to Mary C. Plumer, of Franklin, Penn. Two children have blessed this union—Samuel Plumer and Mary. Mr. Durand is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of the A. O. U. W., Legion of Honor and V. A. S. fraternities.

J. F. Dailey was brought up in Vermont, receiving his education at Derby academy, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, being then twenty-one years of age. Soon after arriving he pre-empted a quarter section of land in Union township, where E. P. Shipherd, T. F. Shipherd, Ed Spicer and R. Baker had taken claims. They built shanties on their claims occupying them until the land sales the following May. In the summer of 1859, J. F. Dailey went into the general mercantile business in company with William Woods, which partnership continued for three years, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Woods. He soon commenced business again in company with Peter Morse, carrying a general stock, including drugs, and from this originated the Dailey drug store. This partnership lasted eight years, at which time Mr. Dailey purchased the interest of Mr. Morse and continued the business

alone. He has one of the finest corners in the city, his sales room being 22x70 feet, with basement. His stock is complete in all departments, drugs, wall paper, stationery, books, etc. In 1860 he was married to Margaret A. Sweeney, by whom he has one daughter—Mabel. Mrs. Dailey is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sweeney. Mr. Dailey came to Mitchell county a poor young man, having, when he came, only \$50 in ready money, but by economy, fair dealing and close attention to business, he has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is one of the successful business men of the county.

For many years the boot and shoe line was handled entirely by the general merchandise dealers. The first store started that made boots and shoes a specialty, was by Tipple & Griggs in 1863. They also handled clothing. Their store occupied the room where the meat market now is, near Shipherd's hardware store. They sold to C. A. Bierce, who sold off the clothing and made it the first exclusive boot and shoe store in the city. Narey & Megquire succeeded Bierce, and continued the business until they were burned out in 1871, after which they put in a new stock and sold to Burke & Jacobs. Mr. Burke bought out Jacobs' interest, and later sold to Jacob Graves. The next exclusive boot and shoe store was started in 1875 by David F. Culver. In 1882 he sold to M. Hackett. In 1883 this line was represented by O. R. Peterson and M. Hackett. Nearly all of the general merchandise and clothing stores handle boots and shoes.

The first restaurant or confectionery store in Osage was started by Edward Probestien, in 1867, in the building now occupied by Cheeney, the shoemaker. He remained in business three years. The present dealers are: John Lower, J. E. Thomas, Otis Blanchard, Richard Powers and Gill Campbell. The first two named have a bakery in connection.

The first dealers in lumber at Osage were James H. Merrill and William Cutler. Among those who have been in the business since that time are: William Gillman, H. A. Sprague, A. Hunt, J. H. Agen, Cotton & Jenkins and Lyman & Huntington. The present dealers are J. A. Smith and Fay brothers.

J. H. Eno & Co. were the first dealers in agricultural implements in Osage. E. G. Evans and A. W. Jenkins opened depots at about the same time in 1868. Among others who have been engaged in this business are; Demery & Jenkins, H. H. Bowman, J. L. Chase, Nixon & Smedes and W. H. H. Gable. In 1883 this line was represented by E. S. Fonda and Charles Woods.

E. S. Fonda was born in Rupert, Bennington Co., Vt., June 3, 1839. His parents were Stephen H. and Julia (Harwood) Fonda; the father of German and the mother of English descent. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. E. S. Fonda was brought up as a farm boy, receiving his education in the common schools and at Fort Edward Institute, where he attended three terms. In the fall of 1860 he turned his face westward, and settled in St Joseph Co., Mich. Here he became acquainted with and married Loretta E.

Conger, a daughter of R. and Charotette A. Conger. Three children have blessed this union—Lottie J., Fannie L. and Katie B. After coming to Michigan Mr. Fonda first taught school, but afterwards embarked in mercantile business. In the spring of 1869 he came to Osage, bringing with him a stock of goods, which he sold the same fall and engaged in the real estate business. In 1875 he began his present business. In politics Mr. Fonda is a staunch republican. He is a member of the State central committee; has been delegate from Mitchell county many times to conventions, and is recognized as a leading member of the party. He takes an active interest in agricultural matters; is a member of the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society; a member of the finance committee of that society, and has served as president of the County Agricultural Society several years. He was one of the prime movers in the Mitchell County Fire Insurance Company, and was its first secretary. In educational matters, also, Mr. Fonda has taken an active part. He is at present vice-president of the Cedar Valley Seminary, and president of the city school board. He has held many positions of trust aside from these, and has always taken an active part in all public moves and matters.

The first furniture store in Osage was established by Peter Lohr in 1856. He manufactured much of the stock he handled. He is still in trade and has a large and increasing business. George W. Ferguson started the second furniture store, in 1868, occupying a building east of the library building. He ran for a few years, then sold to Peter Lohr. Lewis

Schnedler started the next, and is still in trade. Lyman & Cutler a few years ago established their business, and are yet conducting it, occupying a room in the Sprague block. Thus it will be seen the furniture dealers in 1883 were: Peter Lohr, Lewis Schnedler and Lyman & Cutler.

Peter Lohr located in Osage in May, 1856. He was born in Hesse, Germany, May 3, 1830. He was apprenticed to his trade, cabinet making, when fifteen years of age and served three years. In 1851 he emigrated to America, going to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until coming to Iowa. He is the oldest cabinet maker in the city. He began in a limited way, by purchasing a small stock, and using a foot lathe, but has gradually increased until his stock will now reach \$3,000. He has the reputation of being a splendid workman. He was married at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, to Miss A. E. Apel, by whom he has six children—William F., born Aug. 25, 1854; George C., born Aug. 2, 1856; Charles H., born Feb. 27, 1859; Amelia C., born Dec. 12, 1860; Frank, born Nov. 13, 1862; Fred W., born Jan. 23, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Lohr are members of the German Reformed Church. He is a republican and cast his first vote for Fremont. By his industry he has secured a comfortable property, and is classed among the well-to-do business men of the city.

The first dray and omnibus line in Osage was established by James H. Agen.

James H. Agen, one of the enterprising business men of Osage, and formerly a lumber dealer, has resided here since the fall of 1866. He was born in Weathers-

field, Vt., April 29, 1847. His parents were David and Eliza (Dunhoo) Agen. They emigrated to Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1849. Here he was educated and grew to manhood. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 130th New York Infantry, but being under age he was discharged. In February, 1863, he again enlisted in the same regiment and participated in the following engagements: Todd's Tavern, Yellow Stream, Old Church, Cold Harbor, Newtown, Trevilion Station, Shepardstown, Smithfield, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Port Republic, Tom's Brook, Stansbury, Cedar Creek, Liberty Mills, Gordonville, Five Forks, Southerland Station, Silver Creek and Appomattox. At the battle of Winchester he was hurt, by his horse, which had been shot in the engagement, falling upon him. At the battle of Cedar Creek he saw Gen. Sheridan as he came in from his twenty miles' ride. In 1866 he came to Osage, where he soon after established the first omnibus and dray line in the city. He followed this business for twelve years, when he sold out and went into the lumber trade for a short time. In 1869 he was married to Ezilda L. Hart, a daughter of L. S. Hart, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county. She was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich. They have four children—Lillie Belle, Roy J., Millie M. and Lupearl. Mr. Agen belongs to the Masons, the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R. He owns 587 acres of land in Floyd and Mitchell counties, valued at thirty dollars per acre. In politics he is a republican and has held many offices of trust. He is at present one of the county supervisors of Mitchell county.

William H. Samson, photographer of Osage, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 16, 1832. His parents were Nathaniel and Lydia (Fisher) Samson. William H. was raised upon a farm. He attended Brattleboro Academy and spent one year in Williams College, when his eyes failed and he was obliged to abandon his school. He was married in his native town Oct. 22, 1855, to Lue C. Cobleigh, a daughter of Willard and Sybil (McQuin) Cobleigh. She was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 11, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Samson were the parents of six children, four of whom are living—Frank, Georgia, Clarence J. and Sumner M. In 1855 Mr. Samson came to Iowa and settled at Dyersville, where himself and wife were employed as teachers in the graded schools, remaining for three years. They then spent one year in their native place, and returned to Iowa, locating at Dubuque. The following year they settled at Waterloo and three years later they came to Osage, where they have since followed the business of photography. Mr. and Mrs. Samson are members of the Congregational Church.

The first harness shop in Osage was started by James L. Eogan in 1856. He occupied a building which then stood almost directly opposite the present location of the Merchant's Hotel. After the close of the war Mr. Logan's brother-in-law, W. C. Hess, came and learned the trade with him, after which they went into partnership. Logan subsequently sold his interest to Matt. Creelman. The business has been run by several firms since but is now in the hands of that gentleman. In 1883 there were three harness



Peter Lohr.

shops in operation in Osage, by Matt Creelman, J. H. White and Richard Lever.

J. H. White, saddler and harness maker, came to Osage in January, 1871, and the following year commenced his present business. He was born in England, Nov. 6, 1844. In 1847 his parents emigrated to America, settling in Iowa Co., Wis., where they engaged in mining, from thence they removed to Grant county in 1855, and engaged in farming. J. H. received a good education. In 1868 he graduated at Bailey's Commercial College, then spent two terms in Cedar Valley Seminary. He married Mary M. Tresider, born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in October, 1848. By this union he has three children—Nellie, Edna and Edith. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Iowa Legion of Honor.

The first to make grain dealing a business in Osage was Arad Hitchcock. During the war he erected a warehouse which stood just back of John Charlesworth's store, and, when the railroad reached Osage, the building was moved to near the depot, and is still in use. Among others who have at times been engaged in the grain trade are: Lyman Brown, George Brown and Cook & Brush.

The present grain dealers are: Frank Chute, James and Henry Muffley, Ed. Stacy, Gaskill Spaulding and Agen & Gregory.

The first livery stable at Osage was run by Marion Loomis. He began with one pony, "Rhoda," increased his stock, and in a short time sold to William Ramsdell, who, in turn, sold to George Duryea, who ran the stable until 1880,

when he moved his stock to Amsterdam, Iowa. William Gilman established the second livery stable in 1867-8, using the old land office building for his barn. He remained in the business four or five years. Gus Jenkins, M. Hackett, Cotter & Cotton, and others were in this business at times. In 1883 there were two stables in Osage, both operated by Cotter & Judd, who succeeded Cotter & Cotton and M. Hackett.

R. F. Judd, of the firm of Cotter & Judd, was born in Canada West on the 5th of September, 1838. When three years of age his parents emigrated to Kenosha Co., Wis., being among the first settlers. R. F. was reared and educated in Kenosha county. In the fall of 1860 he left Wisconsin and went to Houston Co., Minn., where he was employed at lumber chopping, and working on a mill. In 1862 he was married to Mary E. Newbury, a daughter of Martin and Mary Newbury. By this union there are three children—Lottie L., Charles H. and Frank B. In 1866 Mr. Judd was elected sheriff of Houston Co., Minn., and was re-elected in the fall of 1868. In the fall of 1871 he came to Riceville, Mitchell Co., Iowa, and later to Osage, where he has since lived. Mr. Judd is a member of the Masonic fraternity—Chapter and Commandery.

The first wagon repair shop at Osage was started by H. Z. Shipherd and brother in 1856. The second was started by William Bishop in 1858. Ed. Burns & Gillespie opened a shop at about the same time, and Burns and Bishop are still running shops.

The first blacksmith to locate at Osage was M. Winerebe. Others who worked at this trade at an early day in Osage were: Ed. Rose, Mr. Kiefe, Moses Wood, T. A. Diemer, W. H. Lowry, John R. Eddy and others. The present blacksmiths are: Champion Brothers, John Davis, Andrew Harlis, John W. Parker and Eli Myers.

The first shoemaker to locate at Osage was Jacob Graves, who came here in 1858. He has made Osage his home ever since. In 1883 the shoemaker's were: J. G. Johnson, Ole Peterson, A. Hansen and Mr. Cheeney.

Stanton Hall, proprietor of one of the meat markets of Osage, was born in Herkimer Co., Vt., April 6, 1820. He grew to manhood upon a farm, receiving his education in his native State. When twenty-one years of age he left home and began working on a farm, receiving as compensation \$10.50 per month. He was married in 1848 to Ellen Allenson, by whom he had two sons and three daughters—Mary, Nellie, Edith J., William H. and Walter. In 1860 he left New York and came west to Illinois, settling in Lake county. In 1869 he came still farther west and located in Floyd county, and finally in 1878 came to Osage where he still lives, engaged in the meat market business. Mr. Hall came west a poor man, but has accumulated a fair property. Politically he is a republican. He cast his first vote for William H. Harrison for President. Mr. Hall owns 160 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre.

The first set of abstract books of Mitchell county were compiled by Theodore Roziene. These were purchased and are

now owned by Cyrus Foreman. Sweney & Libby also have a set which they compiled.

The first jewelry store in Osage was opened by Marion, Loomis & French, in the old postoffice building. Mr. French was the first workman. In 1883 the jewelers were Charles W. Lezott, W. A. Swain and Mitchell Morrison.

The first carpenters to locate at Osage were J. H. and Edward F. Merrill. Among others who came here at an early day are: D. B. Cotton, J. J. Bowers, W. S. Johnston, George W. Davis, Isaiah Billmier, R. S. Baker and W. I. Bellville.

D. B. Cotton, one of Mitchell county's early settlers, located in the county in 1856. He was born in Litchfield, Bradford Co., Penn., April 13, 1818. He was the son of John Cotton, a native of Connecticut. His father, at the age of fifteen, engaged in the coasting trade, which he followed four years. Previous to the war of 1812 he went to Syracuse, where he embarked in the salt trade, shipping the first boat load of salt on the lakes to Detroit. He afterwards sold his salt works and removed to Ithica, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he was employed on the lakes and was captain of a boat. In 1816 he removed to Bradford Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming, remaining here, with the exception of four years, 1828 to 1832, until the time of his death, in 1845. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and positive in his convictions. He was married to Sarah Bush, a daughter of Daniel Bush. By this union they had two children—D. B., and a daughter who died in infancy. Mrs. Cotton died at her son's residence

in Osage, in 1863. D. B. Cotton remained on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, and received an academical education. In 1837 he went to Oswego, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1840 he commenced building and contracting. One of his principal contracts as foreman was the building of the bridge across the Susquehanna river at Athens, in 1841, which has stood for over forty years. In 1851 he was elected county commissioner of Bradford county, serving for three years. At the same time he contracted with the State of Pennsylvania, in company with S. H. Dadeson, to build fifteen miles from Towanda to the State line of the North Branch canal. In January, 1856, he left Pennsylvania for Iowa. He stopped a short time in Hopeville, Clark Co., Iowa, and in August, 1856, he came to Mitchell county at the opening of the land sales. The next spring he joined the land club and entered land in Wayne township. He at the same time worked at his trade and built the Keystone hotel at St. Ansgar for Mr. Owens, it then being the finest hotel in northwestern Iowa. In 1859 he removed from St. Ansgar to Osage, where he has taken an active interest in building up the city, and many of the substantial edifices were built by his hands. In the summer of 1864 he went to St. Louis, where he was employed on the Sanitary Fair building and Southern hotel. In 1867 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held four years. In 1871 he engaged in the lumber trade, which he followed until 1876. He was again elected justice of the peace, in 1882, which office he still holds. In 1839 he was married to Julia

Ann Hicks, a daughter of John Hicks of Rome, Penn. They are the parents of four children, one son and three daughters—Alfred B., Sarah A., Eunice J. and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first regular barber shop in Osage was opened, in 1868, by Chester C. Cole. There are now three shops in operation.

Chester C. Cole was born in Grant Co., Wis., March 30, 1840. He is a son of Asa and Lucinda (Barnhart) Cole, of Erie Co., Penn., who came west to Grant county in 1838, being among the pioneers of that region. The father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but after coming to Wisconsin he engaged at mining and followed that for several years. He now lives in Mitchell county. Chester C., was born in a sod cabin and educated in pioneer schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the 5th Iowa Cavalry and participated in all the engagements of that regiment; re-enlisting in 1864 and serving four years. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and discharged at Clinton, Iowa. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Grant Co., Wis., and one year later went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he learned his trade and in 1868 came to Osage. In 1869 he was married to Harriet Childs, a native of Portland, Maine. Four children have blessed this union—Lucinda, Asa, Percilla and Bertie. Mr. Cole is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The present coal dealers of Osage are G. Spaulding and Agen & Roberts.

W. L. Evans was the first and is the present veterinary surgeon of Osage.

W. B. Cobb was the first dentist. George Marsh was the next. There were, in 1883, two dentists at Osage—A. B. Cutler and D. E. Bartlett.

There were three bookstores and news depots, run by H. A. Durand, E. G. Rice and J. F. Dailey.

An important feature in the business interests of Osage is the marble cutting business carried on by William Hughes.

BANKS.

The banking institution of Brush & Meeker was established at Dubuque in June, 1855. In October of the same year it was removed to Decorah and in July, 1856, the firm was changed to Brush & Co., the Brush Brothers having purchased Mr. Meeker's interest. It was moved to Osage. In January, 1866, the bank was organized as the First National Bank, of Osage. The first officers elected were: Arad Hitchcock, president; J. H. Brush, cashier; Jesse P. Brush, assistant cashier; Cyrus Foreman, J. H. Brush, Arad Hitchcock, N. C. Deering, Edwin O. Hitchcock, and Gulbrand Gulbrandson, directors. The officers of the bank in 1883 were: Jesse P. Brush, president; Avery Brush, cashier; J. H. Brush, assistant cashier; J. H. Brush, J. P. Brush, Avery Brush, N. C. Deering and Cyrus Foreman, directors.

The Brush family are of English descent. At an early period in American history three brothers came from England and settled in Huntington, Long Island, and from them have sprung the Brushes, now scattered over the western as well as the eastern States.

Jacob H. Brush, son of Albert and Julia (Burchard) Brush, is one of these descendants, and was born in North Salem, West Chester Co., N. Y., July 9, 1833. Albert Brush was a farmer, and one of the proprietors of Brewster, a town in Putnam county, on the Harlem railroad. The Burchards were early settlers in Norwalk, Conn. Jacob spent his early years in West Chester and Putnam counties, receiving his education at the North Salem Academy and Amenia and Charlotteville Seminaries, teaching the district school one winter at Brewster. About the time he arrived at his majority Mr. Brush became interested in the west, and concluded that here was a good field for young men of any business tact and a disposition to work. Thus impressed he left Putnam county in May, 1855, reached Dubuque about the time the land office was being removed; followed it to Decorah; there opened a real estate office and bank, and again followed the United States land office when it was removed to Osage in July, 1856. The next year Mr. Brush was joined in the banking business by his younger brother, Francis Albert, the firm name being J. H. Brush & Co. In 1861 another brother, Jesse Platt, and in 1866, the youngest brother, Avery, engaged with the subject of this sketch in banking and they are still in business together. On the 4th of May, 1862, J. H. Brush was married to Julia Buckmaster, daughter of Francis Buckmaster.

Francis A. Brush, who has been mentioned, was killed in the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 1, 1864. He was first lieutenant of company K, 27th Iowa In-

fantry. He entered the service in the fall of 1862; was a brave soldier, and most highly esteemed by his comrades and the community in which he enlisted. Few men who went from Mitchell county and laid down their lives for their country were more deeply lamented.

The Mitchell County Bank was established in 1874, by the Sweney brothers. A fine brick block has been erected, by Charles Sweney, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, in which the bank is located. This is one of the leading private banking houses in northern Iowa. The bank is now carried on by Sweney Brothers & Libby.

Albion C. Libby, of the above firm, came to Osage from Fork Co., Maine, in November, 1868. He was employed in the abstract office of T. A. Roziene until January, 1871, when he was appointed deputy recorder of Mitchell county, and held this office for eight years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with J. B. Cleland, and began the compilation of an abstract of the county records, but other business prevented much progress until in March, 1875, Mr. Cleland sold his interest to J. I. Sweney, and within the next four years a complete abstract of title of all the lands and town lots in Mitchell county was made by them, compared and certified to by Mr. Libby as deputy recorder, making a very valuable set of abstract books. The firm of Sweney & Libby continued in the real estate, abstract and loan business until February, 1880, when associating with Charles Sweney under the firm name of Sweney Brothers & Libby, they established the Mitchell County Bank, succeeding

Sweney Brothers, and adding a regular banking business to the other branches. Mr. Libby married Emma L. Chase, a daughter of J. L. Chase, of Osage, on the 5th of February, 1880. They have one child—Lee S., born Sept. 10, 1882.

HOTELS.

The first hotels erected have already been described.

In 1856 W. G. Higbie erected another hotel called the Cedar Valley House, which stood on the corner of Main and Eighth streets. It was a large building, the main part being 20x36 feet, with an addition 25x25 feet. Higbie kept it for a short time when Josiah F. Mitchell succeeded him and it was then sold to Whitaker & Low. They kept it through the summer of 1857, and up to about the 1st of July, 1857, when it was sold to John C. Bishop. Mr. Bishop kept it until the fall of 1857, and was succeeded by George B. Mayfield who ran it until the spring of 1858, after which, for a short time the hotel stood empty, a mortgage having been foreclosed upon it. Some time during this period Scofield & Silliman ran the hotel for a year or two. About 1860 the property came into the hands of Arad Hitchcock, and he repaired and enlarged the house, renaming it the Hitchcock House. For several years after this A. H. Parkhurst ran the hotel, and it was then purchased by J. Messingham, who became landlord, and acted as such until he sold to R. F. Judd, who sold to Diemer & Murphy. This firm ran the hotel until it burned to the ground in 1878.

In the spring of 1857, Marion Loomis erected the western portion of what is now the Merchants Hotel. For several

years he used it as a dwelling house and store; but about 1859 he began keeping travelers and boarders and christened his hotel the American House. About 1866 he enlarged the hotel by erecting the eastern part of the present building, and shortly, afterward sold the property to Dunton & Whitney. The name was changed to the Dunton House, and it was kept by the firm named three or four years, when John McConnell purchased and still owns it. In 1874 he veneered the building with brick and since that time has leased it to the different parties who have been landlords, the name being changed to Merchants Hotel. George W. Ferguson ran it for a time after Mr. McConnell, and was succeeded by Mr. Hart. C. M. Cleveland, the present landlord, leased the property in 1877.

Marion Loomis, the founder of what has since become the Merchants Hotel—then known as the American House—is one of the pioneers of Osage. He is the son of Loring and Maria (Seward) Loomis, who were married June 19, 1834, in Litchfield county, where Marion was born. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living—Laura, wife of Orson Gates; Lucinda, wife of Harvey Case; Henrietta, wife of Cephas Roberts, and Marion. When eighteen years of age, Marion started out on the road as a Yankee notion peddler, making his way to New York, where he took up a line of jewelry, silverware, and watches; journeying on to Wisconsin, and in 1855 pursuing the same business and selling to the retail trade. He married Mary, daughter of Freeman and Nancy Ackery, of Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1856,

and the next year came to Osage. In politics Mr. Loomis is a liberal republican and has held many local offices. He was first city marshal of Osage and was also appointed deputy sheriff under William Ramsdell. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are the parents of four children—Carrie M., wife of J. M. Muffler; Freeman L., Addie M. and Francis M. Mr. Loomis is a Knight Templar and a member of the A. O. U. W., I. L. of H., and V. A. S. fraternities. He has been secretary of the Mitchell County Mutual Horse Protective Association ever since its organization.

The Lawn hotel was erected in 1865 for a residence. It was opened as a hotel in the summer of 1875, P. E. Narey being the landlord. He kept the hotel until 1878, since which time David Moran has been proprietor. The hotel is a large, three story brick building and stands on the corner of Sixth and Free streets.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

The first enterprise of this character established at Osage was the Joslin saw mill. It was erected by J. C. Joslin, in the spring of 1856, and occupied a little shed that stood back of where J. E. B. Morgan & Co's foundry now stands. It was run by a sixteen horse power steam engine. The mill was operated but a short time, when it was moved to Moore's ford.

The Appleton planing mill, on Seventh street, was established a number of years ago by Bowman & Griswold. They sold to M. George & Co., who made many additions and improvements. In 1876 J. B. Appleton, the present owner, purchased the property. He has made still further improvements. As it

now stands, the machinery occupies a building 25x40 feet, with one addition 16x45 feet, and another 45x45 feet, all two stories high. The mill contains the very best of machinery and is prepared to do all kinds of work in its line. A feed mill has been added to the planing mill, equipped with a twenty-six inch stone, corn sheller, and all necessary appliances for handling grain by machinery. The mill is run by an eighteen horse power steam engine. In prosperous times the mill has employed an average of ten and twelve men in doing the work demanded by local trade.

The most important manufacturing enterprise of Osage, is J. E. B. Morgan & Co.'s foundry, which was founded by Kelly, Morgan & Co., in the spring of 1868. At that time a portion of the present building was erected and machinery was put in. It has since been much improved. Henry and Joseph Kelly and J. E. B. Morgan continued the management under the firm name as stated, until 1873, when it was incorporated as a joint stock company, and about \$40,000 in stock was issued. The first officers under this administration were: Henry Kelly, president; Joseph Kelly, vice-president; J. E. B. Morgan, secretary; J. P. Brush, treasurer; Henry and Joseph Kelly, superintendents. This management continued until 1881, since which time it has been run by J. E. B. Morgan & Co. As the foundry now stands it occupies a large two story brick building, 74x61 feet, with an office east of the main building, on Free, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The foundry does a large general repair business, and manu-

factures well drilling machinery, mowers, plows, cultivators, pumps and all kinds of machinery. Formerly about thirty-five men were employed; at present sixteen men are sufficient. The goods find market in all parts of the United States. Mr. Morgan makes the manufacture of well drilling machinery a specialty. The foundry has a capacity to turn out one complete set of drilling machinery every two days, which sells for from \$300 to \$400, or \$45,000 worth per year. The drilling machines are secured to the foundry by patents procured by Henry and Joseph Kelly and J. E. B. Morgan. It is in every way a thorough drilling machine and has grown to be very popular. The cost of the foundry as it stands to-day, is estimated at about \$18,000.

J. E. B. Morgan has been a resident of Mitchell county since 1868. He is a native of Maryland. When but a lad his parents moved to Beaver Co., Penn., and when thirteen removed to Quincy, Ill., where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, soon after embarking in the manufacture of fanning mills and threshing machines. In 1847 he was married to Louisa Ammon. They have two children living—Emily and Laura. In 1852 he emigrated to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he followed farming one year, then removed to Decorah, where he established the plow business, afterwards operated by Ammon, Scott & Co. In 1861 he removed to St. Louis, where he embarked in the produce and commission business. He removed to Winona in 1867, and in the following year came to his present home. He is a firm and unflinching advocate of the temperance cause, and has done

much active work. He was the first prohibition mayor of Osage, the ladies of the city taking an active interest in his election. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Morgan is regarded as an excellent citizen, and holds the esteem of all who know him.

Another important manufacturing enterprise in Osage is John Eckford's cigar factory. It was established in 1882, and now does a large amount of work and sustains a wide reputation.

The Osage nursery, under the management and ownership of Charles F. Gardner, is an enterprise which has proved a great benefit to not only Mitchell county but all northern Iowa. The trade of the nursery extends over nearly all of the northwest.

Charles F. Gardner, proprietor of the Osage Nursery, came with his parents to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1857, where they lived for several years and then removed to Howard Co., Iowa. In 1872 they returned to Mitchell county, where they were living in October, 1883, with their son Charles. When the family settled in Howard county there was not a tree to be seen for miles about them. The father planted a grove which took the name of Gardner's grove, which still stands as a monument to his memory. Charles F., the son, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1843. His parents are Nathaniel C. and Caroline (Gregory) Gardner, natives of New York State. They were the parents of three children, two of whom are living—Nancy, the wife of Charles Brownell, and Charles F. In 1857 the whole family left New York and came to

Iowa. Charles F. Gardner is now one of the live business men of Mitchell county, being an extensive dealer in forest trees, small fruit and ornamental shrubbery. On the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company A, 18th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the following engagements: Moscow, Ark., Saline River, Prairie du Hahn, Jenkins Ferry and many skirmishes. After serving three years he was honorably discharged. After leaving the army he was married in Howard county, Jan. 13, 1867, to Emma A. Gilman, who was born in Cooperstown, Venango Co., Penn., Oct. 30, 1845. They have two children—Clark and Willie. Mr. Gardner was married twice. His first wife died of quick consumption, in Kansas, July 28, 1878, while traveling for her health. His second wife was Rosa M. Brown, to whom he was married Feb. 16, 1880. She was born in Vermont. By this marriage they had two children—Maud A. and Nellie B. Mr. Gardner belongs to the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the L. of H. and the G. A. R. His brother, George H. Gardner, was also a member of the 18th Iowa Infantry, and died from disease contracted in the army, at Nora Springs. The post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Nora Springs was named in honor of George H. Gardner. Charles F. is a professional short-hand reporter, and was the official reporter of the twelfth Iowa judicial district for two years, serving under an appointment from his Honor, R. G. Reniger, judge of the circuit court. Being in poor health at that time, he was unable to bear the confinement of office work, and he resigned his position in

order to take more out door exercise. C. F. is also a life member of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, and many excellent articles from his pen are found in the records of the proceedings of that society. Perhaps no man has done more to actually benefit this State than Mr. Gardner, by way of prompting the citizens to plant trees, especially evergreens. This is a specialty at the Osage Nursery. The evergreen seed is shipped direct from Europe, and Mr. Gardner is undoubtedly the largest grower of conifers in the northwest. The space occupied by his seed beds covering nearly five acres.

OSAGE POSTOFFICE.

The Osage postoffice was originally established in the summer of 1854, under the name of "Cora." Dr. A. H. Moore was the first postmaster, and the office was kept at his house. Later the office was kept at the store of Bennett & Mayfield, in a little building which stood directly opposite the present location of the Merchants Hotel. In March, 1856, Dr. Moore resigned and Dr. S. B. Chase was appointed postmaster. The name in the meantime had been changed to Osage. Dr. Chase at first kept the postoffice at his house, and the mail in a small tin milk pan. He was postmaster until appointed register of the United States land office in September, 1857, when he resigned. Henry W. Small succeeded Dr. Chase as postmaster. The office had been moved by Dr. Chase to the drug store of Small & Walker, in a two story frame building which had been erected by Dr. Chase, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, in the spring of 1856, and Small continued it there. In 1860 H. W. Small sold his

interest in the drug store and removed to Chicago. George W. Davis was appointed postmaster to succeed him, and moved the office into a building which stood on the northwest corner of Main and Seventh streets. Mr. Davis retained the postoffice until the time of his death in 1862. Charles Brownell was the next postmaster. He was succeeded by J. L. Chase, who erected a brick building for it, almost directly opposite the Merchants Hotel. Mr. Chase held the office for seven years, when he was succeeded by A. W. Tallman. Mr. Tallman moved the office to the building where he is still in trade, and remained postmaster until March, 1871, when, through the influence of Congressman W. B. Allison, T. M. Atherton was appointed postmaster of Osage. He retained the office for eight months, when W. G. Donnan, whom Mr. Atherton had opposed for Congress, succeeded in having him removed. A. W. Tallman was again appointed, and held the office until the 23d of March, 1875. At this time, upon the recommendation of Senator Allison and Hon. H. O. Pratt, Mr. Atherton was appointed postmaster, and, having been re-appointed in 1879 and 1883, is the present incumbent. Frank G. Atherton is assistant postmaster, and his wife and son, Thomas M., Jr., are clerks. The office is neatly and elegantly equipped, being furnished with the most costly and improved boxes. The business of the office is as efficiently and promptly attended to as any office in the State, and as a whole the Osage postoffice is a credit to the city.

The Osage postoffice was made a money order office on the 1st of July, 1872. The first money order was issued to Mary

A. Bullard; the first paid was to Charles Sweney. The number of the last money order issued was 17,635. The first postal note was issued to F. G. Atherton. The present salary of the postmaster is \$1,600.

Thomas M. Atherton, postmaster of Osage, was for many years one of the leading attorneys at law in northern Iowa. Mr. Atherton is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Kingston on the 12th of April, 1829. His parents were Anson and Sarah (Mitchell) Atherton; his father being a farmer. Thomas M. was brought up on a farm, receiving a liberal education at the common schools, and attending three years at the Wyoming Seminary in his native place, one of the most thorough educational institutions in the eastern States. When nineteen years of age he went to Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Penn., and there engaged at keeping books for Peckens & Steele, a large contracting coal firm, and while with them began the study of law. Here he remained for several years. In 1850 he was married to Elizabeth J. Gilmore, of Berwick, Penn. In 1857 he was elected register of Luzerne Co., Penn., by a majority over his opponents of over 1,800, and served in that capacity for three years, when he resigned to come west. Prior to this, as stated, Mr. Atherton began the study of law, and in 1857 entered the office of Hon. L. D. Shumaker, who for twelve years was a member of Congress from the twelfth district of Pennsylvania. For three years Mr. Atherton remained in the office, when, in 1860, he was admitted to the Luzerne county bar at Wilkes Barre, Penn., on the motion of Congressman Shumaker. In February, 1860, he resigned

the office of register of Luzerne county, and started west, locating first at West Union, Fayette Co., Iowa. He only remained there a short time, and on the 9th of March, 1860, came to Mitchell county and located at Mitchell, where he resumed the practice of his profession. Mr. Atherton was very successful at the bar; he was a hard student, well read, indefatigable in the pursuit of a point, and a powerful advocate before a jury. He was counsel in all the very heaviest cases that were tried while he was in active practice, and the court records show that he was interested as attorney in more litigation than any other lawyer in the county. On the 1st of March, 1865, he began the publication of the Mitchell county *Press* at Mitchell, which he still continues at Osage. Just before the county seat was re-located at Osage, Mr. Atherton moved his paper to that place, and was largely instrumental in the re-location. In 1870 he quit the active practice of law, and devoted his whole attention to the paper. He still retains his law library, however, and it is one of which he may well be proud. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton are the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living—Sarah Jane, wife of Hon. Isaac Patterson, of St. Ansgar township; Elizabeth Anne, wife of Nathan Patterson, of the same township; Frank G., assistant postmaster, who married Mollie Horton Wessler, of Berwick, Penn., who is clerk in the postoffice; and Thomas M., Jr., another clerk in the office. One son, Charles, died in October, 1863, aged six years. Mr. Atherton has held many local offices of trust; has been

superintendent of schools of Mitchell county; has been a member of the Osage city council; held various positions on the school board and others. In all public moves and political organizations he has been a prominent worker and a leader.

OSAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Osage was organized on the 6th of November, 1878. It consists of two companies—the engine company and hook and ladder company. The first officers of the engine company were: Foreman, John Haight; assistant foreman, J. H. White; second assistant foreman, W. G. Martin. At that time there were twenty-five members in each company. A break engine was used until in 1882, when the present fire apparatus, consisting of a steam Button fire engine, hose and hose cart, was purchased, at a cost of \$3,700.

The companies are the same as when first organized, each now having twenty-six members, however. The officers of the engine company, in 1883, were: J. H. White, foreman; G. A. Castle, first assistant foreman; M. S. Stacy, second assistant foreman; Carl Swain, secretary; B. F. Grimes, treasurer; J. B. Appleton, first engineer; G. T. Frazee, second engineer.

The officers of the hook and ladder company, in 1883, were: J. E. Thomas, foreman; Clint Cole, assistant foreman; Milo Robinson, second assistant foreman; Milo Robinson, secretary; N. K. Fairbanks, treasurer.

MITCHELL COUNTY HORSE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The "Mitchell County Mutual Protective Association against horse-thieves,"

was originally organized in 1873, but the organization was not made permanent until the year following. On the 2d of May, 1874, the annual meeting of the society was held at the court house in Osage. Officers were elected as follows: Daniel Shehan, president; J. H. Brush, treasurer; M. Loomis, secretary; J. H. Agen and Daniel Gilchrist, directors.

The object of the society was to protect the members from the depredations of horse-thieves. All citizens of Mitchell county were admitted to membership upon the payment of the entrance fee. A board of riders were appointed each year, whose names were withheld, to pursue horse-thieves, and the expense was paid by the society. The organization of the society has had a very wholesome effect. There has only been one case of horse-stealing from a member since the society has been in existence. This occurred one Saturday night in the summer of 1880, while a circus was in Osage. A horse of John Lewis was stolen from the street at about eleven o'clock. The secretary, M. Loomis, was notified on the following day, and he took immediate steps. Having postal cards printed, he mailed them to all points in this region, and sent his riders in every direction. The thief was found and arrested in McGregor. He was at once brought back to Osage, and court being in session, he was tried, found guilty, and within one week from the time the horse was stolen, the thief was landed in the penitentiary.

The society is now in a flourishing condition. By the report in January, 1883, there were 365 paying members, and \$529.56 in the treasury.

The following is a list of the officers of the association from 1875 to 1883:

1875.—Daniel Shehan, president; M. Loomis, secretary; J. H. Brush, treasurer; J. H. Agen and Daniel Gilchrist, directors.

1876.—Daniel Shehan, president; Marion Loomis, secretary; J. H. Brush, treasurer; Daniel Gilchrist and J. H. Agen, directors.

1877.—Same.

1878.—Same.

1879.—Same.

1880.—D. L. Talcott, president; M. Loomis, secretary; J. H. Brush, treasurer; J. Douglass and D. Gilchrist, directors.

1881.—D. L. Talcott, president; M. Loomis, secretary; J. P. Brush, treasurer; J. Torsleff and C. C. Howe, directors.

1882.—Daniel Gilchrist, president; M. Loomis, secretary; Charles Sweney, treasurer; J. Torsleff and C. C. Howe, directors.

1883.—Daniel Gilchrist, president; M. Loomis, secretary; J. P. Brush, treasurer; C. C. Howe and D. L. Talcott, directors.

ORGANIC.

On the 15th of March, 1871, a petition was filed in the office of the clerk of court asking that a vote be had upon the question of incorporation of the city of Osage. The election was ordered as prayed in the petition, and was duly held. A majority of two-thirds was declared in favor of incorporation.

On the 13th of May, 1871, the first officers of the incorporation were elected. They were as follows: Mayor, W. I. Belding; recorder, N. L. Rood; trustees, Cyrus Foreman, W. H. Bishop, D. B. Cotton, G. W. Furgason and Charles Sweney.

The first meeting of the council was held May 13, 1871, with all members present. M. Loomis was appointed marshal; Cyrus Foreman, treasurer; and E. S. Fonda, street commissioner.

At the June meeting a number of ordinances were adopted.

At the February session, 1872, Cyrus Foreman, W. I. Belding and G. W. Furgason were appointed to investigate the question of procuring a fire engine for the city. At the same time the resignations of the marshal and street commissioner were received and Frank L. Miniger was appointed to the offices.

In March, 1872, the second election for officers occurred, and the following gentlemen were chosen: Mayor, Arad Hitchcock; recorder, D. E. Cutler; trustees, William Ramsdell, Seldom Wait, J. P. Brush, A. K. Eaton and T. M. Atherton. The mayor, Arad Hitchcock, did not qualify and a special election was held April 1, 1872, at which William Schmedes was chosen to fill the vacancy.

In April, 1872, William Cutler was appointed marshal, and Andrew Garrison, street commissioner.

For 1873 the officers were as follows: Mayor, William Schmedes; recorder, D. E. Cutler; trustees, J. P. Brush, A. M. Bush, C. D. Brown, William Ramsdell and G. W. Smith; marshal, William Cutler; treasurer, J. P. Brush.

In 1874 the officers were: Mayor, Cyrus Foreman; recorder, W. L. Eaton; trustees, J. P. Brush, H. W. McNabb, Peter Lohr, David Mandigo and J. E. B. Morgan; marshal, Frank Miniger; street commissioner, William Ramsdell.

Officers for 1875: Mayor, H. W. McNabb; recorder, I. F. Winnek; trustees, W. H. H. Gable, J. H. Agen, D. Mandigo, S. B. Chase and Joseph Kelly; assessor, G. M. Stoughton; treasurer, J. P. Brush; marshal, William Cutler; street commissioner, J. M. Demary.

Officers for 1876: Mayor, J. E. B. Morgan; recorder, A. C. Libby; trustees, J. W. Annis, William Gilman, D. B. Cotton, L. D. Piper, J. H. Brush and W. I. Belding; assessor, G. M. Stoughton; treasurer, J. P. Brush; marshal and street commissioner, William Cutler.

Officers for 1877: Mayor, J. E. B. Morgan; recorder, A. C. Libby; trustees, Charles Sweney, J. H. Brush, L. D. Piper, J. W. Annis and William Gilman; assessor, D. B. Cotton; treasurer, J. P. Brush; marshal, M. E. White; street commissioner, William Cutler.

Officers for 1878: Mayor, Charles Sweney; recorder, J. E. Bishop; assessor, D. B. Cotton; trustees, William Gilman, E. S. Fonda, J. H. Haight, E. P. Shipherd and John H. White; treasurer, J. P. Brush; street commissioner, U. A. Proctor; marshal, M. S. Stacy; city librarian, Mrs. N. Moran.

Officers for 1879: Mayor, Charles Sweney; recorder, Frank Miniger; trustees, J. A. Smith, J. H. Haight, M. A. Sprague, G. M. Stoughton, M. M. Browne and J. P. Brush; marshal, Martin McCarty; street commissioner, S. Wait; treasurer, J. P. Brush; librarian, Mrs. C. Talcott.

Officers for 1880: Mayor, J. W. Annis; treasurer, J. P. Brush; solicitor, J. E. Bishop; assessor, D. B. Cotton; councilmen, J. H. Haight, Oliver Cole, J. F. Dailey, D. F. Culver, H. W. McNabb, Peter

Lohr, M. M. Browne and Robert Bennett; marshal, Martin McCarty; city clerk, Frank Miniger; librarian, Mrs. C. S. Talcott.

Officers for 1881: Mayor, J. B. Cutler; new councilmen, Brad Hill, J. C. Davies, W. B. Pelton and Dr. J. W. Whitley; city clerk, Frank Miniger; marshal, C. C. Towner; street commissioner, S. Wait.

Officers for 1882: Mayor, J. B. Cutler; attorney, F. F. Coffin; treasurer, J. P. Brush; assessor, D. B. Cotton; new councilmen, Avery Brush, J. W. Annis, Guy Kennedy and R. Bennett; marshal, C. C. Towner; street commissioner, M. S. Stacy; clerk, F. L. Durand.

Officers for 1883: Mayor, Willard L. Eaton; treasurer, J. P. Brush; new councilmen, J. C. Davies, J. H. Sweney, G. Spaulding and C. H. Cotter; city clerk, A. C. Libby; marshal, C. C. Towner; street commissioner, J. H. Johnson.

OSAGE LIBRARY.

This is an institution of which the citizens of Osage may well be proud, and which cannot terminate otherwise than in most gratifying success. A large two-story brick library building was erected in 1876, on Main street, at a cost of about \$6,000. The principal donor to this was Orrin Sage in whose honor the city was named, who gave \$2,000 and 600 acres of land. The balance, \$4,000, was raised by special tax of the city, and a good portion of the lands remain unsold to be used for the purchase of books and necessary furniture. The library is well stocked with books, and is being constantly added to.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Osage was taught in the building now used as the residence

of James Sweney. This was in 1856. The teacher was Miss Mott; the directors who engaged her were Dr. A. H. Moore, Harlow Gray and Ed. Merrill. There were twelve scholars who attended this school.

The building now the residence of James Sweney was used for school purposes for several years; then for some time school was held in what is now the Free Methodist church. After this the district erected what is now the engine house, for school purposes. The lower part of this building is still used for school. The next change in school houses was the erection of two buildings, one in the east and one in the west part of town. These buildings were used for school purposes for a number of years.

In 1872 the present graded school building was erected on Seventh street, at a cost of \$20,000. It is a large two-story brick building, and is a credit to the city. In 1883 another school building was erected in the western part of the city, and this, together with the graded school and lower part of the engine house, meets the present necessities.

In 1883 the school officers consisted of E. S. Fonda, president; J. H. Agen, J. H. White, D. G. Pattengill, Mr. Johnson and J. B. Cleland, school board; A. C. Libby, secretary; J. P. Brush, treasurer.

The following comprised the corps of teachers, the monthly salary of each following their names: J. W. Harden, \$111.11; Ella Owen \$40; Mrs. Hichcock, \$35; Nettie Brown, \$35; Roba Hoag, \$35; Clara Tupper, \$35; Mary Hopkins, \$35; Zora Palmer, \$40; Addie Brown \$35; Thomas Eddy, \$30,

RELIGIOUS.

To the honored pioneers, Revs. William P. Holbrook and A. D. Alden, is due the credit of preserving accurate records of early Methodism in the Upper Cedar valley.

The first class in Osage was formed in March, 1856, and comprised thirteen members, who chose as their leader, A. D. Griswold. This class was formed by the following persons: A. D. Griswold, Annie Griswold, Reuben and Clarasa Osborne, Rebecca Hill, Margaret Phillis, Sarah Miniger, Mother Nixon, Mrs. William Miniger, Frederick Hess, Betsey Hess, Mrs. Higby and J. H. Brush. At the first session of the Upper Iowa Conference, held in August, 1856, in Maquota, Rev. W. P. Holbrook was appointed preacher in charge of the various classes, over whom Rev. J. T. Coleman was then presiding elder. Rev. J. H. Webb succeeded Rev. Holbrook, in 1857. Rev. T. W. Thurston was pastor during 1858 and 1859 and organized the first Sunday school in Osage. Rev. Frank W. Paxton was the first appointed pastor at Osage Station, serving two years, 1860 and 1861. During his pastorate he organized a class at Orchard village. Rev. George Murphy followed Rev. Paxton as a supply, dividing his time between Osage and Orchard. From 1863 to 1867, Osage was included in Mitchell circuit, with Revs. A. G. Wood, B. F. Taylor and William Chambers as successive pastors, and Rev. D. N. Holmes as presiding elder. During 1867 and 1868, Revs. C. M. Daman and Eugene L. Sherman served the charge. By this time, the Church having made rapid growth and substantial progress,

plans were laid for the erection of a church edifice. Rev. Mr. Sherman, with much diligence, canvassed the town and country for funds with which to build. The lots upon which the church was finally built were secured in 1868, plans considered, and a building committee appointed in the person of J. H. Brush. Some twelve years previous to this date, during Rev. Mr. Webb's pastorate, certain outsiders, friendly to Mr. Webb and the society, undertook to build a church on Seventh street, but being unwisely managed, it was never enclosed, and for years stood unfinished and was called "The Monument of Folly." This failure proved quite a hindrance to the new and legitimate enterprise; but with a membership of brave hearted men and women, the society advanced toward the work and in due time had the foundation laid, when winter set in and their funds were nearly expended, before any work had been done on the superstructure; and some were ready to point to the large basement and speak of it as another sad failure. But not so; Rev. Norton and his few faithful supporters still pressed forward. John H. Bishop was induced to lay the brick which were already on the ground; and when the people saw the walls going up and preparations being made for roofing the building and furnishing the basement, they rallied to their help and aided them financially. In December, 1870, the basement was finished and dedicated, without debt. After twelve years without a Sunday home, this society found themselves right royally enjoying this departure, and most heartily thanked God and his faithful servant, Rev. R. Norton, for their

glad deliverance. In the fall of 1871, Rev. W. A. Allen succeeded Rev. Mr. Norton, remaining two years. During his stay, the beautiful spire which adorns the building was erected, together with much being done to complete the main audience room. Following Rev. Allen came Rev. R. N. Earhart, who served two years. During his first years' pastorate, the audience room was finished and dedicated by Bishop Merrill, of St. Paul. Rev. Earhart was succeeded by Rev. S. G. Smith, formerly principal of the Albion Seminary, during whose stay the parsonage was built and paid for. Next came Rev. J. B. Casebeer, who remained till the fall of 1879. During his stay, a large, sweet toned bell was secured and paid for. Rev. Daniel Sheffer followed him as pastor, and he was succeeded, in 1880, by Rev. G. W. Brindell, who remained two years and was succeeded by Rev. S. W. Ingham.

The Regular Baptist Church of Osage was organized Oct. 24, 1861, with seven members, as follows: James White, William Carr, G. B. Mayfield, Louisa M. Raymond, Frances A. Carr and Nancy Calkins. James White and William Carr were the first deacons of the society. The following visiting clergymen were present at the organization of this society: Rev. A. Gale, of Minneapolis, Rev. E. F. Gurnsey, of Austin, Rev. A. D. Bush, of Charles City, Rev. J. F. Bariden, Tripoli, Iowa, Rev. H. J. Parker, of Beaver Dam, Wis., Rev. Caumeron, of Bremer county. The following year after the society was formed, Rev. H. J. Parker, of Austin, preached once in two weeks, receiving \$50 for his services. From June, 1864. to

June, 1865, Rev. Mr. Ross supplied the Church as pastor, preaching half of the time at Osage and half at Mitchell, where he resided. In September, 1873, Rev. W. Whitney was called to become pastor, and remained for four years. These are the only regular pastors who have served the Church; the remainder of the time the society has been supplied by ministers from another point or by teachers of the Baptist Seminary of Osage. During the twenty-two years of this society's history prior to 1883, there had been 232 members identified with the Church; but at this date the society had a regular membership of 154. A few of the first meetings were held in the old school house. Six years their services were held at the Congregational church. July 25, 1869, they commenced to hold meetings in their chapel, which was connected with the seminary. In 1883 this society was no longer a weak one, but rather a very strong and well organized body of Christian workers.

The first Universalist Church of Osage was organized Sept. 1, 1869, at which time the following became members of the society:

Pascal Whitney, Margaret P. Prime, H. L. Knowlton, Mary Knowlton, G. H. Knowlton, Julia T. Knowlton, Thomas O. Brown, Ella R. Brown, Matilda Hitchcock, C. Hitchcock, George M. Stoughton, C. Stoughton, Louisa Goodspeed, Loretta M. Demary, Charles Sweney, Annie E. Sweney, Chloe S. Talcott, G. A. Talcott, William F. Huntington, Loretta Butler, Sally Butler, Alden Flint, Mary J. Cutler, E. E. Gallup, Dr. C. E. Mowry, William D. Tomlinson, Emily A. Neville, Mary

Gallup, Martha Whitaker and Annie Ballett.

The first Church officers were: H. S. Knowlton, G. M. Stoughton and their wives and Margaret Prime, deacons; W. F. Huntington, treasurer. These officers were still serving in 1883.

Rev. B. F. Bowles was the first pastor. Receiving a call to preach in California, he remained with this society but a short time. He was succeeded by Rev. H. Slade, who, after two years, was followed by C. T. Irish, who remained a year and a half. In 1883 the Church was without a pastor. The society built a fine church edifice at a cost of \$4,000. The society now has a membership of about fifty.

The Free Methodist Church of Osage was organized a number of years ago. The first members were: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Swain and Frederick Arndt. The first meetings were held at the old school house, which is now in use by the fire department. Rev. C. M. Damon, of Dunkirk, N. Y., was the first regular preacher to serve the Church. T. S. Ladue assisted him. Mr. Damon first came to Osage to serve the M. E. Church, but afterward joined the Free Methodists and was sent here as a missionary, supplying a large circuit. At first the Church did not grow very rapidly, in fact, until they bought the church building there was but three members. Rev. Damon was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Norton, who was the first settled pastor. He was quite successful and at the end of the conference year, 1876, the Church numbered sixteen members. Rev. Norton remained two years when he was succeeded by Rev. John B. Newville, of Minnesota, who remained

one year. Rev. Cyrus Cook, of Lime Springs, was the next pastor, and served the congregation for one year. Rev. John S. Bradley, of Minnesota, succeeded Rev. Cook, and following him Rev. J. C Norton again served one year. Then came Revs. Luther Cook and V. A. Dake, successively. In September, 1883, the present pastor, Rev. David McLeod, began his labors and is well thought of by all the society. For the first few years after organization services were held in the old school house and various other places. In 1876 they purchased the church building formerly used by the Congregationalists at a cost of \$725. It is a substantial brick edifice, 30x50 feet in size. The Church is now in a healthy and growing condition, having twenty-four full members and eleven on probation. There is a Sunday school in connection with the Church, of which Ella Huntington is superintendent, which has an average attendance of thirty-five members. The present officers of the church are: Trustees, Jacob Haight, W. A. Swain and Amanda Rice; secretary, W. A. Swain; class leader, W. A. Swain; stewards, Amanda Rice, Mrs. P. E. Swain, Mrs. M. McGrath, Jacob Haight and Charles Stewart.

The Lutheran denomination also has members in Osage, who hold services, although they have no organization. Once in every four weeks Rev. Edward Wiegner, the Lutheran pastor at St. Ansgar, holds services at the Congregational church in Osage.

A Presbyterian Church was organized at an early day in Osage, but it has been discontinued.

The Christian Church of Osage was organized in 1871, with sixteen members. The first pastor was Rev. Melvin Nichols.

The first Congregational Church was organized in December, 1858, with Rev. W. J. Smith as pastor. At the time of organization the membership was eighteen. For a number of years this society received aid from the Home Missionary Society, but in 1869 became self sustaining. In 1858 the society erected a brick church at a cost of \$6,000. This building was sold in 1876 to the Free Methodist Society for \$725. In 1874 a new and handsome building was erected in a more central part of town. It is built of wood and cost \$8,000. Since 1868 the pastorate has been filled by Rev. T. O. Douglass, and under his management the society has been very successful. A flourishing Sunday school exists in connection with this church.

SOCIETIES.

Lodge No. 102, of the Masonic order, was organized Feb. 9, 1857, by virtue of a dispensation granted by John T. Sanford, with S. B. Chase, W. M.; A. H. Moore, S. W.; E. F. Merrill, J. W.; Fred Hess, treasurer, and J. H. Merrill, Secretary.

Osage Chapter, No. 36, was formed by virtue of a dispensation granted by M. E., H. H. Hemmenway, Grand High Chapter Priest of the M. E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of the State of Iowa. The first officers of the chapter were: J. L. Chase, M. E. Priest; S. B. Chase, E. K.; A. H. Moore, Scribe; R. Cole, C. H.; M. Chamberlain, P. S.; Abner Root, Chaplain; M. W. Moss, G. M.; David McIlroy, S. Officers of 1882.—J. R. Prime, M. E. H.

Priest; M. Creelman, E. K.; W. H. H. Gable, E. Scribe; William Wood, Treasurer; D. B. Cotton, Secretary; F. W. Chase, P. S.; Brad Hill, Royal A. C.; F. Sheldon, G. M. 3d V.; H. A. Durand, G. M. 2d V.; W. C. Moss, G. M. 1st V.; M. Loomis, Sentinel. This lodge, in 1883, was in a flourishing condition, with sixty-four members. In 1869-70 the order built a hall, which cost \$3,000, and is one of the finest in northern Iowa.

Commandery K. T. W. D., No. 19, was formed by a special conclave called by virtue of a dispensation granted by the Right Excellent Grand Commander of the State of Iowa, April 5, 1870. Officers of 1882-3.—J. B. Cleland, Em. Com.; S. B. Chase, Gen'lsmo; M. A. White, Capt. G. L.; W. L. Eaton, Prelate; J. R. Prime, S. Wd'n.; J. H. Sweeney, J. Wd'n.; Wm. Woods, Treasurer; D. B. Cotton, Rec.; J. F. Dailey, St. Br.; F. B. Chute, S. W. D. Br.; M. Creelman, Warden; J. W. Annis; First Guard; F. W. Chase, Second Guard; L. W. Knowlton, Third Guard; M. Loomis, Sentinel. The lodge is in good condition, with a membership of thirty-six live members.

Company B, 6th Regiment, Iowa National Guards, was organized in 1877, and the following named were commissioned officers: M. H. White, captain; J. Henry Sweeney, 1st lieutenant; John R. Prime, 2d lieutenant. The company was composed of the following persons, in August, 1883: C. F. Gardner, F. A. Vanderpoel, A. C. Patchin, Charles Stewart, Samuel Berron, William E. Hubbard, Robert Waddell, George H. Douglass, F. J. Bennett, Edwin Aldrich, John M. Arsers, Frank Blanchard, W. G. Brown,

Jacob Birran, C. L. Chueeney, Richard Carter, Frank Collier, Julian A. Douglass, James N. Duryea, Charles Fullett, A. S. Ford, Herbert G. French, George W. Grover, Samuel S. Hunt, George C. Horner, Charles C. Kelley, Edward Lawler, J. H. Libby, Z. C. Lindsly, George B. Lashbrook, Frank C. Miniger, Oliver E. Mapes, William Palcene, Joseph W. Reed, Fred E. Reed, William Richardson, William H. Reed, F. J. Redfield, Fred M. Scofield, Henry L. Shaff, Frank D. Sexton, E. S. Smith, Samuel D. Stevens, John B. Sprague, Thomas Thompson, John H. Vaughn, J. H. Wall, Frank Z. Wilson, William Harrison Wing.

Lodge, No. 195, I. O. O. F., at Osage, was organized March 11, 1870, by Worthy Grand Master William M. Moore. The charter members were as follows: Dr. W. H. H. Gable, D. C. Gerald, Alonzo Jackson, Edward Burns, Alfred D. Lutz. The first officers were: Edward Burns, N. G.; W. H. H. Gable, V. G.; Alfred D. Lutz, R. S.; D. B. Cotton, P. S.; Alonzo Jackson, Treasurer. The officers in 1883 were: W. H. H. Gable, N. G.; G. F. Gardner, V. G.; J. R. Prime, Treasurer; C. H. Cleaveland, P. S.; Frank Miniger, Secretary. The membership of the lodge in 1883 was about forty-five, among whom are some of the best men in Osage.

V. A. S. Collegium of Osage was organized April 24, 1880, by Deputy Chief Recorder, B. Maltbie, with the following named charter members: Gilbert H. Rice, W. D. Hill, J. F. Dailey, Dennis Rice, G. A. Hull, E. M. Rands, L. M. Alexander, D. E. Cutler, H. A. Durand, F. L. Durand, C. F. Rice, W. H. Lyman, E. W. Stacy, G. Kennedy, Dr. F. Duncan,

Dr. J. W. Whitley. The first officers were: H. A. Durand, Rector; G. H. Rice, Vice-Rector; L. M. Alexander, Scribe; J. F. Dailey, Questor; Fred. L. Durand, Usher; E. W. Stacy, Speculator. The officers in 1883 were: N. A. Russell, Rector; Charles Bliss, Chaplain; W. W. Stacy, Scribe and Treasurer; J. W. Whitley and F. Duncan, Medical Examiners; E. W. Stacy, Usher. There was a total membership of thirty from the date of organization up to 1883, at which time no deaths had occurred. This society provides an insurance of \$2,000 on each of its members, which is paid promptly at each death.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 167, at Osage, was organized May 2, 1878, by Ed. Week, D. D. G. M. W. The charter members were as follows: R. H. Buck, John R. Prime, S. H. Franklin, W. H. Murray, M. H. White, Wm. C. Moss, C. H. Cleveland, Peter Lohr, A. F. Culver, R. F. Judd, S. W. Hastings, H. A. Durand, J. S. Sweney, W. H. H. Gable, M. Loomis, S. L. Austin, C. D. Mowrey, John W. Lower, G. W. Bennett, W. B. Pelton, W. L. Eaton, E. J. Thomas. The first officers were: W. H. H. Gable, P. M. W.; Frank Miniger, M. W.; H. A. Durand, General Foreman; John W. Lower, O.; W. H. Murray, R.; W. B. Pelton, F.; S. W. Hastings, R.; S. H. Franklin, G.; C. H. Cleveland, I. W.; M. Loomis, O. W. To August, 1883, there had been but one death in this lodge, that of William Schmedes, who joined the order Jan. 3, 1879, and died from an accidental gunshot wound, Oct. 4, 1881. His widow received her insurance promptly. Total

membership of the lodge forty-three; membership in 1883, thirty-four.

Frank A. Brush, Post No. 77, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized Feb. 24, 1882, by Mustering Officer H. H. Marsh, of Mason City. The first officers of this post were: J. H. Sweney, Post Commander; A. W. Tallman, Sr. Vice Commander; J. R. Prime, Jr. Vice Commander; George W. Bennett, Adjutant; Guy Kennedy, Quartermaster; Charles H. Cleveland, Chaplain. Officers of 1883: Robert T. St. John, P. C.; E. W. Hunt, S. V. C.; Charles F. Gardner, J. V. C.; C. H. Cleveland, Q. M.; J. H. Agen, O. D.; C. S. Stewart, O. G.; Charles F. Gardner, Adjutant. The following is a list of members which appeared on the roster of the post in August, 1883, together with the division of the army in which they served during the Rebellion: J. R. Prime, company K, 27th Iowa Volunteer Infantry; C. H. Cleveland, company E, 100 Illinois Volunteer Infantry; James McCarty, sergeant, company G, 21st Michigan Infantry; M. G. Cole, sergeant, company G, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry; D. F. Culver, company C, 38th Iowa Infantry; J. A. Bell, private, company L, 6th Wisconsin Cavalry; M. H. White, company B, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; A. B. Cotton, company K, 12th Iowa Volunteer Infantry; A. E. Griswold, company C, 13th U. S. Infantry; R. H. Busk, company G, 25th Michigan Infantry; S. J. McKinley, company I, 3d Iowa Infantry; C. L. Stewart, company C, 37th Indiana Infantry; E. W. Hunt, company C, 7th Illinois Cavalry; P. S. Eastman, sergeant-major, 11th Wisconsin Infantry; S. E. Grittenburg, company H, 4th Iowa Cavalry; S. L. Austin,

sergeant, company A, 147th Illinois Infantry; C. C. Towner, sergeant, company G, 96th Illinois Infantry; C. H. Cole, company E, 5th Iowa Cavalry; L. J. Orendorff, private, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry; J. W. Parker, company B, 13th Iowa Volunteer Infantry; J. P. Schneider, company B, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry; John Roberts, company C, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Charles F. Gardner, company A, 13th Iowa Volunteer Infantry; C. C. Shank, company D, 11th Illinois Infantry; J. B. Ryndes, company K, 27th Iowa Infantry; T. Fisk, company H, 4th Iowa Cavalry; A. J. Turner, company E, 4th Wisconsin Infantry; E. C. Harmon, company C, 11th Wisconsin Infantry; V. B. Trusdall, company H, 95th Illinois Infantry; J. W. Gooder, corporal, company B, 92d Illinois Infantry; Thomas Bascomb, company E, 39th Wisconsin Infantry; Isaiah Shore, corporal, company B, 92d Indiana Infantry; Robert T. St. John, 7th Illinois Cavalry; Jacob Grebe, company E, Indiana Cavalry; Charles Sweney, company H, 27th Iowa Infantry; J. H. Sweney, sergeant, company K, 27th Iowa Infantry; A. W. Tallman, brevet captain, 1st New York Dragoons; H. A. Durand, company D, 20th Iowa Infantry; L. G. Leonard, company K, 27th Iowa Infantry; G. B. Haney, company C, 40th Wisconsin; A. M. Bush, company D, 11th Michigan Infantry; J. H. Agen, company C, 1st New York Dragoon; L. P. Miner, corporal, company C, 31st Wisconsin; R. C. Page, lieutenant, company H, 9th Illinois Cavalry; D. Lombard, sergeant, company K, 27th Iowa Infantry; F. Peck, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Among others who are to-day prominent and leading citizens of Osage, who have not been treated in other connections, are the following: John Richardson, J. R. James, Samnel Ricker, M. V. Nichols, Charles H. Cleveland, M. J. Robinson, J. G. Kline and William Reid.

John Richardson is one of the pioneers of Mitchell county. He was born in Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., June 25, 1820. His parents were Major Eri and Mary (Brown) Richardson, who were married in Madison county, and were parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, four of whom—Polly, Edward M., Cynthia and John—are still living. Major Richardson was a man of much more than ordinary ability and public spirit. He was the founder of Eriville, after whom it was named. He took an active interest in political matters; was elected to the lower House under Gen. Jackson. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, raising and equipping a company at his own expense; was commissioned as captain, and afterwards promoted to major. John, the youngest child, received a liberal education in his native State. He was married in Madison Co., N. Y., to Lucy D. Ransom, a daughter of Robert Ransom. Six children have blessed this union—Annie D., wife of Dexter Thompson; Corydon E., Albert L., Lucy Cora and Mary Corrine (these two are twins, usually called Little and Minnie,) and Nellie. At an early day Mr. Richardson came west and settled in Floyd county. In 1864 he moved to Osage and has since made Mitchell county his home. He has

led an active life, having been engaged at times in farming, butchering and stock dealing. Politically he is a democrat.

J. R. James has resided in Mitchell county since the spring of 1867. He was born in Wales on the 28th of November, 1822. When he was six months old his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., where they engaged in farming. J. R. James was reared on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he took a position as clerk in a store. In 1844 he went to Milwaukee Co., Wis., where he labored for awhile as a farm hand, and afterward purchased land in Jefferson Co., Wis. He was married Feb. 10, 1846, to Mary Griffs, by whom he had four children, who are living—Elizabeth A., Sarah E., Richard W. and Edward H. Mrs. James died in 1859. He was married again in 1861 to Margaret Howard. They are the parents of two children living—Frank E. and Llewellyn. When he came to Mitchell county in 1867 he bought wild land and opened a farm and was very successful in securing a comfortable property. In the fall of 1877 he moved to Osage, built a fine residence, and now resides there. In early life Mr. James was an anti-slavery democrat, but in 1860 he changed his views as to modern democracy and has since affiliated with the republican party. In 1874 he was elected county supervisor, and has held other offices of trust. He owns 520 acres of land in Mitchell county, valued at \$20 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. James are members of the Baptist Church, where the family attend.

Samuel Ricker came to Mitchell county in 1868 and purchased a farm in Union

township, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Osage, his present place of residence. He was born in Somerset Co., Maine, June 12, 1818, and was the son of Levi and Betsy (Spear) Ricker. Levi Ricker was a house carpenter, and the second settler of New Portland, Maine. He was a man of strict integrity, and his word, once given, was regarded as good as a bond. Samuel recalls his once promising to make a payment for his land on a certain day, and walked, barefooted, nine miles over frozen ground to meet it and keep his word. Samuel was reared on a farm and received his education in the pioneer schools of his native State. He went to Dover when nineteen, and in 1842 married Mary L. Shepard, a native of Dover, born Feb. 21, 1820. In 1868 they emigrated west. They were the parents of three children, only one of whom is now living—Frank A. Mr. Ricker is a radical republican. He commenced life a poor boy, but industry, frugality and economy have brought their just reward, and he now enjoys the fruit of his labors in a competency.

M. V. Nichols came to Osage in 1869. He was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., March 17, 1835, and was the son of Dr. Samuel F. Nichols, who graduated at Brattleboro College, Vermont, and delivered the valedictory in 1825. Soon after graduating he located in Wayne Co., N. Y., where he followed his profession for eighteen years. In about the year 1845 he emigrated to Janesville, Rock Co., Wis. Here he remained four years, when he removed to Green county, where he laid out the town of Albany, in company with Erastus O. Pond. Having lost his health through

hard riding, he spent his latter winters in New Jersey. He died in Colorado, Nov. 14, 1874. In politics he was a staunch democrat, was one of the electors of James Buchanan, and was the person who carried the returns to Washington. He was married to Julia A. Bartle, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Nichols is still living at Albany, Wis. M. V. Nichols, the eldest son, received his education at the common school and Beloit College, but on account of failing health he had to leave college before graduating. His father established the Northwestern Stage Company, in Wisconsin, and M. V. was placed as agent at Black River Falls, for one year. About the time of the Kansas troubles he went there, but not liking the situation he returned, and immediately went to Minnesota, where he embarked in his present business. In 1858 he formed a partnership with C. H. Cotter and S. P. Wheeler, and their lines have crossed every county and territory in the north and west. In times past they have employed as high as 200 men and 500 horses. In 1865 he was married to Fannie A. Lindsley, a daughter of Charles and Sylvia A. Lindsley. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are the parents of three children—Stella S., Frederick and Grace. Mrs. Nichols' parents emigrated to Minnesota in 1856, and located where the city of Rochester now stands, laying out the northern addition of that city. In 1858 Mr. Lindsley represented his district in the State Senate, and was a candidate for Congress and would have been elected but for the trickery of his own party. In early life he followed journalism, and was at one

time editor of the *Troy Whig*, of Troy, N. Y. He is at present residing in New York city.

Charles H. Cleveland was born in Will Co., Ill., Nov. 5, 1839. His parents were O. B., and Charlotte Cleveland, who, about 1838, moved from the eastern States to Illinois, where they still reside. Charles H. grew to manhood, and in 1862 enlisted in the 100th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for the war. He participated in the engagements of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca and Kennesaw Mountain. He was taken sick, placed in the hospital, and afterwards on detached service; was detailed by Maj. Cole on United States detective service. On the 26th of April, 1865, he was discharged, and then returned to Illinois. In 1869 he came west to Cedar Falls, and after spending the winter there, came to Osage. In 1875 he purchased an interest in the omnibus and dray business with J. H. Agen. After leaving that business he purchased a farm in Hancock county, and followed farming for a couple of years, when he again returned to Osage, and purchased J. W. Lower's grocery store, which he ran for three years. In 1862 Mr. Cleveland was married to Harriet J. Fabrick, by whom he has had three children—May, Freddie and Jessie.

M. J. Robinson, justice of the peace, was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., on the 26th of December, 1828. His father was Rev. Eben Robinson, a local preacher; his mother formerly Mary Franklin, a relative of Benjamin Franklin. They were married in Delaware county; eight children were born to them, three sons and five daughters, two

The students are allowed the right of individual choice and judgment with respect to religious belief; so that while the college may be in one sense denominational, it is by no means sectarian, but a public institution of higher learning devoted to the interests of all the people in the neighboring country.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

A careful examination of the courses of study, show them specifically adapted to meet the present wants in the line of education, so far as they can be supplied in a school of this character. It is designed to teach nothing but what will have real, practical value to the student, and all who come have the privilege of selecting their own studies according to their special needs.

The preparatory year, for those who need it, affords good facilities for reviewing the common branches. It is designed to receive students of any age or stage of advancement. Many children contract an aversion to study solely because their progress is made too slow, and their reviews too frequent. This preparatory year gives a good preparation for the other courses, and in many cases will save a whole year's study.

The teachers' course, requiring one, two, or three years' study, according to the advancement of the student, is designed to fit students for the higher position in the teachers' profession. Section 4, chapter 167, Laws of 1882, provides that, "Candidates for State certificates shall be examined in the following branches: Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, book-keeping, physiology, history of the

United States, algebra, botany, natural philosophy, drawing, civil government, constitution and laws of Iowa, and didactics." This course, therefore, includes every branch required for a state certificate.

The business course is arranged for those who want to devote two or three terms chiefly to penmanship, business arithmetic, book-keeping and commercial law. The book-keeping is by single and double entry, and includes full sets of books for manuscript work.

The science course, of four years, includes all the leading sciences, a full course in history and English literature, and a year or more in German.

The literary course gives three years' study of the Latin language and literature, and is the course which a large number of students will choose sooner or later as the most desirable.

In the classic course a year and a half is given to Greek in place of science and other literary studies. The first three years of this course is an excellent college preparatory for those who design to pursue the complete college classical course.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Since the re-organization begun in August, 1881, by the election of Col. Alonzo Abernethy as principal, an old indebtedness against the seminary amounting in the aggregate to over \$4500, has been wholly paid off and settled. This places the institution wholly free from all debt. The building has been re-roofed, wholly repainted without and within, and the entire property put in thorough repair.

An Alumni Library Endowment Fund is slowly accruing, the annual interest on which keeps the library stocked with the best publications of the current times. Fifty volumes have been thus added the past year. Valuable donations have also been made. Hon. N. C. Deering has secured two hundred volumes of public documents, maps, and valuable reports. Rev. L. B. Plumer, of Hampton, Iowa, contributed seventy volumes, of history, literature, science, and religion. Rev. A. Marsh, of Riceville, presented "The Problem of Human Life," and a volume of the "Microcosm." The library is open Tuesdays and Fridays for drawing and returning books.

The sum of \$350 has lately been secured from citizens of Osage and others to procure greatly needed apparatus for classroom use in the natural science and natural history studies. It includes a fine Holtz electrical machine, level air pump, microscope, lunar tellurian, globes, collision balls, inertia apparatus, gyroscope, Magdeburg hemispheres, magnets, magnetic needle, barometer, set of maps and charts, and a large number of smaller articles.

The collection of minerals which was received from the Smithsonian Institute contains choice specimens from all parts of our own country; also specimens from Spain, Switzerland and Norway, Greenland, Japan and South Africa. The set of marine invertebrates, also of the educational series from the Smithsonian, contains several hundred specimens of marine fauna. These were secured through the good offices of Congressman Deering.

There are two literary societies maintained by the students. These societies furnish an excellent means for acquiring ease and efficiency in composition, debate, public reading and speaking, and familiarity with the rules and customs of deliberative bodies.

Instruction is given in instrumental and vocal music and harmony. Students have the choice of private lessons, instruction in class, or both. Each student taking private lessons receives careful individual training from the teacher at the head of the department.

But few rules are prescribed for the government of students. They are expected to govern themselves. Promptness, thorough preparation, attention to their work, and courteous deportment are expected of all. Whenever a student neglects his duty, or is guilty of improper conduct, he forfeits the privileges of the school. All students are admitted or dismissed at the discretion of the principal. Students prepare their lessons in their own rooms, and come to the seminary to recite. When it is necessary to remain between recitations, a study room is provided.

The Illinois Central Railroad grants excursion rates for round-trip tickets to students visiting their homes during vacations.

Tuition is due and payable at the beginning of the term, for the whole term. Students may enter at any time, and after the first two weeks of the term, are charged only for the time remaining. No deduction for the last two weeks of the term. Tuition for full term, \$7; for a shorter time, \$3 per month; in the pre-

paratory year, \$5 per term. Tuition of children of ministers, half rates. Penmanship for a term of twenty lessons, \$1.

Board is furnished at actual cost by the Seminary Boarding Club. A large, good building, centrally located one block from the seminary, is occupied for this purpose. The cost is about \$1.50 per week, at which price an abundance of plain, well-cooked food can be furnished. Furnished rooms, 37½ cents per week; unfurnished rooms at lower rates. Board in private families, per week, \$2.50 to \$3.

The cost of text books is a large item of expense in attending school. The class of books which students usually need but a short time, and do not care to retain—as arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading and elocution, are furnished and rented to students at an average cost of fifteen cents a term.

THE SEMINARIAN.

The students publish quarterly a twelve-page paper, *The Seminarian*, at twenty-five cents a year. It is a valuable means of student culture, serves to publish and preserve many of their literary efforts, and to keep the public informed of the condition and work of the school.

CALENDAR 1883-4.

First term begins Monday.....Sept. 10, 1883
 First term ends Friday.....Nov. 16, 1883
 Second term begins Monday.....Nov. 19, 1883
 VACATION OF ONE WEEK DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
 Second term ends Friday.....Feb. 1, 1884
 Third term begins Monday.....Feb. 4, 1884
 Third term ends Thursday.....April 10, 1884
 Fourth term begins Tuesday.....April 15, 1884
 Fourth term ends Thursday.....June 10, 1884

TRUSTEES OF THE SEMINARY.

The following comprises a list of the trustees of the seminary since its organization as far as can be ascertained:

Rev. John Fulton, Rev. A. G. Eberhart, Rev. William Ross, Rev. H. H. Burroughs, S. B. Chase, M. D., A. H. Moore, M. D., O. P. Harwood, Rev. C. T. Tucker, T. F. Trickstun, W. W. Blackman, M. D., Peter Morse, Rev. C. L. Clausen, Rev. Asa Marsh, Hon. N. C. Deering, Judge Arad Hitchcock, Frank C. Rice, Rev. A. Miner, Joseph Kelly, Jacob H. Brush, E. G. Rice, Rev. W. Whitney, G. H. Rice, Hon. D. W. Poindexter, Rev. F. A. Marsh, Rev. R. Leslie, H. F. Tucker, Cyrus Foreman, G. D. Pattengill, J. H. Sweney, O. T. Congor, D. D., J. R. James, Albert Bush and A. J. Burtch.

The following gentlemen have served as officers of the board:

Rev. John Fulton, president; Rev. William Ross, president; Rev. C. T. Tucker, president; W. W. Blackman, M. D., president; Hon. N. C. Deering, president; Judge Arad Hitchcock, president; Joseph Kelly, president; Hon. J. H. Brush, president; S. B. Chase, M. D., secretary; Rev. Alva Bush, A. M., treasurer; J. H. Brush, president; Rev. W. Whitney, vice-president; J. H. Sweney, president; J. H. Brush, vice-president; Dr. S. B. Chase, president; E. S. Fonda, vice-president; G. D. Pattengill, secretary; J. I. Sweney, treasurer; Rev. A. R. Butten, financial secretary.

The following were the trustees and officers for the year 1883-4:

E. S. Fonda, president, Osage; J. H. Sweney, vice-president, Osage; G. D. Pattengill, secretary, Osage; J. I. Sweney,

treasurer, Osage; Cyrus Foreman, Osage; S. B. Chase, M. D., Osage; O. T. Conger, D. D., Shenandoah; J. R. James, Osage; Hon. N. C. Deering, Osage; Albert Bush, Osage; J. H. Brush, Osage; A. J. Burtch, Osage; Rev. A. R. Button, financial secretary, Osage, Iowa.

INSTRUCTORS.

The following comprises a list of the teachers who have been connected with the seminary in past years: Rev. Alva Bush, A. M., principal, 1863-81; Mrs. Harriet Smith, assistant, 1863-64; Miss O. Estella Griswold, A. B., preceptress, 1863-66; Mrs. Martha S. Bush, assistant, 1864-65; Miss Addie Haskell, assistant, 1865-66; Miss Clarinda Hitchcock, preceptress, 1866-67; P. A. Collett, M. D., professor of languages, 1866-67; Miss Julia C. Addington, preceptress, 1867-69; Mrs. Dr. Turner, teacher French and German, 1867-69; Miss Emma F. Megquier, teacher of music, 1869-76; Rev. Thomas Ure, A. M., professor ancient languages, 1869-71; Peter A. Flaten, A. B., professor modern languages, 1869-71; Mrs. Carrie Murray, teacher of music, 1869-76; Rev. J. N. Lukens, A. M., professor of languages, 1871-72; Charles S. Chase, A. B., teacher of chemistry, 1875; Miss Abbie F. Bush, L. S., preceptress, 1871-76; D. G. Pattengill, teacher mathematics, 1874; J. C. Rehmann, professor languages, 1875-76; Rev. L. T. Bush, professor literature, 1876; Frank W. Chase, B., teacher of Latin, 1872; Rev. Jacob Kolb, teacher of German, 1876; Frank Scammon, B. S., teacher mathematics, 1872; Miss Carrie Rice, teacher of music, 1875-76; Mrs. S. G. Smith, teacher of drawing, 1875-76; Mrs. Emma F. Narey, teacher of music;

D. F. Call, A. M., professor of languages; Miss Howard, teacher of music; L. W. Knowles, teacher of painting; Herr Johann Rehmann, instructor in German; Miss Leni Gardner, L. S.; T. Frank Hamblin, professor natural and physical sciences; Miss Leona A. Call, A. B., professor Latin, French and history; Miss S. Lillian Hamblin, vocal music and elocution; Mrs. P. V. M. Raymond, piano; Mrs. D. F. Call, painting; Myrtie A. Stevens, music and elocution; Emma L. Miller, English language and literature; Lewis M. Alexander, book-keeping and penmanship; Melvin O. Tuttle, arithmetic.

In 1883-4 the instructors of the Cedar Valley Seminary were as follows: Alonzo Abernethy, A. M., principal, mathematics and philosophy; Rev. F. W. Gardner, history and Latin; Clara Remley, A. M., preceptress, science and German; Susie J. Pratt, A. B., English language and literature; Louise E. Abernethy, French; Lou F. Eaton, instrumental and vocal music; Susie J. Pratt, librarian.

GRADUATES.

In June, 1871, the trustees and professors had the honor of sending out their first graduating class, consisting of ten, eight gentlemen and two ladies; and in 1872 a class of seven, six gentlemen and one lady, and also a class of honorary graduates, consisting of twenty-six, thirteen gentlemen and thirteen ladies, who had passed through the seminary course and left, before the trustees and professors had determined to make the seminary a graduating institution.

The following is a list of the graduates from the seminary from 1871 to 1883, as furnished by the principal, Col Abernethy:

Class 1871.—Charles S. Chase, A. B.; Frank W. Chase, A. B.; Jefferson F. Clyde, B. S.; Alonzo T. Conley, B. S.; Peter A. Flaten, A. B.; Robert D. Frost, A. B.; Willie F. Lohr, A. B.; Ferdinand Miller, A. B.; Mary J. Sweney, L. S.; Emma J. Ure, L. S.

Class 1872.—A. G. Dunham, B. S.; Willard L. Eaton, B. P.; Fred Flint, B. S.; Forest A. Marsh, B. P.; Frank Seammon, B. S.; Alonzo Wardall, B. S.; Cynthia L. Addington, L. S.

Class 1873.—Forrester D. Call, A. B.; Warren H. Knowlton, B. S.; Ira A. Town, B. S.; Willie F. Lohr, B. A.; Hattie Morse, B. A.

Class 1874.—Edwin C. Keeler, B. S.; Halvor Steinerson, B. S.; Abbie F. Bush, L. S.; C. E. Budlong, B. A.

Class 1875.—Albert Button, B. S.; Orrin W. Cummings, B. S.; Frank T. Hamblen, B. S.; W. W. Pratt, B. S.; Leona Call, L. S.; Emma B. Lower, L. S.; Alice E. Moore, L. S.

Class 1876.—Geo. Almas Knowlton, B. S.; Ora O. Sawyer, B. S.; Mamie A. Chase, L. S.

Class 1877.—Daniel H. Boughton; Herbert M. Bushnell, J. E. Caldwell, A. B. Coats, C. P. Colegrove, Thomas Elston, Charles Elston, Horatio Fay, Gilbert Fay, B. R. Hamilton, Wm. W. Knickerbocker, J. A. Lapham, Katie M.

Poindexter, Julia Tucker, Delia Stacy, Anna E. Rowe, Carrie Loomis.

Class 1878.—H. H. Dane, Julia Coon, J. F. Leonard, Fannie E. Cobb, Chas. P. Reeves, Leni L. Gardner, F. E. Whitley,

Class 1879.—Rosa Clason, A. B. Coats, L. Paul Davison, Joseph Pilcher, C. Frank Sweney.

Class 1880.—Charles Hammon, Flora J. Bush W. W. Byington, Cora A. Call.

Class 1881.—Anna J. Kelly, B. Babcock, W. G. Blakeslee, John Cutler, Mabel Dailey, Linna B. Evans, H. Garland, Maude L. Hawley, A. A. Moore, Lee J. Moss, Amelia C. Lohr

Class 1882.—Frans E. Rundborg, Addie I. Brown.

Class 1883.—Fred W. Lohr, S. Altie Page, Charles C. Wiggins, Stella J. Rice.

Degrees were conferred upon all of the graduates named.

The following is a list of the honorary graduates, those who completed the course before the seminary was a graduating institution. The degrees were conferred June 27, 1872: Charles S. Chase, A. B.; Frank W. Chase, A. B.; Jefferson F. Clyde, B. S.; Alonzo T. Conley, B. S.; Peter A. Flaten, A. B.; Robert D. Frost, A. B.; Willie F. Lohr, A. B.; Ferdinand Miller, A. B.; Mary J. Sweney, L. S.; Emma J. Ure, L. S.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OTRANTO TOWNSHIP.

Otranto township forms the northeastern corner of Mitchell county, embracing all the territory of township 100 north, range 18 west. It is bounded on the north by the State of Minnesota, on the east by Union township, on the south by St. Ansgar and Newburg townships, and on the west by Worth county. The township is well watered by the Cedar river, which flows through it from north to south; and its tributaries. The surface of the township is generally level, or slightly rolling prairie; but near the river becomes more broken. The soil is a rich dark loam, which is underlaid with a limestone subsoil. A body of natural timber skirts the river, but aside from this the township is made up of prairie, interspersed here and there with patches of grub land. The settlers in this vicinity are thrifty and well-to-do, and the many fine buildings and improvements attest their success in agricultural pursuits.

Two lines of railway pass through Otranto township—the Austin branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Illinois Central. The former passes through from southwest to northeast; the latter from south to north, bearing westward.

There are two villages in the township, Mona and Otranto Station.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement within the present limits of Otranto township was made as early as the fall of 1852, by Lorenzo D. Merry, a native of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Merry settled with his family upon section 22, where he erected a little log cabin and remained nearly two years when he sold and moved to section 21. A few years later he removed to Albert Lea, Minn. Later he went north to the Red river country, started a ferry line, and it is said, made a fortune at it. Merry was a great hunter, and devoted but little time to farming.

The next settlement in the township was made, in the spring of 1853, by a portion of Rev. C. L. Clausen's Norwegian colony. This party is treated at length in the general chapters of this volume. Among those who took claims in Otranto were: Tollef O. Grove, Torsten Reiersen, Ole O. Blakstad and father-in-law, Thomas Osmundson, Ole Lee, G. Q. Blakstad and Stangrim Hansen.

Ole Lee settled upon section 20, where he remained two years and then moved to Worth county, where he still lives.

Tollef O. Grove has been a resident on section 35, since 1853, having a farm of 300 acres, under a good state of cultivation. He was born in Norway, Aug. 20, 1831. In 1852 he emigrated to Wisconsin.



J. M. Howe.

sin, where he made his home until coming to Mitchell county, where he now lives. He married Ingeri Oleson, in 1858. They have five children living—Carl, J. Ole, Gurine, Anna and Edward. They belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican, and has held various offices of trust.

Stangrim Hausen has also been a resident of Mitchell county since 1853. He is a native of Norway, born Dec. 3, 1839. In 1852 he emigrated to America, wintered in Wisconsin and the following year emigrated to his present home. He married Julia K. Oleson, in 1868, by whom he had seven children—Inger M., Guri B., Carl H., Jennie C., Betsey G., Steen C. and Gena P. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is republican.

G. O. Blakstad is the son of O. O. and Betsy (Gullickson) Blakstad. He was born in Rock Co., Wis., on the 15th of March, 1852. He came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, with his parents, in 1853. He was brought up on his father's farm in Otranto township. He was married July 1, 1875, to Ingaborg Jeglom. By this union they have three children—Sophia, Laura and George Otto. They are members of the Lutheran Church. G. O. lives on the same farm with his parents and manages his father's farm. His father is afflicted with deafness. Mr. Blakstad is a young man of good principles and habits, and has bright prospects before him.

In 1854 a number of additions was made to the meagre settlement in Otranto township. Louis West and A. J. Wilder

came from Wisconsin with twelve yoke of oxen.

Abijah Mack came at about the same time, alone and on foot.

Louis West settled with his family upon section 7, where he remained for over twenty years, and still owns the place. He now lives at Carpenter. He has one son in the township, H. P. West.

A. J. Wilder settled with his family upon section 7, taking all of that section of land. At that time the land was not in market. He remained there for about twenty years, when he went to Missouri. Returning in 1879, he settled at Otranto Station, where he still lives. He has one son—Frank, who still lives in the township.

Abijah Mack located with his family on section 21, claiming about 200 acres. He had one son—Melvin, who lived here for sixteen years, and is now a resident of Worth county.

During the same season, 1854, Halvor Anderson, Thore Thompson, Mr. Everson, Mr. Severson and others came and took claims.

Halvor Anderson settled on section 27, where he still lives. He is a native of Draman, Norway, born Aug. 2, 1816, where he was raised, receiving his education in the common schools of his native land. He came to America in 1853, first settling in Milwaukee, Wis., and the following year came to Mitchell county, where the same fall he entered eighty acres of land. He was married twice. His first marriage was Oct. 3, 1839, to Anna M. Hagenson, by whom he had three children—Anna R., Andrew and Henry. Mrs. Anderson died, Aug,

16, 1853. His second marriage took place Sept. 17, 1853. By this union they have eleven children living—Barnhart, Peter, Matilda, Caroline, Hannah, Oliver, Julia, Minnie, Maria, Belle and Nels. Mr. Anderson is a republican, and has held many local offices. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

Thore Thompson settled on section 22, where he remained until the time of his death. He was a Norwegian of more than ordinary American education, and among his people was a prominent and influential man. His son, Theodore, still occupies the old homestead.

Mr. Everson claimed land on section 23, where he remained for about fifteen years, when he removed to Nebraska. He has since gone farther north and when last heard from, was a resident of Dakota territory.

Mr. Severson located on section 23, where he remained until the time of his death. His son is still a resident of the township.

Late in the fall of 1854 Stephen and Charles Douglass came to the township and took claims on section 21, where they remained until the breaking out of the war. Stephen went to Nebraska, where he yet remains. Charles went into the service, and upon his discharge went to Missouri.

In 1855 William Ogden, a Kentuckian, came to the township and with his family located on section 28, where he remained until the time of his death. His family still occupy the old homestead.

E. A. Thomas came from Jasper Co., Iowa, late in the fall of 1855, and located on section 33. He remained there until

after the war broke out, when he removed to Kansas, where he still lives

At about the same time, Henry Alexander came with a large family and located on section 33. Here the old folks remained for about eighteen years, when they removed to Mona, and later, to California, where they still live. One son, Julius, still occupies the old homestead.

William Moore came during the same season, from Waverly, and claimed land on section 8, where he lived for a few years, and then went to Mitchell. He became insane, and afterward died on the prairie near that place. He was a good citizen and an excellent man.

Andrew Tarson and Ole Larson also came during 1855, and are both living in the township.

Andrew Tarson was born in Kroshered, Norway, Feb. 3, 1833. In 1851 he emigrated to Jefferson Co., Wis., where he lived four years, then moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa. He was married in 1855 to Betsey Liverson. They had six children, three of whom are living—Theodore, Christina and Belle. His wife dying, he married her sister, Gunild Liverson, in 1865. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican and has held various offices of trust.

Ole Larson, a native of Norway, was born Aug. 4, 1832. He emigrated to Michigan in 1853, where he lived two years. He was married in 1855 to Carn Peterson, by whom he had four children—Anna, Lena, Marn and Peter. His wife dying in 1863, he was again married to Anna Liverson. They have seven children living—Nels, Louis, Ben, Elizabeth, Bertha, Jennie and Clara. They are mem-

bers of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican and has held various local offices. His occupation is farming.

In 1856 the settlement began to be made very rapidly, and all of the government land was soon taken. Among others who have come in since 1855, and who should be noticed among the early settlers, are: David West, James Gordon, William West, Israel, Philip and Avery Strong, John and George Van Camp, Lon Fairbanks, William Kelly, Charles Dickerman, A. Akens, Mr. Greer, Mr. Woodworth, I. N. Musser, Michael Teeters, James VanPelt, Solon Shedd, Robert Moore and others.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Otranto township was taught in 1856, in a building on section 28, which was purchased from Ole Lee. Harriet Douglass was the teacher, receiving as compensation \$16 per month. The directors were A. Mack, T. Thompson and another old settler.

In 1857 the township was divided into two districts and the second school was taught at Old Otranto. In 1883 there were five independent districts in the township. District No. 3, Otranto Station, has two school houses and runs three schools, while all the other districts each have a good school building and successful school.

ORGANIC.

Otranto township was organized in 1857. The first election after the organization was effected was held at Shedd & Moore's land office in old Otranto.

In 1883 the officers of the township were: Clerk, A. M. St. John; assessor, Joseph Sutherland; trustees, C. Gould, Rob-

ert Patton and K. O. Strand; Frank Penney was elected trustee in the fall of 1883; justices of the peace, David West and A. B. Pike; constables, B. M. Johnson and Walter Dockstatter.

FIRST THINGS.

The first store in Otranto township was started in 1857, by Wilder & Lacy, at old Otranto. They erected a building and ran the store for a few years when they sold out.

At about the same time a store building was erected at old Otranto, by David West and Lorenzo Mosher, adjoining Wilder & Lacy's building. John Crandall opened up a stock of goods in this building and kept a store for a short time.

The first death in the township was that of a child of Lorenzo D. Merry, that died in 1855. The remains were buried on section 21.

The first birth in the township was a daughter to A. J. and A. C. Wilder, named Eloise, born April 22, 1855. The child died in March, 1858.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township were held by Rev. W. P. Holbrook, a Methodist preacher, at the house of A. J. Wilder, in 1855.

The first church organization was effected a little later. It was a Methodist Episcopal class. Its members in this township consisted of Mr. Alexander and three or four ladies.

In 1883 there were four church organizations in Otranto township: Lutherans, who have a neat church building at Mona; Christians, Universalists and Methodist Episcopal.

MILLS.

The first mill in Otranto township was erected in 1856, by William Moore, on section 8, at old Otranto, on the banks of Cedar river. It began work late in 1856. The mill had one run of stone for grinding feed and grist, and a saw mill in connection. Mr. Moore ran the mill for about two years when he sold to the Cedar Valley Land Company. A short time afterward a freshet came which washed out the dam and carried a good share of the mill down the stream.

In 1875 another mill was erected by Simon Alderson. It stood on the same section as the first mill, but farther down the stream. He put up a large frame building, a good dam, and secured a good water power. It had five run of stone. Mr. Alderson operated the mill for about two years, when he sold the property to Mr. McClellan. After this Smith & Chase purchased and ran the mill for a short time, when it reverted to Mr. McClellan. Willing & Hall are the present proprietors of it. The mill has two sets of patent rollers, and other necessary machinery for doing good work.

The Crescent Mill was erected in 1876, by the Wilder Brothers—Nelson, Frank and E. A. The last two are still proprietors. It began work Jan. 1, 1877. The mill is located on the Cedar river, on section 28, near Otranto station. It occupies a building 46x36 feet, three stories high. The power is derived from seven feet of water fall, through the agency of a turbine water wheel. The mill is equipped with two sets of rollers and four run of buhrs.

Frank R. Wilder, proprietor of the mill, is a son of A. J. and Caroline (Phelps) Wilder. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April, 18, 1841. When Frank was quite young his parents removed from New York and settled in Rock Co., Wis., remaining there until 1854 when they all came to Mitchell Co., Iowa. Frank R. was married Feb. 13, 1861, to Mary C. Van Camp, daughter of J. C. and Catharine Van Camp, of Mitchell Co., Iowa. By this marriage they have seven children—Kate E., Frank E., Jr., Carrie M., Adda, Ivan DeWitt, Mabel and Elmer. In politics he is a democrat. In religion a Universalist.

OLD OTRANTO.

In 1856 the old town of Otranto was platted upon sections 7 and 8, by Solon Shedd and Robert Moore. The site was an excellent one, lying, as it did, upon the banks of the beautiful Cedar river, which furnished a valuable water power. The prospect for building a good sized town was flattering. In 1857 stores were started by Wilder & Lacy John Crandall and others. Steps toward improvement were taken. For several years the place thrived, but as time went by, and no railroad came, the village dwindled, and gradually became a "thing of the past."

A postoffice was established in 1855 on the site, under name of Orville postoffice, with Louis West as postmaster. In those days mail was carried backward and forward by Philo Cady, sometimes in a sack, and again in a market basket. In time the name of the office was changed to Otranto, and as such still exists. The present postmaster is John Van Camp.

J. C. Van Camp, the present postmaster of Otranto, to which place he came in 1858, was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1819, where he lived until 1844, when he removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. In 1851 he returned to his native place, and in 1854 he moved to Marquette Co., Wis. He married Catharine Zoller Feb. 18, 1841, by whom he had five children—Mary C., wife of Frank Wilder; Elizabeth J., wife of Ira T. Gray; William S., Abraham Z. and John F. They are members of the Universalist Church. In politics he is a radical republican.

OTRANTO STATION.

This place is distinguished from the old town by adding Station to the name. The village was platted in 1877 by Mrs. Mary Bartlett as Bårtlett Grove, but the railroad company named their depot Otranto Station, the postoffice was given that name, and the name of the plat has gradually been dropped.

The first store here was started by West & Lubiens. The latter gentleman still conducts it.

The village now contains a number of business houses and has a good trade. It is located on the Austin branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, on the Cedar river. A good water power is furnished by the river at this point, which is utilized by the Wilder brothers, who run the Crescent Mills, located just southwest of town.

A blacksmith shop and saloon is run by Theodore Voigt.

Andrew St. John is proprietor of a drug store here.

The firms of Lubiens & West, Bassett, Hunting & Co., both have warehouses here and attend to the grain trade.

Anthony Woodley is proprietor of the village hotel.

A. Mack occupies a building with a stock of boots and shoes.

W. M. Jost is dealer in furniture.

The first postmaster of the Otranto Station postoffice was David West, who still retains the office.

David West dates his residence in Mitchell Co., Iowa, since the 4th of March, 1860. His birth place was Stockton, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., born March 9, 1823, where he spent his childhood and received his education. Here he was married Oct. 14, 1842, to Harriet Woodworth, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y.. By this union they have two children now living—Charles and Jennette. Charles married Lottie Hall, by whom he has two children. He and his family live in Austin, Minn., where he is interested in the dry goods trade. Jennette married James Gault, by which union they have five children. They now live at Otranto Station. In politics David West is a democrat. He has been honored with many offices of trust. He was deputy postmaster at Otranto for many years. He was justice of the peace for twenty years and town clerk for eight years. He was the proprietor of a hotel at old Otranto for a period of four years. He is at present the postmaster at Otranto Station and has been since the organization of the village in 1878.

TOWN OF MONA.

Mona is the principal village in Otranto township. It is located on sections 11

and 14, on both sides of the Illinois Central Railroad, and between that and the C., M. & St. P. R. R.

This place was projected shortly after the railroad reached here in 1869. The land upon which the town is now located was then the property of George Briggs and C. H. Gregory, speculators. There was no building upon the site until the depot was erected by the railroad company. A short time previous to the railroad reaching there, Charles Hughitt and J. P. Farley purchased the land, and platted a good deal of it into lots and blocks. The plat then included much more than is now laid out.

After the depot had been erected the first building was put up by Mr. Clark, in which was kept a store and the postoffice. This building was burned down in 1880. This was the first store started here.

In 1870 Henry Alexander erected a good building and opened a store. He got it into running shape in the fall of 1870. The building which he erected has also been burned.

In the spring 1871 a third store was started by one of the railroad contractors. He sold out to Charlie Cole, who ran the store a number of years and then moved to Lyle.

The first hotel in Mona was started in 1869 by Mr. Crowell. He erected a portion of the present Farley Hotel. There were two hotels in Mona in 1883, run by Mrs. A. A. Merrick and Mrs. E. M. Wheeler.

The first blacksmith shop was started by Mr. Clark. The present blacksmith is Martin Erickson. The other branches of

business and business men of Mona are as follows:

Frank Penney and J. P. Farley represent the general merchandise trade.

Farley & Penney are lumber and coal dealers.

S. A. Sanford, P. K. Everson and A. B. Pike attend to the grain trade.

P. K. Everson is one of the leading men of Otranto township. He has a fine farm near Mona, and is extensively engaged in farm machinery, grain and cattle in that place. He was born in Norway, Jan. 12, 1843. His parents were Knud and Gunild Everson, who emigrated to America in 1845, settling first in Rock Co., Wis., where they lived three years, then removed to Clayton county and in 1854 they moved to Mitchell county. P. K., resided on the farm and received a common school education. He was married Dec. 2, 1868, to Lorine Thompson, a native of Jo Daviess Co., Ill., by whom he had six children—Tilda, Theodore, George, Alfred, Bennie and Philip. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican, and has held various offices of trust.

James Oleson is proprietor of the "Dew Drop Inn," a saloon.

The most important enterprise of the town is the Mona Creamery. It was started on the 26th of April, 1883, by Penny Brothers & Co., the present proprietors, in the rear part of their store building. The creamery is equipped with the Clark churn, a Bennett butter worker, and the necessary water and cream vats. The machinery is run with a six horse power steam engine. During the summer months the creamery runs about seventeen

teams, covering a scope of ten miles square. During the winter this is considerably lessened. The creamery has a capacity for making 1000 pounds of butter per day, could the cream be secured. During the first six months of its operation an average of 9000 pounds of butter was made monthly.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Knud J. Frit was born in Norway, Dec. 31, 1830. He came to America in 1861, and lived in Wisconsin for three years. He then came to this county, where he has since resided. He married Alice Severson, April 15, 1869. They have two children—John and Jennie. Mr. Frit is a member of the Lutheran Church.

David Pickell moved to Iowa, October, 1864, residing in West Mitchell during the winter, locating in the spring following in Otranto township, where he has resided ever since. He was born in Whitby, Canada West, Aug. 25, 1827, being the son of Nancy Wilson and William Pickell. He emigrated with his parents to Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., where he made his home for twenty years. He married Mrs. T. Davis, a widow lady, March 24, 1850, being the daughter, and only child, of Mary and Moses Evans, M. D. Mary A. Evans emigrated with her parents to America in 1832 from Crasswall, Breconshire, England. She was a teacher of public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Pickell are the parents of ten children. Ida L., now Mrs. J. C. Martin, of Lyle, Minn. Viola M., now Mrs. C. Wiley, who taught in the public schools of Mitchell county, six years in succession. She with her husband and little ones, emigrated to Carthage, Dak. Earl Wilson, the oldest son, was drowned

while crossing the Cedar river, April 20, 1867. Arthur Evans, second son, now in Castleton, Dak. Mary Adella, died in infancy in Springfield, Wis. Alice May, now Mrs. A. Ogden, with her husband and one child, emigrated to Miner, Dak. William D., Ernest Daniel, Daisy Irene, Eva Lillian, are living with their parents, in Otranto township, Mitchell Co., Iowa. David Pickell is a democrat, and has held local town offices.

Colin Gould was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, July 29, 1829. He there grew to manhood, and served his time at the blacksmith trade. He came to America in the spring of 1857, and settled in Detroit, Mich., afterwards going to Richmond, Va., North Carolina and Illinois. He came to Mitchell county, in 1859, and worked at his trade in St. Ansgar for seven years. He afterwards removed to a farm in Otranto township. He was married to Martha Anderson, in 1865. They have eight children living—William, John, Emma, Frank, Edward, Mary, Charles and Cora. Mr. Gould is held in high esteem by his neighbors and friends, and has served in various local offices.

M. Pederson was born in Denmark, June 11, 1830, and was there reared. He learned the blacksmith trade in 1856, and in 1868 came to St. Ansgar, in this county, where he worked at his trade for three years. He then came to Otranto township, where he has since lived and worked at his trade. Mr. Pederson was married in Denmark, in 1860, to Johann Hanson, and three children were born to them—Lydia, born in 1862; Malina, born in 1864; and Anne Dortea, born in 1866. Mrs. Pederson died in 1866, and Mr. Pederson was again married, in 1867, to Anne M. Hanson, his present helpmate.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ROCK TOWNSHIP.

Rock comprises congressional township 98, range 18, which locates it in the southwestern part of Mitchell county. It is bounded on the north by Newburg and St. Ansgar, on the east by Mitchell and Cedar, on the south by Cedar township, and on the west by Worth county. The township has an area of thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres, the greater part of which is rolling prairie. The soil is a very productive loam. There is but a small proportion of the land in this township that cannot be cultivated to the best advantage. The only native timber within the borders of the township being Lovejoy's Grove, on section 22, and small groves on sections 15 and 23, along the bank of Rock creek, which courses its way in nearly a straight southeasterly direction, from section 6 to section 36. The Red Cedar river passes through the extreme northeastern corner of the township. Goose creek is another small stream taking its rise on section 33, flowing east through sections 34 and 35, and then uniting with Rock creek.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in Rock township was E. Meier, a native of Norway, who came here with his family from Winneshiek county in 1853 and purchased land on sections 14, 22 and 23. He made his home

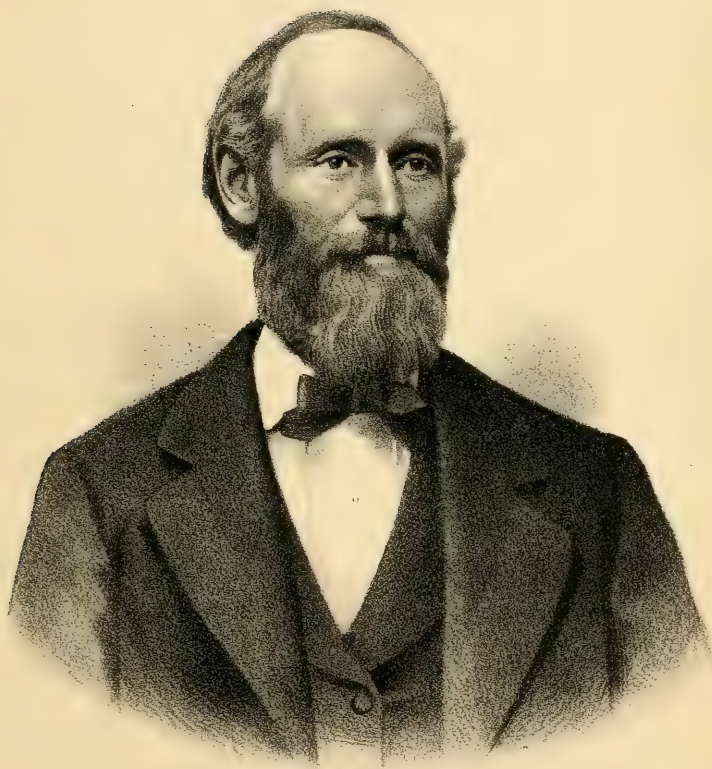
here until the time of his death, April 27, 1872. In 1883 his widow was still occupying the homestead, and her son, Paul, was a resident of Osage, where he was engaged in the mercantile business.

George B. Lovejoy, a native of Vermont, came in 1855 and entered the southwest quarter of section 15, where he erected a log cabin. He was joined in the spring of 1856 by his brother Jason, who lived with him a year or two and then moved to Mitchell, where he lived a short time, and from there removed to his native State. George B., his brother, was living on section 22, in 1883. Daniel Lovejoy, a cousin of George B. Lovejoy, also came in 1855 and entered eighteen eighties of land in the township. He sold to Jason Lovejoy in 1856.

Peter Nelson, a native of Norway, came in 1854 and located on the northeast quarter of section 2, where he still lived in 1883.

Nels Johnson, came from Columbia Co., Wis., in 1856 and settled on section 1.

Among those who came to the township in 1857 were: Colben Seaver, a Norwegian, who settled on section 1; and Thomas Henry Lovejoy, a brother of G. B. Lovejoy, who came in May, 1857, and bought land on section 22. He at first moved into his brother's log house on sec-



" Yours truly
G. B. Lovejoy.



tion 15, where he lived until 1863. This cabin was situated on the broad, prairie, away from all settlement, and served as a sort of inn, where many a weary land seeker found shelter and rest. In 1863 he built a house on section 22, where he lived in 1883.

In 1859 John B. Roberts, another Vermonter, arrived; coming from Dane Co. Wis. He settled on section 16.

There was but little done in way of settlement from this time until 1866.

Emery Garfield, a native of Massachusetts, came in the fall of 1866 and located on section 9, where he remained about four years. He died in Clay county in 1878; his widow still lives in that part of Iowa.

Joseph F. Hews also came in 1866, and located on section 8, where he died in 1880; his widow was living on the homestead in 1883.

Another settler of 1866 was Warren Van Hooser, a native of New York, who bought the southwest quarter of section 15, of G. B. Lovejoy. He was convicted of making counterfeit money, in 1881, and sentenced to State's prison for six years.

From 1866 the township settled quite rapidly with a large German population.

T. C. Tyson, a carpenter by trade, came in 1867 and settled on the southwest quarter of section 10, where he remained two years and moved to Mitchell village, where he engaged in the grain trade. He died at that place, after which his family removed to Philadelphia.

EARLY EVENTS.

It is ever of interest to the pioneer and his children to possess some record of the first events which transpired in the lo-

cality in which they settled—something they may read and converse about, while seated around their hearth-stones, recounting the long years of toil and hardships through which they have come.

The first cabin in Rock township was built on section 22 by a hunter named Clark. It was 8x8 feet, built of small poplar poles. He remained in that locality only two seasons.

One of the early marriages of Rock township was that of G. B. Lovejoy and Mary Skinner, which occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 4, 1864, Prof. A. Bush officiating.

The first birth was Annie Maria, daughter of Peter and Sarah Nelson, born April 29, 1857. In her young womanhood she married John Halverson, and in 1883 was living at St. Ansgar, her husband being engaged as a photographer.

About the first death was Nels, son of Peter and Sarah Nelson, who died Sept. 5, 1860. His remains were buried in Newburg township, but afterward removed.

The first regular blacksmith in Rock township was Peter Bartlson, who opened a shop in a small shanty, on section 33, in 1874, and two years later he built a better shop on the same section, where he was running a combined blacksmith and wagon shop in 1883.

ORGANIC.

Rock township was organized in 1868, and the first election held Nov. 8, 1868, in the school house on section 22, at which time the following were elected as township officers:

Colben Seaver, Warren Van Hooser and A. Stillwell, trustees; Paul E. Meier, clerk; G. B. Lovejoy, county supervisor; G. B. Lovejoy, and A. D. Bevier, justices of the peace; T. H. Lovejoy, assessor; J. H. Phelps and Colben Seaver, constables.

Officers of 1883 were:

William Weinberger and Colben Seaver, trustees; Joseph Hobkirk and Charles Campbell, justices of the peace; John Glassel, assessor; John M. Du Shane, clerk; Albert Bevier, and George L. Du-shane constables.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Rock township was taught in a log house, on section 2, in 1861, by Hulda Hoyt, of Mitchell. The next school was taught by Mary Skinner, (who afterwards became the wife of G. B. Lovejoy) in 1863, on section 15. This school was held in a rough log house and had but six regular pupils. Miss Skinner received eight dollars per month and her board for her services.

The first school house was built in 1865. It was a frame structure, situated on section 22. Ella Osborne, of Osage, taught the first term in this building.

The first school in district No. 2 was taught by Addie Woods, of Mitchell, in John B. Roberts' house, on section 16, in 1864. There were but four scholars, three of Mr. Roberts' and one of George Davids' children. The following year Mr. Roberts erected a log house on the same section, in which Bell Varney, afterward Mrs. John Thomas, taught a five months' term of school. In 1867 a school house proper was erected and the first term of school taught by Ella Osborne.

In district No. 3 the first school was taught in Peter Nelson's log house in 1861 by Hulda Hoyt, of Mitchell. The first school house was erected in 1865. This was a stone house, located on the southeast quarter of section 2. H. W. Halverson was the first teacher in this building. In 1880 this house was sold and torn down and a frame house erected on the northeast quarter of section 11. John Bell was the first teacher in this building.

A school house was provided for district No. 4, in 1871.

In district No. 5 a house was built in 1870, on the northeast quarter of section 20. Julia Hoyt was the first to teach in this building.

The school house in district No. 6 was built in 1871; it was located on the southeast quarter of section 26. The first term of school was taught by Miss E. Stenerson; John Wheeler was another early teacher in this district.

In district No. 7 the school house was built in 1873, on the southeast quarter of section 29, on land purchased of L. A. Johnson. Melissa Hews was the first teacher. In 1883 the township contained seven school districts, each having a good school house.

RELIGIOUS.

The first services of a religious character in the township was in 1862, at which time Rev. Mr. Clausen held services at the house of Colben Seavers.

The next religious services in Rock township were held at the school house, on section 22, in 1866. Prof. Bush, of the Baptist denomination, was among the first preachers. There was no church organization perfected, at this time, but

various ministers of the several churches held occasional service; among their number were: Henry Slade, a Universalist preacher; Rev. Wheat, a Methodist clergyman; Rev. Whitney, a Baptist minister. A Sabbath school was organized at the old log school house on section 16, in 1866. The following summer this society united with the people of Lovejoy's Grove, meeting every alternate Sunday at the school house on section 22 and the one on section 16. This arrangement prevailed for a few years, but as the country became more thickly settled this union disbanded. The first to preach in what is now school district No. 9 was Rev. Coleman, a Congregationalist, who preached once in two weeks, for two successive seasons. Following him came Elder Wheat, a Methodist clergyman. These ministers were paid by subscription, the people of the neighborhood, regardless of denominations, contributing.

The German Evangelical Lutheran denomination held its first meeting, in 1871, at the school house on section 2. A student from Wartbury Seminary, Clayton county, named Gasz, was the first preacher. During the winter of 1871-2, Henry Gyr was called and organized a society with thirty-nine members. Mr. Gyr preached every third Sunday in the school house, on section 5. In September, 1873, he was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Zeilinger, who was still pastor in 1883. A church edifice was erected in 1874 on the northwest quarter of section 9, which cost the society \$3,500. It is a neat frame structure upon a stone basement, which is used for school purposes. A parsonage was built in 1873, adjoining the church

grounds. In 1883 the church had a membership of seventy. At this date the pastor taught a German school in the basement of the church, which averaged sixty pupils. The officers of the church at this date were: William Schroder and William Krause, deacons; August Felt, secretary; Ferdinand Wilde, treasurer; Frederick Heller and Martin Runge, elders.

POSTOFFICE.

Rock Creek postoffice was established in 1867, with T. H. Lovejoy as the first postmaster, with the office at his residence, on the northwest quarter of section 22. Mails were received twice a week on the route from Mitchell to Mason City. In 1883 there were three mails a week from Osage. At this date Mr. Lovejoy was postmaster, having held the office continuous since its establishment in 1867.

CEMETERIES.

The people of Rock township use four different burying places. The Americans use the Mitchell and Osage cemeteries, while the Germans bury in one of their own which is located a half mile west of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church; and the Norwegians have a separate burying ground on section 36 of Newburg township.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Forsten Riersen located in this town in 1853. He was born in Norway, Oct. 8, 1834, and emigrated to America when nineteen years of age. He first stopped in Wisconsin for three months, and in September of the same year (1853) came to the town of Otranto. In 1856 he entered 200 acres of land, and in 1864 commenced to improve his farm. He was uni-

ted in marriage, Feb. 22, 1865, to Gunild Jensen, also a native of Norway. They have four children, all born on the old homestead. Renhar, born Jan. 4, 1866; Betsey Christine, born Aug. 18, 1869; Jennie Caroline, born Aug. 4, 1876, and Clara Tomine, born May 4, 1880.

George B. Lovejoy came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1855, and entered land on section 15, township 98, range 18, in what is now known as Rock township. He was the first American settler in the township. He spent the winter here and went to Wisconsin in the spring, but returned immediately, his brother Jasen coming with him. He at once commenced improvements, putting up a log house and commenced breaking in the geographical center of the township. He was a young man at this time, but in December, 1864, he was married to Mary J. Skinner at Osage. They settled in his log house on section 22, northeast quarter, where they lived until 1879, when he built a large frame house on the southeast quarter of the same section, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy are the parents of six children—Sumner Gates, Alva Bush, Ethel, George Ray, Susan A. and Charles T., who died when he was fifteen months old. Mr. Lovejoy has always taken an active part in township matters. He has held different offices of trust in the township. He was the first justice of the peace elected in the township and in 1868 was elected county supervisor. His birth place was in Sharon, Windsor Co., Vt. He was born Oct. 11, 1829. When but an infant his parents moved to Royalton in his native county, where he attended

the common school and also spent several terms at the seminaries at Thetford and Royalton, Vt.

Peter Nelson is one of the pioneers of Mitchell Co., Iowa. In June, 1854, he took a claim in what is now known as Cedar township, erected on it a log house 8x8 feet, and in this humble abode the first white child was born in the township. The next year he commenced a large log house, but being taken sick he was unable to finish it, and his family were obliged to winter in the cellar. In September, that year, the land came in market; he borrowed money, at forty-eight per cent., with which to pay for this land. In the winter of 1855 he sold some timber land, at ten dollars per acre, in order to pay off the debt. In 1856 he bought 160 acres of land on section 2, township 98, range 18, now known as Rock township. He then moved his log house upon this land and in 1868 built the stone house, 24x36 feet, at a cost of \$2,000, in which he now resides. In 1880 he also built one of the best barns in the county, 40x64 feet, at a cost of \$1,600. Mr. Nelson came to this county a poor man, but by economy and industry he has succeeded in accumulating a good property and is in good circumstances. He was born in Bergensstift, Norway, Dec. 12, 1825. He was married in 1852 to Sarah L. Folkedahl, a belle of sixteen. April 20, 1853, they emigrated to America, landing at New York the 28th of May, of the same year. He took a steamboat to Albany, from there to Buffalo by canal and thence by boat to Milwaukee, where he took overland route to Columbia Co., Wis. He remained there until May 22,

1854, when he started by ox-team for the Cedar river country and after a tedious journey of eighteen days arrived in Mitchell county. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have nine children—Annie, Maria, Nels P., Lewis J., Isabelle B., Emelia L M., Nellie S., Winora V., Edna J. and Benjamin. His oldest daughter is married to J. R. Halvorsen, photographer, at St. Ansagar, and his oldest son is in the drugs and grocery business at the same place. The rest of the family are still staying at home.

William Skinner was one of the early settlers of Mitchell county, his occupation being that of a cooper. He was born in Maine in 1806. When quite young his parents emigrated to Meigs Co., Ohio, where they were early settlers. When thirteen years of age he went to Indiana, where he lived four years, then returned to his home in Ohio. He was married in 1828 to Mary A. Crouse, of Ohio. They removed to Coles Co., Ill., where they lived until 1846, when they moved to Dane Co., Wis., where he bought a farm of timbered land, remaining until 1856 when he removed to Iowa, locating in township 98, which he improved, and built a comfortable home. He removed from here to Osage, where he opened a cooper shop, remaining there seven years, when he went to Lincoln township, purchased a farm and lived thirteen years. He now makes his home with his son-in-law, G. B. Lovejoy, in Rock township. His wife died in 1838 leaving five children—Isaac, Charles, Samuel, Asel and Linus. His second wife was Mrs. George Woodson, a native of Kentucky, by whom he

had four children—Mary A., wife of G. B. Lovejoy, Phebe Ellen, Rosa and George.

Thomas H. Lovejoy, postmaster of Rock Creek postoffice, to which he was appointed in 1867, and has held continuously ever since, came to Mitchell county in the spring of 1857, buying land on section 22, township 98, range 18, living in his brother's house until 1833 when he built his present home. He was born in Sharon, Vt., Nov. 19, 1826. When he was quite young his parents moved to Royalton, where he was reared, receiving his education at the district school, completing at the select school at Barnard. When twenty-one he went to Lowell, Mass., where he was employed in the mills seven years. He was then employed as an officer in the House of Correction, in East Cambridge, Mass. He married D. Maria Weston there in 1856. She was born in New Hampshire, but from two years of age lived in Massachusetts until married. They spent the winter in Vermont and in the spring came to Iowa. He has been prominent in town affairs. He was elected the first assessor in the township, and has filled other offices of trust. He is esteemed a good citizen. They are the parents of two children—Minnie and Clara.

John B. Robeast, one of the early settlers of Rock township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, came here in 1859. On coming here he bought land in township 98, range 18, now known as Rock township. His land is on section 16, where he now lives. He was born in Orange Co., Vt., May 30, 1833. When he was sixteen years of age, he went to Niagara county where he lived three years, then went to New Orleans and thence to Vermont. In 1853 he located in Iowa Co.,

Wis., where he kept hotel and also engaged in farming. There he remained until he settled upon his present farm in Mitchell county. He was married in 1855 to Cynthia M. Bartlett, who was born in Lamonde Co., Vt. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Hattie E., Adella M., Lillie C. and Cora. Ellis A., the only son, was born Oct. 7, 1861, and died June 22, 1864.

Knute Lohn settled at St. Ansgar in 1859. He bought four lots in the village and also twenty-four acres of land a short distance from town. He made improvements on the land, and in 1865 sold it and purchased on sections 11 and 12, township 98, range 18, now known as Rock township. He bought a hewed log house which had been used as a church in St. Ansgar, moved it on to his land on section 12, in which he lived until 1883, when he erected the large frame house in which he still lives. He came to Mitchell county a poor man, but by work and economy he has secured a comfortable home, having now 200 acres of land well improved. Mr. Lohn was born in Bergen Steif, Norway, June 14, 1824, where he was brought up on the farm and received a common school education. He was married in his native land, in 1855, to Susan Harmonson. They emigrated to America in 1856 and located in Boone Co., Ill., remaining there until they came to Mitchell county. Mr. and Mrs. Lohn have seven children living—Annie, Lewis, Clara, Herman, John, Celia and Charles.

Ole J. Fods arrived at Mitchell June 13, 1868, and three days later bought a tract of wild land on section 20, in what is now known as Rock township, upon

which he has erected good farm buildings and adorned it with forest, ornamental and fruit trees, until now he has a valuable and a desirable home. He was born in Bergen Steift, Norway, Sept. 29, 1839, where he was reared and received his education, being confirmed at the age of fourteen. When he was fifteen he became to earn his own living, being engaged on a farm for two years, and then he engaged on another large farm, where he remained four years, on which he was employed as overseer the last two years. He emigrated to the United States in 1861, landing at Montreal; from there to Chicago; thence to Madison, Wis., to seek relatives, with whom he engaged work, and remained until coming to Iowa. He was married October, 1864, to Karie Fedje, by whom he had eleven children—Lewis John, Andrew, John Edward, Thomas, Albert, Ingemon, Ida Rosellen, Paul Christian, Rhoda Olivia, Ellen Caroline and Emma Gustava. Lewis is a student in the high school at St. Ansgar; was confirmed April 24, 1881; Andrew, May 18, 1882; John, March 20, 1883. Mrs. Fods was also a native of Bergen Steift, born 1845. Her parents emigrated to America when she was eighteen months of age, locating in Dane Co., Wis., where her father died. Her mother is still living.

Abram D. Bevier located on section 15 in Rock township, in the year 1867, which is still his home. He has a fine farm of 330 acres, forty of which was improved when he purchased. His avocation is farming. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 3, 1816. He is the son of Cornelius Bevier, a native of Ulster Co., N. Y., and an early settler of Cayuga

county. He served three years in the Revolutionary war, and also in the second war with Great Britian. At the age of twenty-two Abram's parents moved to Onondaga county, where they lived five years, then removed to Oswego county, where he was married in 1842 to Louisa Hutchinson, a native of Cayuga county. In 1849 they emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., where he bought wild land, and improved and remained until 1867, when he emigrated to Mitchell Co., Iowa. They are the parents of seven children—Albert, Hutchinson, Rosella H., Louisa, Annetta A., died two years old; Abram Markham. Frank M. and Rosella H. was born Christmas eve, 1852, and died Dec. 9, 1875. She was the wife of O. S. Williams, and lived at St. Ansgar.

William Horton came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1869, and bought the northeast quarter of section 20, in Rock township. Here he has lived ever since, and makes farming his occupation. He is a native of Canada, was born in the province of Ontario, April 24, 1832. When he was quite young his parents moved and settled in the town of Guilford, Winnebago Co., Ill., where William was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. He was married there Nov. 26, 1854, to Eliza J. Dennis, a native of the province of Ontario, Canada. In 1856 he and his wife became early settlers in Olmstead Co., Minn., where he bought government land in what is now Haverhill township. On this land he built a house, made necessary improvements and lived there until he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have eight children—Charles,

Lillian, now the wife of Eugene Miller; Belle, now wife of Ezra Miller; Jennie, Thomas, Lucy, Lottie and Henry.

Albert Bevier, eldest son of Abram and Louisa (Hutchinson) Bevier, resides on section 10, Rock township, Mitchell Co., Iowa. He came to the county in 1869. He had before his coming bought 120 acres on section 15. He was born in Hannibal, Oswego Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1844. In 1849 he went with his parents to Dodge Co., Wis., where he grew up, attended the common school and also went two terms to Wayland University at Beaver Dam. He spent the winter of 1864-65 as a brakesman on the Racine & Miss. R. R. The next May he commenced as fireman on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, remaining there two and a half years, running most of the time in Iowa. In the fall of 1867 he became fireman on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, but soon he was made engineer. He continued with this company until 1869. In July of the same year he came to Mitchell county, where he had previously bought 120 acres on section 15. In 1874 he purchased the southeast quarter of section 10, where he commenced breaking in 1874, and raised the first crop in 1875. Here he has first class improvements, and now occupies it as his home. He was married in October, 1869, to Hortense Phelps. She was born in Racine Co., Wis. Mr. Bevier has been prominent in town interests, and has held local offices.

William Muffley was one of the early settlers in Butler Co., Iowa. He settled there in 1856, and lived there until 1862, when he enlisted in company G, 32d Iowa

Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He with his regiment was in the battles of Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo and Nashville. In the battle of Fort Blakely he was wounded in the shoulder. After his discharge he returned to Waverly, Iowa, and has since made his home with his son. Mr. Muffley was born in North Hampton Co., Penn., in 1810. When quite young he went to Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y. where he learned the trade of shoemaker, and afterwards lived in Ontario, Monroe, Erie and Niagara counties. In Niagara county he learned the trade of tanner, and followed that trade for several years. Going to Steuben county he there, in 1833, married Nancy Madison, a native of New York State. They went to Allegany Co., N. Y., lived there a few years, then returned to Steuben county and remained there until 1856, when they removed and settled in Butler Co., Iowa. His son, William H., was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1836. He made his home with his parents until 1862, when he went south with the 21st Massachusetts Volunteers, as a sutler. Six months afterwards he returned and located at Waverly. He bought the Waverly House and kept hotel six years. He was married Dec. 4, 1869, to Fannie Lashbrook, a native of McHenry Co., Ill. They located at Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where Mr. Muffley built the first elevator in that city and engaged in the grain business. They lived in Osage until 1881, when he purchased a farm on sections 12 and -13 in Rock township, and moved there with his family. He is still in the grain trade at Osage. In 1874 he bought 680 acres

of wild land which is located in Wisner and Morgan townships, Franklin county. He has put the most of this land under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Muffley are the parents of three children—Henry Walter, Mabel and Myrtle Estella. Mrs. Muffley's sister Lina made her home with them until 1883, when she was married to Herbert Mendell, of Franklin Co., Iowa.

Cyrus Wheeler settled on the prairie on section 4, Rock township, in 1869, on an improved farm, living on it until 1874, when he moved to section 12, where he now lives. He was born at Stonington, New London Co., Conn., Oct. 16, 1822, and lived in Stonington and Madison, Conn., until 1855, when he emigrated to Rochester, Minn., where he pre-empted a tract of land near the city, where he was one of the pioneers. He sold this land and purchased land in Haverhill township which he improved. He remained in Olmstead Co., Minn., until 1869, having opened up two farms there. He was married in 1874 to Emeline, daughter of Robert and Caroline (Humphrey) Adams, natives of New York and early settlers of Columbia Co., Wis., the birth place of Emeline. Mr. Wheeler has one child—Nathan.

Levi W. Jenks came to Mitchell county and in 1866 settled in Burr Oak township, where he purchased wild land. He planted a grove and orchard, erected buildings, and made his home there until he died, in October, 1877. He was born in the town of Harmony, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 20, 1838. In his native county he grew up, attended the common school, and also went for some time to the



Nickolas Smith.

High School at Ripon, Wis. On the 9th of September, 1866, he was married to Ursulia Price, of Warren Co., Penn. They had five children, four of which are living—Mary, Alice, Ida and Edith.

Thorkel Nelson settled in Mitchell county, in 1866. He bought the northwest quarter of section 2. The first three years he lived with his brother Peter. He then built the stone house in which he now lives. He has also erected a granary, 18x32 feet, with a stone basement. He now has his land in a good state of cultivation. He was born in Bergen Steif, Norway, April 28, 1834. His younger days there were spent in school and on the farm. He was married in 1858 to Brata Davidson. Four children have blessed this union—Sarah, Nels A., Ole B. and Hans T. In 1866 the family left their native land for America, landed at Quebec and came from there to Iowa, and settled in Rock township, as before stated.

John Hovelson settled in Rock township, in 1866, coming from Dakota, with his parents. They lived on section 23 the first year, then bought land on section 24, where he now lives. He has 160 acres of improved land. He was born in Norway, Nov. 1, 1848, came to America with his parents when but eighteen months old. He attended the district school in Wisconsin and also in Rock township. He was married in 1872 to Jane, daughter of Andrew Paulson. Three children have blessed this union—Nellie, Laura and Henry.

Archie Edgar settled in Mitchell county in 1866. He purchased unimproved land on section 17, of township 98, range 18,

now known as Rock township. He has it planted in forest and fruit trees and erected a good set of buildings. He is a native of Scotland; was born six miles from Edinburg, Nov. 16, 1836. When but three years of age, his parents emigrated to America and lived four years, then returned to Scotland. When he was thirteen years of age he engaged with a baker to learn the trade. When he was seventeen years of age he returned to America with his parents. They lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., six months, then moved to Rock Co., Wis. His father purchased a farm in that county and made his home there until his death. He served in the war in the 13th Wisconsin Regiment and contracted disease from which he died soon after. Archie made his home with his parents until 1866. He was married that year to Emily Wooliscroft, who was born in Sheppardsshire, England, in 1841. Five children blessed this union—William, Arthur, Ethel, Ray and Herbert.

Anders Larson settled in this township in 1867. He bought the southwest quarter of section 28. This was unbroken prairie land at the time, but he has since improved the land, built a neat frame house and barn, set a grove and now makes this his home. He has 360 acres of land, the greater part of which is improved. Mr. Larson was born in Norway, March 13, 1837. He received a liberal education in his younger days, and later, engaged in farming. In 1865 he emigrated to America, landed at Quebec and came directly to Iowa, spending two years in Clayton, coming from there to this township, in 1867, as before stated. He was married in 1867 to Annie Han-

son. They have been blessed with six children, five of them now living—Maria, Lena, Hannah, Andrina and Lars.

Erick T. Nelson came to Rock township with his parents in 1867. He bought the south half of the southeast quarter of section 32. He was born in Christiana, Norway, June 24, 1854. When he was but twelve years of age, his parents emigrated to America. They spent two years in Clayton Co., Iowa, then went to Fillmore Co., Minn., where they spent the winter, coming to Rock township in the spring of 1867. Mr. Nelson has received a liberal education in the public schools. He made his home with his parents until 1879, when he was married to Ida Olson, who was born in Dane Co., Wis. Two children have blessed this union—Clara and Mary. In politics he is a republican. He and his wife are both members of the Walnut Grove Church. At the time of his marriage he settled on his land. He has erected a nice frame house, a good barn, planted a grove, and has altogether as pleasant a home as any in the county.

Martin Bushnell settled in Mitchell county in 1868, buying land on section 16, township 98, range 18, now known as Rock township. When he bought this land there were about twenty acres of it broken, and on it was a comfortable log house in which he lived until 1874, at which time he purchased the northwest quarter of section 21, in the same township. He has made good improvements and enjoys the comforts of a pleasant home. Mr. Bushnell was born in Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt., Nov. 17, 1828, where he received a common school edu-

cation and also attended six terms at the Williston Academy. In 1854 he removed to Franklin Co, N. Y., and engaged in farming twelve miles from Malone. In 1862 he bought a half interest in a tannery in which he engaged until 1868 when he sold his interest and came to Mitchell county. Since coming here he has been prominent in town affairs and has frequently been elected to offices of trust by his townspeople. In 1853 he was married to Charlotte P. Clark, who was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1828. They have had four children—Arno H., Herbert M., Fannie J. and Marvin E. The oldest son, Arno, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1854. He attended the common school in New York State and completed his education at Cedar Valley Seminary in Iowa. Herbert was also born in Franklin county, July 20, 1856. He graduated from Cedar Valley Seminary and is now manager of the Herald Publishing Co., at Plattsmouth, Neb. Their only daughter, Fannie J., died when she was eight months old. Marvin, the youngest child, is now in the office with his brother in Nebraska.

George Furse is one of the oldest settlers in the northwest part of Rock township. He came here in 1865 and bought on the northwest quarter of section 6 where he still lives, and being a bachelor he enjoys a life of single blessedness. He is a native of England, born in Devonshire in December, 1820. In 1849 he emigrated to America and located in Rock Co., Wis., where he bought a farm remaining there until 1868, when he came to Iowa and located on the farm which he

had bought three years previous in Rock township. His parents came to America in 1850 and located in Rock Co., Wis., until the time of their death.

Benjamin C. Weeks settled in Rock township in 1868. He bought land on section 20 and commenced his career as a farmer. He has his land in a good state of cultivation, has built a frame house and still makes this his home. He is a native of the old Bay State; was born in Barnstable, Cape Cod, Sept. 21, 1838. Until seventeen years of age his time was spent in school. At that age he went to sea with his father who was a captain. He sailed before the mast one year when he was promoted to second mate and later to first mate. He followed the sea twelve years. After quitting the sea he went to Vermont where he remained one year after which he returned to Boston, coming from there to Mitchell in 1868 as before stated. He was married in 1865 to Matilda Loring, who was born in Boston. Three children have blessed their union—Mary R., Benjamin C. and Matilda L.

Charles Warren, deceased, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1826, and died in Rock township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, on the 9th of May, 1882. In 1869 he came to this township and bought the southeast quarter of section 17, where he made extensive improvements and made it his home until the time of his death. At the time of the Rebellion he enlisted in company E., 186th regiment, New York Volunteers, and immediately after went to the front, was engaged in several battles and was slightly wounded at the battle of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He was twice married. His first wife was

Phebe A. Vorhis, who was also a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y. They lived in Jefferson county until they came here in 1869. She died in 1876. By his first wife he had four children—Eugene, William, Phebe and Shepard. His second wife was Ursulia Jenks, widow of Levi Jenks. She is still living on the homestead.

Nels K. Syverud resides on section 36. His residence in Rock township dates from 1869. He has changed the wild land into productive farm land, planted fruit and forest trees, erected good buildings and has a comfortable home. He was married twice. His first wife was Emma Peterson to whom he was married in 1847. She died in 1857. His second wife is Betsey Paulson. They were married in 1859. Five children blessed the first marriage—Betsey, Knute, Peter, Sarah and John. By his second marriage there are two children—Ole and Paulina. Mr. Syverud is a native of Norway, born May 9, 1825. His younger days were spent in school and on the farm. May 12, 1849, he left his native land for America. He landed at New York, went from there to Buffalo, thence to Milwaukee, arriving there Sept. 4, 1849. From here he went to Dane Co., Wis., bought land in the western part of that county in the town of Blue Mounds, opened a farm and resided there until 1869 when he settled in Mitchell Co., Iowa.

John E. Williams settled in Rock township, Mitchell county, in 1869. He lives on section 8, where he has good buildings, a frame house and (round) barn, and has his land under cultivation. He was born

in Racine, Wis., in 1843. When he was an infant his parents moved to Blue Mound, Iowa county, in the same State, where he grew to manhood. He remained there until 1869, at which time he located in Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1878 he was married to Melissa Hews, by whom he has one child—Abbie Sidney.

William Simpson settled in Rock township, in 1870, buying the northeast quarter of section 32. He now has his land in a good state of cultivation, and has rebuilt the house in which he now lives. He was born in Liverpool, England, in May, 1830. When fourteen years of age he came to America, landed at Quebec, went from there to Montreal, where he stopped a short time, then went to Rockford, Ill., and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1870, when he came to Rock township. He was married in 1848 to Catharine Flanery. They have seven children—Lizzie, Mary, Joseph, Charles, Katie, William and John.

L. A. Johnson purchased the south half of the northeast quarter of section 29 in 1869, and in 1870 bought the southeast quarter of the same section, and made settlement the same year. He is a native of Norway, born July 3, 1842. When twelve years old he emigrated with his parents to America, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where his father bought a farm. He remained with his parents on the farm until 1870, when he settled on his land in Rock township, Mitchell county. He built his house on the southeast quarter of section 29. This house with other buildings and stock was afterwards destroyed by fire. He then built the house in which he now resides. He has 240

acres of fine land under a good state of improvement, and Mr. Johnson makes farming a success. In 1873 he was married to Andriana Anderson. They have four children—Andrew, Anton, Annie and Rosalie.

John J. Glassel, the present assessor of Rock township, elected in the fall of 1882, is a resident of the southwest quarter of section 9, which he had purchased in 1868, locating on it in 1870. From wild prairie land he has made a most desirable and comfortable home. He was born in Bavaria, April 15, 1843. His parents came to America when he was four years of age, settling in Rochester, N. Y., where they lived three years, then removed to Jefferson Co., Wis. He received a good common school education. He was married in 1865 to Julia Urbatsch. They settled in Rock Co., Wis., where they rented land until 1869, when they removed to Iowa. Mrs. Glassel met her death by accident, in 1873. A team ran away with her, throwing her to the ground, the wheels passing over her. She lived but an hour after the accident. She was the mother of five children—Emma H., Edward M., Gottfret, Alma and Charlie. Mr. Glassel was again married to Mary Schuffel.

Anton Schulte is the deputy sheriff of Mitchell county, being appointed to this office in the fall of 1881. He was born in Prussia, Dec. 21, 1838. He attended school until fourteen years of age, then engaged in a machine shop to learn the trade. He served seven years then engaged as master mechanic, being employed as such in his native land until 1864, when he emigrated to America, and

engaged in a machine shop in Cincinnati, remaining there one year, then in Evansville, Ind., where he run a shop for Hailiman & Kratz two years, then went to Freeport and engaged to run a shop there. He soon after formed a partnership and run a shop, under the firm name of Schulte & Co., two years, when his health failed and he started to travel. He went to Kansas and Nebraska, thence to California. Returning from there in 1871, he settled in Mitchell county, and established himself in business, building a factory and machine shop. He made the first threshing machine, the first engine and boiler, the first reaper and also the first stove ever made in Mitchell county. He carried on this business two years, then sold to Timothy Williams and settled on his farm on section 8, of Rock township. He has planted a large grove, built a large frame house, erected a good barn and now makes this his home, although his duties as deputy sheriff keeps him from home the greater part of the time. He now has 400 acres of land, the greater part of which is improved. He was married in 1871. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Barth. One child has blessed this union—Fredrick William.

Everett E. Drake and Eugene Buttholph, in 1871, bought 240 acres of land on section 14, Rock township, which they have since worked together. They have erected good houses and commodious barns and otherwise improved it. Mr. Drake is the third son of William and Betsey (Glines) Drake, and was born in Chichester, Merrimac Co., N. H., April 29, 1847. He came with his parents to Mitchell county in 1856. He was married

in 1873 to Emma Knowlton, a native of Canada. They have one child—Clarence E.

His partner, Eugene Buttholph, was born in New Haven, Addison Co., Vt., May 18, 1845. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Windsor, Dane Co., Wis., and in 1866 removed to Burr Oak, Iowa, where he made his home until 1869, when he was employed in stageing from Waverly to Nashua. He was married April 12, 1869, to Mary, daughter of William and Betsy (Glines) Drake. They have one son—Lloyd A.

A. K. Lewis settled on section 13, in 1870, having purchased his land in 1869, while a resident in Osage. In 1883 he purchased the west half, now having 160 acres of as good land as there is in the township. He was born in Canada, P. Q., Jan. 19, 1841, where he received his education. In 1864 he emigrated to Osage, Iowa, where he engaged in farming on rented land until 1870, when he removed to his present home. He was married in March, 1864, to Charlotte Knowlton, by whom he had two children—Edward K. and Mary Agnes. Mrs. Lewis was born in the province of Quebec, in 1840, and died in Rock township, 1871. In 1874 Mr. Lewis was again married to Mary A. Goddard, also a native of Canada. By this union they have two children—Burt A. and Harry A.

Richard Torney bought a tract of wild land on section 28, in Rock township, in 1871. He is a careful, industrious farmer, and has so cultivated and improved his land, that now he has a valuable and desirable farm. He was born in Canada, province of Quebec, Aug. 1, 1834, being

raised to agricultural pursuits. In 1853 he went to Rutland Co., Vt., where he engaged in farming two years, then returned to Canada. In 1856 he went to Columbia Co., Wis., remaining two years, when he returned to Canada, settling on the old homestead, which he farmed ten years, when he again went to Columbia Co., Wis., where he lived two years, then emigrated to Mitchell county, which he has since made his home. In 1862 he married Elizabeth Law, also a native of Quebec. They had six children—Thomas W., who died when three years of age; Edward J., Albert R., Hugh A., William H. and George E.

Louis Bless settled on his present farm, which is the southeast quarter of section 7, in 1872. He is a native of Germany, born in Baden, March 30, 1831. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and received a liberal education in his younger days. In 1854 he left his native land and came to America. He landed at New York, and went to Indiana, remaining in Morgan county one year, then went to Jefferson Co., Wis., where he bought land. He improved that land and lived there until 1872, when he settled in Rock township. He was married in 1863 to Matilda Adrian. She was born in Prusaia, Jan. 3, 1839. Four children have blessed this union—May, who is now the wife of Ben Rouse and lives in Worth county; Robert, Lewis and Adolph.

Rev. John L. Zeilinger is pastor of the German Lutheran Evangelical Church in Rock township. His pastorate over this church dates from September, 1873. He was born in Germany, April 26, 1845. He there attended school until fourteen years

of age, and then engaged in a silk and cotton factory, working there four and a half year. He then went to a mission school, intending to fit himself for missionary work in North America. But his health not being good he was obliged to give up this undertaking. He then went to an orphan school, where he was both student and teacher for two years. Leaving the asylum in 1866 he was employed as a teacher in an asylum for weak-minded children from 1867 to 1869. He also served for a time in the German war in 1866. Having received pressing invitations from friends to visit this country, he accordingly, in 1869, came to America. After coming to this country he was employed two years teaching in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. At the same time he was studying for the ministry. In 1871 he entered the Wartburg Seminary in Clayton Co., Iowa, where he graduated in 1873, and was ordained the same year. He came directly to Rock township. He was married in January, 1874, to Mary Rosina Silverhorn, born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. Their children are—George, Thalida and Emil.

Peter Bartleson runs the only blacksmith shop in Rock township. In 1874 he began work in a small shanty on the northeast quarter of section 33, but two years later enlarged and built a commodious shop on the same site. He does wood work as well as shoeing and general repairing. He was born near Christiana, Norway, June 19, 1844. When young he learned the blacksmith trade, after which he was engaged in making machinery three years, at which time he learned the carpenter trade. He emigrated to America

in 1870, coming directly to Iowa, and spent the first year in Grand Meadow, Clayton county, going then to Postville, where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he located at his present home. He was married in 1880 to Martha Olsen. They have one son—Bernhard.

John M. Du Shane is at present the clerk of Rock township, and has resided here since the fall of 1868. He was born at St. Georges, New Castle Co., Del., Feb. 1, 1820. His parents both died before he reached the age of three years. He was taken by Sarah Egbert, a widow lady, who removed shortly after to Chester Co., Penn., where he grew to manhood, and was educated at a subscription school, the free school system not being established in that State. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to George Fitzsimmons, to learn the stonemason trade. After serving three years, he worked at his trade in Chester and Delaware counties for some time, then went to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade for a short time. He then attended bar at the Union Grove cattle yards, in the 24th ward, for two years, and then served on Keyser's Independent Police, as lieutenant, in the 24th ward, for two and a half years. After leaving the police force he again worked at his trade, and built the entrance to the Woodland Cemetery in the 24th ward. In 1857 he came west on a prospecting tour, coming through Chicago, Ill., Madison, Wis., Prairie du Chien, then down the river to Cordova, a small town on the river twenty five miles above Rock Island, worked on a Baptist church in Cordova, and worked on a grist mill in Prince-

ton, Scott Co., Iowa. In the fall he returned to Philadelphia, and the following summer, 1858, he came west with his family and settled in Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., and there followed farming until 1868, when he came to this county and located on section 16, Rock township. He had bought this land (240 acres) two years before, only twenty acres of which had been broken. He has since broken all the land, set out a grove, built the house in which he now lives, and made other improvements. He was married in 1844 to Rebecca J. Lancaster, who was born in Chester Co., Penn., Jan. 10, 1824. They have had six children, four boys and two girls, all of whom are living—Anna M., John G., Edwin H., Ella C., George L. and Nathan T. Du Shane. Nathan, at the age of thirteen, had a severe attack of brain fever, from the effects of which he has lost his eyesight. He has been at the Iowa College for the Blind for the past three years.

Edward H., son of J. R. and Mary (Griffith) Jones, was born in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Sept. 22, 1854. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1867. He received his early education in the district school. He also attended the graded school at Leroy, Minn. He was joined in marriage Dec. 29, 1879, to Mary Virginia Britts, who was born in Fillmore Co., Minn. Two children have blessed this union—Mabel and Clara. In 1880 he bought the southwest quarter of section 14, Rock township, of Paul Meier, where the first settlement of the township was made. That same year he erected the large frame house in which he now lives.

Ole O. Skutle settled in Mitchell county in 1865. At that time he bought land in township 97, range 18. He worked that land two years, then, in 1867, sold it and came to township 98, range 18, now known as Rock township. In 1868 he bought land on section 15 of this township. Having since improved the land and erected a good set of buildings, including a nice frame house and a good barn, he now has a very pleasant home. He was born in Bergensteif, Norway, Jan. 1, 1837. He attended school until thirteen years of age, when he engaged with a tailor to learn the trade, working at that trade

until 1856, when he left his native land for America and located in Columbia county, where he was employed carpentering and farming, remaining there until 1865, when he came to Mitchell county. He was married in 1860 to Martha Lee, also a native of Norway. They have eight children living—Mathias, Michael, Mary O., Andrew, David, Sarah B., Clara R. and Oscar. Mr. Skutle has been prominent in town affairs, and has filled offices of trust in the township. He has been elected assessor six terms. He is an intelligent man and a worthy citizen.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ST. ANSGAR TOWNSHIP.

This was the first township settled in Mitchell county. It lies in the second tier of townships from the north line of the county, embracing about 19,240 acres of land in township 99 north, ranges 17 and 18 west. There is only one town within the boundaries of the township—St. Ansgar. The Illinois Central Railway passes through the township from north to south, having been built in 1869. The beautiful and famous Cedar river skirts the western edge of the township, and furnishes unequalled mill privileges. The water power has been improved to a certain extent, but not fully, as the force of flow and fall of the river is immense. Turtle creek is a tributary of the Cedar.

It finds its source on section 5, in the northern portion of the township, and taking a southwesterly course, crossing sections 8, 7, 18, 13, 14 and 23, makes confluence with the Cedar just west of the town of St. Ansgar. The soil of the township is a rich, dark loam, well adapted to the needs of the agriculturists, many of whom are now devoting much attention to stock raising, and this soil produces most excellent grasses. There is an abundance of timber skirting the river. The surface is generally made up of rolling land, but as you approach the river the undulations become more abrupt, and it is more or less broken. As a whole, St. Ansgar as a township is sec-



Friedrich Heimbrecht.

ond to none in the county. The settlers are nearly all thrifty and well to do, and the many fine buildings and improvements to be seen amply testify to the industry and worth of the inhabitants.

SETTLEMENT.

The earliest permanent settlement in St. Ansgar township was made, in the spring of 1853, by Rev. Claus L. Clausen and his colony of Norwegians, who came from Rock Co., Wis. The movements of this party are treated in detail in the general chapters of this volume, so, in this connection, it will only be necessary to refer briefly to those members of the colony who located in what now constitutes St. Ansgar township. These were: Michael Tollefsen and family, Jacob Asleson and family, Asor Knudson and family, Hans Oleson Rust, Eric Helgeson, Gilbert Gilbertson and Torkel Ryerson.

Michael Tollefsen settled with his family upon section 14, where he lived until the time of his death in 1873. His son, T. M. Tollefsen, still lives upon the old place, and another son, A. M. Tollefsen, and several daughters are still residents of the township.

Hans Oleson Rust located upon section 2, where he lived for twenty-seven years, until the time of his death. He has one son, C. H. Rust, who lives upon the old place, and another living on the same section.

Jacob Asleson and Asor Knudson settled upon farms on sections 13 and 14, where they still live.

Ole O. Sando came at the same time and made his selection of land on section 12. He afterward sold his place and moved to Emmett Co., Iowa, where he

was killed in the winter of 1882-3, by a runaway team.

Eric Helgeson settled on section 2, where he remained until about 1872, when he sold out and removed to Worth county.

Gilbert Gilbertson located upon land on section 25, where he lived for twenty years, when he sold and moved across the river, where he died.

Torkel Reiersen sold the claim he took in 1855 to Judge Clyde, and removed to Clayton county, where he still lives. He has since become insane.

Peter Benson was another of the Clausen colony. He claimed the place where he still lives.

James L. Camp, a native of Ohio, came to the township in the fall of 1853, and stopped with Michael Tollefsen. During the winter of 1853-4, he killed sixty deer in the grove along the river. Camp was for a long time a clerk in Clausen's store. He afterward started for the plains and was killed and scalped by Indians in Colorado.

As stated, Camp stopped at Michael Tollefsen's. They kept a regular stopping place in their little log cabin 18x20 feet, and at times there were as many as twenty strangers boarding there in addition to the family of eight persons. The usual charge for keeping strangers was twenty-five cents for supper, lodging and breakfast, and while it was sometimes less, it was never more than this. The floor was made of shakes, as the saw mill was not yet running. The wagon box and a floor of shakes was laid upon the joist over head, and this was used for a sleeping apartment by as many as it would hold, and then beds were made up

on the floor below. They lived mostly upon venison and rutabagas. But in the forepart of the winter of 1853-4 a man named Osborn, from Clayton county, brought in a load of pork. He supplied most of the settlers at six cents a pound. Flour was brought from Decorah, West Union and other places at a distance. Trips would generally be made in the spring and fall. Several teams would go at a time. There were few horses in those days, and every one drove ox teams. It took from eight to fifteen days to make the trip. They camped on the way; forded the streams, slept in the wagons or on the ground, and got along as best they could; but usually they were a jolly crowd. It was not infrequent that great trouble was had in fording the streams. In fact it was more the rule that trouble was had than the exception. Sometimes the wagon box would be tied or chained to the axle to prevent its being washed down the stream; then a rope or chain would be attached to the end of the tongue, and the pioneer would swim his horses across and then draw the wagon. These matters are vividly remembered by the old settlers. They were hardships which they all experienced.

In the spring of 1854 another party of Norwegians came from Rock Co., Wis. In this party there were: Knud Tollefson, Hellek Benson, C. G. Classen, Narve Colbjornson, Andrew Olsen and Christopher Hanson.

Knud Tollefson located on section 18, claiming 140 acres. He remained upon the farm for twenty-seven years, when he moved to St. Ansgar, where he still lives. He still owns the farm.

Hellek Benson claimed land and settled on section 26, and there remained until the time of his death. His widow and son, Peter H., still occupy the old homestead.

Narve Colbjornson bought a place of G. Gilbertson, on which he still lives.

Andrew Olsen located on the same section and still makes that his home.

Christopher Hanson settled on section 26, where he still lives.

E. O. Stovern came in the fall of 1854, from Calmar, and located on section 12, where he still lives.

The settlers who have been named took about all the government land in the township. Among those who came in 1855 the most prominent will be mentioned.

M. M. Sandborger and brother came this year. Both have long since sold out and left.

Samuel Burrows and family came in 1855 and settled on land on section 8. His widow, aged eighty, and daughter still live on the place, and a son is still living in the township.

In the fall of 1855 a party came from Fond du Lac, Wis., consisting of M. F. Tucker, A. G. Owen, James Patterson and Jonathan Allen. Others were with them who soon went back.

Mr. Tucker settled in St. Ansgar where he still lives.

A. G. Owen located in the village, and put up a steam saw mill on Turtle creek. In 1857 he erected the Keystone House, then the finest hotel in northern Iowa, and in company with Mr. Patterson purchased a great deal of property in this vicinity. He remained here until the

time of his death in 1863, and his wife died a little later.

James Patterson settled in Mitchell township, but afterward removed to St. Ansgar township and died here. His widow, one daughter, and three sons—Isaac, Nathan and John, are still honored citizens of the township.

Jonathan Allen settled in the village and began running a tavern. He returned to Wisconsin, where he died.

In February, 1856, S. V. R. Smith and family came from Watertown, Wis., and settled in the village. Mr. Smith now lives in Worth county.

In June, 1856, Levi Cormick came from Wisconsin. He settled in town, purchased land and was in partnership with Mr. Owens in running the saw mill.

In the fall of 1856, Samuel Sweet came from New York and settled in town, where he still lives.

Late in the fall of 1856, two brothers named Lancaster, and a Mr. Harrison came to the township. During the winter they killed twenty-seven deer.

In 1857 Bartine & Curtis came from Ohio, and erected a lathe mill on Turtle creek. Owen & Cormick the year previous had thrown a dam across the creek to supply another mill, and this the new comers utilized for power. Curtis is now a resident of Mason City, while Bartine is somewhere in the central part of the State.

Mr. Crouser, a German, came from Rock Co., Wis., in 1857, and settled in town. Here he remained for ten years, when he removed to Bear Lake, Minn., where he has since been very successful.

He was a carpenter by trade; had a large family, and was a sober industrious man.

Park & Marsey came from Darlington, Wis., early in the spring of 1857, and settled in the village.

C. K. Martin was also an early settler in the township.

As years have rolled by, others have come in, buying out the earlier settlers and taking their places; while the descendants of the pioneers have grown to manhood and womanhood, to take the places once occupied by their fathers and mothers. A great change has been wrought; yet many of the pioneers have lived to see it in all its stages—from the primitive to the developed state.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The first death of an American in the township was of Mr. Lackey, who died in the spring of 1858. The remains, were interred in the German burying ground, south of town.

The first birth in the township was of Anna Oline Lee, a daughter of O. A. Lee, born Aug. 14, 1853.

The first birth of a boy baby was of Edward Erasmus Clausen, born Sept. 21, 1853.

The first birth in an American family was of Ella Owen, a daughter of A. G. Owen and wife, born Aug. 26, 1857. She grew to womanhood, married a Mr. Doolittle, and now lives north of Carpenter.

The first corn planted in the township was by Michael Tollefson, in 1853. Other Norwegians planted corn at about the same time.

In March, 1858, William Kelly went to Decorah for flour. There were scarcely any roads, and many times he had to

carry his load across the sloughs. The trip occupied fourteen days, and he got back with only 1,400 pounds of flour. Many other early settlers underwent the same experience.

In 1860 Knud Tollefson went to McGregor to sell his wheat. He took with him thirty-five bushels. In turning the wheat into a barrel of salt he was obliged to give \$2 "boot."

At one time H. Benson hired a man named Lund to haul wheat to McGregor for sale. Lund got thirty cents per bushel for drawing it, and Benson sold the wheat in McGregor for thirty-five cents per bushel.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught by Rev. C. L. Clausen. In July, 1853, he began to have the neighbors' children come to his house once or twice a week, and continued it until a regular school was established. Among the scholars who attended school at Mr. Clausen's were—T. M. Tollefsen, Knud Assorson, Stengrim Rust, Eric Sando, Anna Tollefsen and Helge Erickson.

The first regular school in the township was established in the fall of 1855. The first term was taught in a building which was used for church purposes by the Norwegians. The teacher was Miss Burt, who received as compensation \$16 per month. There was no school organization at that time, but the settlers got together and appointed Messrs. Sweet, Owen and Park directors. Mr. Sweet hired the teachers, and remembers distinctly that he was obliged to pay a good share of the teachers' salary from private funds.

In 1883 educational facilities in St. Ansgar township were excellent. There were five independent school districts in the township each having a good school building, and a successful school in operation. In addition to this there was a flourishing academy in the village.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services within the limits of St. Ansgar township, as well as in Mitchell county, were held by Rev. C. L. Clausen. He began preaching here in June, 1853. Sometimes meetings would be held under the shade of a tree, and again the house of Mr. Clausen or some neighbor would be utilized. He also effected the first Church organization in the township, the Norwegian Lutheran, of which Rev. J. Olsen is the present pastor.

There are now three Church organizations in the township, all having church edifices in the village. They are the Norwegian Lutheran, of which Rev. J. Olsen is pastor; the German Lutheran, of which Rev. E. Wiegner is pastor and the Methodist Episcopal.

MILLS.

In 1855 the erection of a brewery and grist mill was commenced at St. Ansgar by Mr. Sorenson and N. H. Lund. But little work was done, it being sold to parties who removed the most of the machinery to Minnesota.

In 1861 what is now Col. D. F. McCarty's grist mill was erected by W. P. Bowan. He sold to S. V. R. Smith & Co., and the firm changed several times, until Mr. McCarty purchased it. The mill is located on the Cedar river, a short distance southwest of the town of St. Ansgar. It is run by an excellent water power, and

contains five run of buhrs and three sets of the patent rollers. The mill does a large business and sustains an excellent reputation.

ORGANIC.

The township of St. Ansgar was organized in the summer of 1855. It then embraced almost all of the northwestern part of the county.

Among those who were chosen at the first election to fill the township offices were the following: Trustees, Michael Tollefsen, Jacob Asleson and C. G. Classen; justice of the peace, Rev. C. L. Clausen; road supervisor, Knud Tollefson.

In 1883 the township officers of St. Ansgar were as follows: Clerk, Amos Goldburg; assessor, Jacob A. Groth; trustees, George Brown, John Peshak and A. T. Tollefsen; justices of the peace, F. J. Williams, Hugh McGhan and M. Faville.

TOWN OF ST. ANSGAR.

This is the second town in size and importance in Mitchell county. It is located upon the Illinois Central Railway, and within half a mile of the Cedar river. There is no better site for a town in northern Iowa. It is a beautiful plateau extending back from the river and is level almost as a floor. The river furnishes a good water power at this point, and the town is surrounded by one of the finest and most productive agricultural and stockraising countries to be found in the west, which is a guarantee of permanent and ever increasing trade.

The land upon which St. Ansgar rests was first claimed by Rev. C. L. Clausen in June, 1853. His cabin did not stand upon the town plat, however, but just southwest of the village. The first actual

settler upon the site was C. G. Classen, who came here in the spring of 1854. During the summer he erected the first house on the plat. It stood on the same block as the present Norwegian church. In the fall of 1854 Rev. Clausen had the town platted by government surveyors, O. Brunius and Jongsted, laying 120 acres into lots and blocks. A store had been started in the fall of 1853 by Rev. C. L. Clausen's brother, Peter, and a man named Clark. It was kept at the house of Rev. Clausen on section 24. In June, 1854, C. G. Classen bought the stock of goods and during the latter part of the summer moved the same to the building which he had erected on the town plat. Classen ran the store until he failed a few years later. In the meantime he had erected a new store building and occupied it. This is the same building that John Vacha now occupies with his harness shop. He also erected the building now occupied by H. Hume. Mr. Classen died in 1861.

The next store was started, in 1856-7, by C. L. Clausen & Solner, in the building now occupied by C. Youmans as a dwelling. They at once erected the building now occupied by August Rennebohm and moved their goods into it. They finally sold to Marsey & Park and following came Tenure, Crowell, Marsey & Burt, Stubbs & Harman and others until August Rennebohm, the present proprietor purchased it.

The first blacksmith shop was started by a Norwegian named Olsen in the fall of 1855, occupying a shop which he erected on block 19. He ran the shop for a few years and then left. In 1856 a man named Fisher came from Wisconsin and

erected a blacksmith shop on the same block. He remained for a few years and then sold to Mr. Dailey.

About 1858 Ergen brothers started a store in a building on block 14 which had been erected by C. K. Martin. They were succeeded by Larsen & Ergen.

In 1859 Stephen Bates started a general merchandise store in the old tavern building. This was afterwards torn down and he erected the building now occupied by Mr. Alexander. Mr. Bates was postmaster and continued in business until his death in 1880. His widow went back to Ripon, Wis., from whence they came.

In 1860 F. King came to St. Ansgar, and opened a clothing store. His wife taught the village school during one winter.

There have been many changes in the business history of St. Ansgar—too many to trace with accuracy. The general merchandising line in 1883 was represented by Henry Lubiens & Son, P. A. Hjorth, S. O. Moe, August Rennebohm, F. J. Williams, J. T. O'Connor and T. C. Miller & Son.

The first hardware in St. Ansgar was kept by C. G. Classen. The first exclusive hardware store was started by Peter Smout in 1869. Shortly afterward he sold to Jorgenson & Bundy, and after that the firm changed around from one to another many times. The next hardware store was started by John Smith, in 1872. He is yet in trade. The next was started by Asperheim & Carson. Messrs Moody and Olsen were at times in the firm running this store, but it has finally come into the hands of Asperheim & Goldberg who still conduct it. The present dealers in hardware at St. Ansgar are—John Smith,

Asperheim & Goldberg and Otto Helfritz.

The first harness shop at St. Ansgar was started by Asperheim & Taskerud. The present representative of this line is John Vacha.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by Mr. Olsen, in 1855, as stated. The blacksmiths in 1883 were: J. Thompson, O. K. Barg and Charles Tessman.

The first drugs in St. Ansgar were kept by C. G. Classen. The first exclusive drug store was started by R. Helfritz, in 1869. The present dealers in drugs are Rudolph Helfritz and F. J. Williams.

The first extensive dealer in lumber at St. Ansgar was John N. Rhames, who began business in 1869, and continued until the time of his death, in June, 1883. Julius Kouch is the present representative in this line.

The coal dealers are Turner & Belamy.

The first furniture store was opened by Hatton Bros., in 1872, in the same building that the store now occupies. They sold, in the spring of 1882, to John Olsen, who is still in trade.

A variety store was started a number of years ago and is still continued by the postmaster, C. A. Woodward.

There are two photograph galleries in St. Ansgar, run by J. R. Holverson and Mr. Clausen.

The first regular barber shop was opened by Martin Hulse, who is still in the business.

The present grain dealers of St. Ansgar are: D. F. McCarthy and Turner & Bellimer.

H. Larson is the only exclusive boot and shoe dealer in town, and manufactures many of the goods he handles. F. Buth and Mr. Anderson are also engaged in this trade.

Martin Moe is the editor and proprietor of the *Enterprise*, an ably edited and worthy paper published at this place.

The leading carpenters at St. Ansgar are: Oscar Anderson and John Long.

The present drayman is Charles Sherman.

In the spring of 1883 Ole K. Barg erected a large building opposite the Dykeman Hotel, in which he placed the necessary machinery for doing a general repair and manufacturing business. He has a turning lathe, and manufactures wagons, doors, blinds, sashes and wooden articles generally. The machinery is run by steam.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in St. Ansgar was started in the fall of 1854, in a building that stood on block 20, where the Bates House now stands. It was afterward sold to Jonathan Allen.

In 1857 A. G. Owen put up the Keystone House. It was the largest hotel at that time in northern Iowa. It was 40x40 feet, two stories high, and cost when furnished about \$8,000. Mr. Owen ran the hotel until the time of his death, and his widow succeeded him and ran it until she died. After this Samuel Sweet was proprietor for many years, when it was sold to T. D. Green for \$4,500. He ran it for a time, then leased it to various parties. A mortgage was foreclosed upon it, and in 1883 it was

burned to the ground, then being owned by Cyrus Foreman, of Osage.

In 1869, when the railroad reached here, the Dykeman House was started by Mr. Turner. G. W. Dykeman is the present landlord, and it is the only hotel in the place.

Another hotel was started at about the same time in the harness shop building. It was run for a short time by George Walkup.

ST. ANSGAR POSTOFFICE.

The St. Ansgar postoffice was established in 1854 with C. G. Classen as postmaster. The office was kept at his store. Mail was received from Bradford. Succeeding Mr. Classen, as postmaster, came Stephen Bates, then P. Harmon, and next Charles A. Woodward, who is the present incumbent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The St. Ansgar High School is an institution of which the citizens of St. Ansgar may well be proud. It was established in 1878. All branches are taught here, and pupils are given an education which fits them for any department in life. In 1882 a fine building was erected in the northern part of the village in which the school is now held. The building is 40x40 feet in size, two stories high, with basement. When it is desired, the scholars are boarded at the school. Two teachers are employed and the institution is in every way a success.

The St. Ansgar graded school occupies a neat frame building in the south part of town which was erected in 1877. It is two stories in height and contains four rooms. The school is divided into three

departments and is conducted in a manner creditable to the citizens.

INCORPORATION.

The town of St. Ansgar was incorporated in the spring of 1876, the first election being held in March. The first officers of the corporation were as follows: Henry Lubiens, mayor; S. R. Moody, recorder; P. O. Asperheim, A. D. Bundy, T. W. Owen, L. Moe and D. F. McCarthy, trustees; L. Cole, marshal; P. A. Hjorth, treasurer; and W. Caswell, street commissioner.

The first meeting of the council was held in March, 1876. Municipal affairs have moved along smoothly and pleasantly, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1883 the officers of the city were as follows: Henry Lubiens, mayor; Martin Moe, recorder; P. O. Asperheim, L. Moe, J. F. Shattuck, T. H. Hume, J. H. Olsen and A. Rennebohm, councilmen; L. Moe, treasurer; C. H. Sherman, street commissioner.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Tollef M. Tollefsen, one of the leading men of the township and a joiner, was born in the parish of Gol, Norway, Aug. 1, 1840. When five years of age his parents emigrated to America, locating in Rock Co., Wis. In 1853 they removed with the colony to Mitchell county, where he has since made his home, receiving his education at Osage Seminary. He was married Dec. 29, 1865, to Aase J. Gilbertson, by whom he has six children—John M., George B., Martin A., Jennie M., Tilda A. and Lauritz A., all born at the present farm. They belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and at one time was a granger. In politics is a republican, and has held local offices.

Peter Amundsen, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, has an excellent farm, is very industrious and regarded as one of the best farmers in the county. He is the second of three children, the son of Amund and Olany (Knudson) Amundsen, was born in the parish of Gol, Norway, June 24, 1824. He emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Rock Co., Wis., remaining six years, when the Norwegians of that county formed a colony, and came to St. Ansgar in 1853. He was married in August, 1855, to Berget Andreason, also of foreign birth. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Olene, Amos, Ragnild, Christena and Andreas. They belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He has held local offices, and was the first constable in the county. He is a man held in high esteem, and liked by every body.

Knud Assorsen came to Mitchell county with his parents in 1853. His father made a claim of 160 acres of land which is now the home of Mr. Assorsen. He was the only son of Assor and Christie Kaudson, and was born in the parish of Aals, Norway, in September, 1841. In 1852 he came to America with his parents and first settled in Rock Co., Wis., remaining there until they came to Iowa. Mr. Assorsen was married March 18, 1867, to Bertha Thompson, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living—Christie C., Anna L. and Clara L. His first wife died Jan. 18, 1882, and he was married again June 22, 1883, to Christina Olsen. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Assorsen is a republican in politics, has held the offices of township trustee, asses-



D. W. Kimball.

sor and clerk, was secretary of the school board of the independent district of Clyde since its organization, and is also one of its directors.

Narve Colbjornson, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, located here in 1854. He owns a fine farm just outside the limits of St. Ansgar. He is the son of Colbjorn and Guri Colbjornson, and was born in the parish of Gol, Norway, November, 1823, emigrating to America in 1848, first settling in Rock Co., Wis., where he lived six years, then removed to Iowa. He was married in Norway, in 1848, to Anna A. Golberg, who died February, 1867. By this union there were seven children. He was again married to Mrs. Jane Wong, Nov. 6, 1869. Two sons have been born to them. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

A. T. Tollefsen entered land on section 8 and began life for himself in 1869. He now possesses 375 acres of splendid land, and though a young man he has met with decided success. He is the son of Knud and Taran (Knudson) Tollefsen, born in Kragre, Norway, May 1, 1847. In 1849 his parents emigrated to America, locating first in Dane Co., Wis., where they remained until 1851, when they removed to Rock Co., Wis., living there until 1854, when they came to St. Ansgar, Mitchell county, which is still their home. They came the overland route, A. T., at the age of seven, driving a yoke of oxen through and hauling the logs for the first log house, built on the prairie, in that county, for his father. He was married Dec. 28, 1870, to Liv Tollefsen. By this union they have three children—Carl T., Mikkel G. and Alfred L. They are members

of the Norwegian Lutheran Church." He is a democrat in politics and has held local offices.

P. H. Benson, one of the pioneers of Mitchell Co., Iowa, settled here in May, 1854. He owns a fine farm one mile south of St. Ansgar, bordering on the Cedar river. He has a splendid home, his farm being well located and under good cultivation. Mr. Benson is one of the leading farmers of Mitchell county, and is a worthy citizen. Politically he is a democrat and has frequently held local office. He was born in Konsberg, Norway, Nov. 1, 1836. His parents were Hellek and Ingeborg (Pederson) Benson, with whom he came to America and settled in Rock Co., Wis., when he was quite young. There he remained until he came to Iowa in 1854. On the 5th of January, 1861, he was married to Julia Tollefsen, a native of Norway, born June 16, 1837. They have three children living—Emil, George and Mary.

H. M. Faville came to Mitchell county in March, 1855. He was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1826, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He was reared on a farm. In 1850 he went to seek his fortune in California, and remained there four years. He was well pleased with the country, but owing to ill health returned to New York, remaining there till he came to Iowa. He was married Nov. 30, 1856, to Susanna Smith, born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y. By this marriage they have had four children—Harry N., Oran, Clara A. and Mary I. Mr. Faville is a republican in politics and has held

several local offices. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Amos E. Oleson is a native of St. Ansgar, born Nov. 16, 1855. He is the son of Endre and Guri Oleson. His parents are both of foreign birth, coming to America after marriage and locating first in Rock Co., Wis., in 1849. Four years later they moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where they were pioneers. They were the parents of three children. Ole, the oldest, was born in Rock Co., Wis., Nov. 13, 1850, and Caroline in Mitchell county. They are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Amos was reared on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. He was married Dec. 1, 1882, to Helen, a daughter of Nels and Anna Oleson, a native of Lyle, Minn.

T. Wardall was born in Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 9, 1815. In May, 1827, he came to America and settled in Cincinnati, where he became a civil engineer, and remained until 1839. In 1851 he was married to Martha N. Thomas, in Rock Co., Wis. By this union were seven children, six of whom are living—Florence C., Harry A., Rob Roy, Kittie E., Sidney V. and Vivian F. Charles C., the second child, died April 29, 1855, the first white child that died in the county. He died at Mitchell. Mr. Wardall is interested largely in schools, and in horticulture and agriculture, and has met with success.

Nathan Patterson was born in Mercer Co., Penn., March 12, 1838, and at the age of seven went with his parents to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1856, at which time he came to Mitchell county.

He was brought up a farmer, and makes that his occupation. He is a well-to-do, successful farmer and lives on one of the Patterson corners. In politics he is a republican and held the office of road supervisor and assessor in 1878. On the 18th of June, 1872, Mr. Patterson and Tillie Atherton were married. She is the daughter of T. M. Atherton, of Osage. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have four children living—Lizzie, Isaac, Tommy and Mable.

H. W. Rowland was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 18, 1838, where he was raised and educated. At the age of seventeen he went to Wisconsin, shortly afterward to Mitchell county, and Feb. 7, 1857, married Sarah J. Burroughs. By this union were eight children. Mrs. Rowland died Oct. 25, 1880, and Mr. Rowland was married again, to Mary L. Burroughs, Dec. 18, 1880. Mr. Rowland is a printer by trade; has been interested in several papers of the State. Feb. 10, 1862, he enlisted in the 21st Iowa Infantry and served three years.

N. P. Borsheim, of the firm of Helfritz & Borsheim, of St. Ansgar, the son of Peter and Sarah (Falkdahl) Borsheim, was born in Rock township, Mitchell county, March 1, 1860. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. In the spring of 1883 he entered into partnership with R. Helfritz. He is esteemed as an excellent young man, and is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

J. Gulbrandsen arrived at St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, July 5, 1861, and is a farmer by occupation. He was born Oct. 20, 1812, near Christiana, Norway, and in

1839 came to America and settled in Rock Co., Wis. He lived there on a farm twenty-two years, at the end of which time he came here. In 1840 he married Berget Nielsdatter, by whom he has two children—G. J. and Aase. Mr. Gulbrandson and his wife belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican. His son, G. J., who lives on the same farm with his father, married Ragnild Tostensen, Sept. 4, 1868, and has a family of six children. Aase is the wife of T. M. Tollefsen.

John Kittelson, a resident of St. Ansgar since 1863, was born near Kongsberg, Norway, June 18, 1830. He emigrated to America, in 1853, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., living there about ten years, when he removed to his present home. He was married April 30, 1862, to Betsey Holtan a native of Norway, born March 20, 1836, in the same place with her husband, and emigrated to America in 1846. They are the parents of four children—Charles E., born Dec. 5, 1864; Martin G., born June 13, 1867; Carrie L., born Aug. 5, 1869, and Andrew L., born Aug. 5, 1869, died Oct. 30, 1870. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican, and has held local offices.

Thomas H. Hume, capitalist, a resident of St. Ansgar since 1866, is largely interested in real estate, and is one of the enterprising men of the township. He is a native of Scotland, born in Roxburyshire, Nov. 22, 1820, emigrating to America in 1832, settling in Otsego Co., N. Y., where he nominally made his home, making various trips over the country, until he came to St. Ansgar where he has permanently

located. He was married March, 1866, to Margaret Young, a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. They are the parents of three children—Margaret, Thomas H., Jr., and James H. Mr. Hume is a strong republican and has held local offices.

Henry Lubiens, son of Frederick and Rosina Lubiens, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 3, 1833, being the fourth of ten children. He received his education in Germany, and at the age of sixteen came to America, and settled in Columbia Co., Wis. He afterwards went to New Orleans, where he remained until 1856. He then made a nine months' visit to Germany, in the meantime was married to Ernst Ditzel, also born in Hanover, in 1833. By this union there are five children living—Matilda, Robert, Minnie, Alice and Lillie. After his return to America he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother E. C. Lubiens, under the firm name of H. Lubiens & Bro., Newburg, Mitchell county, until 1869, when they divided the stock and Mr. Lubiens came to St. Ansgar. In 1880 he built a very fine brick store, two-stories high, with basement, at a cost of \$7,000, the upper story being used as his residence. Mr. Lubiens is one of the leading merchants and citizens of St. Ansgar. He has held the office of treasurer of the school board for eight years, was the first mayor in the village and served faithfully for two years. He is at present the mayor of the village. Mr. Lubiens is a democrat in politics, and is highly respected by his fellow citizens.

E. Rossitter was born in Lincolnshire, England, Feb. 28, 1821, where he grew to manhood. In 1843 he came to America

and lived at New York nearly four years, going to Rock Co., Wis., where he remained until 1866, when he came to this county. He was married in 1848 to Matilda Roberts. By this union were three children, two living—Frederick and Alice. Mr. Rossitter was again married to Martha Rhodes, by which union there are five children—Alfred, Elizabeth, Matilda, Charles and James. In politics he is a republican and belongs to the M. E. Church.

G. R. McGhan came to Mitchell county Iowa, in July, 1867, bought 160 acres of land where he has since lived. He has a beautiful home and one of the finest farms in the county. He is the son of Silas S. and Mary (Potter) McGhan, being the oldest of twelve children, and was born in Lower Canada, February 10, 1828. In the year 1834 his parents removed to Pennsylvania, where G. R. McGhan was brought up and educated. He remained there until 1847, then went to Grant Co., Wis., and lived there until he came to Iowa. He was married, April 8, 1853, to Rosanna McLimans, a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage they have twelve children—Silas S., Hugh, Emily, Nancy, Riley, Hattie, Henry, Libbie, Grant, Milton, Irene and Orin.

Iver Nelson was born in Bergen, Norway, Oct. 3, 1827. In 1851 he came to America and landed in New York, July 2, with but \$5 in his possession. At present he has a very fine farm with good buildings, and is in very comfortable circumstances. He was married in 1856 to Ingeborg Niverson, born in Christiana, Norway. They have seven children living—Nels J., Anne, Nirve, Christiana, Nellie,

Ole and Emma. Nels J. was married to Christina Subon, June 2, 1883. He is at present employed by Grimes & Tupper, of Osage. Anne married Ole Tiedeman-son, in 1877; they have three children. In politics Mr. Nelson is a republican and belongs to the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

J. F. Peshak, farmer, a resident of St. Ansgar since 1868, was born in Bohemia, May 10, 1835. Emigrating to America June 17, 1854, he immediately located at Watertown, Wis., where he lived seven years, and learned the machinist trade, and then moved to Sun Prairie, Wis., which he made his home until removing to Iowa. He married Miss Madera in 1861. They have a family of four children—Albyn L., Silvyn J., Ray E. and A. May.

Michael Thompson, a native of Hauge-sund, Norway, was born Feb. 23, 1835. He was reared and educated in his native country and engaged in teaching two years. In 1855 he emigrated to America, going first to Waupaca Co., Wis., where he made his home until 1863, when he came to St. Ansgar, Mitchell county. He was married Nov. 28, 1871, to Andrena Amundson, also born in Norway. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are living—Caroline, Theodor A., Hannah E. and Henry G. He enlisted in the 15th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company I, Nov. 18, 1861, serving until February 10, 1865. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted to corporal, then to sergeant. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Lars Moe arrived at St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, July 21, 1869. He built a store room the same year and engaged in

general merchandising until Jan. 1, 1882, at which time his second son, Samuel O., became his successor in the business. Mr. Moe is now representing the Hekla Insurance Company. He is an influential man in the county and is highly esteemed by all his acquaintances. He has held many local offices, the duties of which he has always discharged satisfactorily. He is one of a family of eleven children, and the son of Ole Anderson and Rachel (Thorssen) Moe. He was born in the parish of Gjerestad, Norway, Aug. 21, 1830. Leaving his native land he arrived at New York July 1, 1850, and soon after settled in Iowa Co., Wis., making that his home until he came here. In September, 1854, he was married to Caroline Anderson, also a native of Norway. They have nine children by this marriage—Martin Samuel O., Annie C., Julia T., Andrew J., Amelia, Lewis C., Gunnild R. and George. The last two are dead.

George M. Brown, a civil engineer by profession, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1832. He received a common school education, and went into an engineers corps at the age of nineteen. He went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1852, and was on the first division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway until completed in 1855. He came to Iowa for the first time in the spring of 1855, and entered some land at the Des Moines land office; but returned immediately to St. Louis, and went on the N. Mo. R. R., and was in Illinois and Missouri, with the exception of 1859, when he was in Colorado, until the fall of 1863, when he came to Iowa again as assistant engineer on the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R., then building from Cedar

Falls west. He was employed on the railroad, on the main line and the branch, until the fall of 1869, the last two years as contractor. He was married March 2, 1869, to Jane B. Turnay, and came to Mitchell county to reside in the fall of that year; he had, however, purchased the land near St. Ansgar the year before. It was then open prairie, but now he has a beautiful home and most pleasing surroundings. In politics he is a staunch republican, and has held county and township offices.

P. O. Asperheim, hardware merchant in St. Ansgar, settled in this village in July, 1869, where he first opened a harness shop, having learned that trade when young. But owing to failing health, in the fall of 1877, he quit the harness business and bought a half interest in a hardware store in partnership with W. J. Carson. This partnership continued until the next February, when Mr. Carson sold his interest to Michael Olson and the firm became Asperheim & Olson. In April, 1883, A. P. Goldberg bought Olson's interest in the store, and the firm became and continues to be Asperheim & Goldberg. This firm is doing an extensive business. Mr. Asperheim was born near Bergen, in the parish of Laerdal, Norway, May 17, 1839. At the age of eighteen he came to America and settled at Spring Prairie, Dane Co., Wis., where he worked at the trade of harness maker until 1865. From there he went to Conover, Winnebush Co., Iowa, where he opened a harness shop, and remained there until his coming to St. Ansgar. Oct. 16, 1867, he was united in marriage to Margeretha Nelson, also of foreign birth. Mr. Asper-

heim is a republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Samuel Sweet, one of the pioneers of Mitchell county, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y., Sept 27, 1813. He was the seventh of ten children. He married Theressa Sisson Feb. 24, 1842. She was also born in Albany county. Mrs. Sweet died Aug. 2, 1850, and Mr. Sweet was married again Oct. 15, 1851, to Lucinda Boomhover. She was also born in the same county and State. By this union are two sons—John Irwin and Melvin J., the latter being telegraph operator at Waverly, Iowa. In politics he is a republican.

Samuel O. Moe, merchant of St. Ansgar, is the second son of Lars and Caroline (Anderson) Moe, born in Iowa Co., Wis. When he was quite young his parents moved to St. Ansgar, at which place he received his literary education, subsequently attending Baylies' Commercial College, Dubuque, Iowa, from which institution he received a diploma. In June, 1879, he entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of Lars Moe & Son, continuing business until Jan. 1, 1882, when he purchased his father's interest, continuing the business alone, his stock consisting of general merchandise. He was married to Cora H. Atherton, Sept. 15, 1880. They are the parents of two children—Alice Clare and Linnie. Mr. Moe is a young man of excellent business ability and bright prospects, full of energy and business faculty.

Col. D. F. McCarthy, proprietor of the St. Ansgar Flouring Mills, was born in Killarney, Ireland, July 9, 1836. His

parents emigrated to this country when he was quite young, locating in Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated. He was always of an adventurous disposition. While yet a boy he joined Gen. Walker in his conquest of Nicaragua. In 1856 he came to Iowa, remaining until 1857, when he removed to Faribault, Minn. In 1859 he was married to Miss Cavanaugh, of that town. In 1862 he raised a company for the 8th Minnesota Infantry; was transferred to the 10th regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers; was all through the Indian war in Minnesota and Dakota; was in command of the prison at Mankato, Minn., when the Indians were executed. He went south in 1863, and served chiefly under Gens. Scofield and Rosecrans. After the war he returned to Faribault, and engaged in the milling business with his brother-in-law, Capt. D. Cavanaugh, under the firm name of D. F. McCarthy & Co. From 1865 to 1867, during the Fenian excitement, and while yet smarting under the injury and injustice done to this Government and the Union cause by Great Britain during the war, and also on account of the endless persecutions of his race, he took a lively interest in the taking of Canada, and when the United States Government interdicted the passing of armed troops, he was in command of the 16th regiment. In 1870, when Riel and his party declared a Provisional Government in Manitoba, he closed up his business immediately in Faribault, and determined to assist them. After raising a regiment, well armed and equipped with 1,000 breech loading guns and four pieces of

cannon, and going to the frontier, he had to disband because Riel absolutely refused to take the field against Gen. Woolsey, who was then entering the territory from Canada, with a small force. In 1871 he moved to St. Ansgar and bought the water power and flouring mill, which he improved immediately, and has been actively engaged in that business in connection with the grain trade since. In 1880 he bought the woolen factory at Waterloo, and engaged also in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1882, the adventure not proving profitable, he disposed of the property. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are the parents of fifteen children, ten of whom are living—several of which have been educated in the best Catholic academies in this country.

A. M. Tollefsen, when quite young, came to this county with his parents. His education was acquired in St. Ansgar and at the seminary at Osage. He is the youngest of six children, the son of Mikkil and Groe Tollefsen, and was born in Rock Co., Wis., Aug. 25, 1850. He married Mary O. Tollefsen, Feb. 8, 1879. By this union they have two children—Minnie G. and Mary O. They belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and in politics he is a republican.

P. A. Hjorth, one of the leading merchants of St. Ansgar, locating here in 1870, was born in Langland, Denmark, Sept. 28, 1835. He is the youngest of twelve children, and is the son of Rasmus and Mary (Iverson) Hjorth. He came to America in 1850, going first to Manitowac, Wis., removing from there to Beloit, where he opened a store of general merchandise, remaining four years,

when he removed to Preston, Minn., in 1866, and from thence to this county in 1870, where he resumed the mercantile business, in which he is very successful. He occupies a fine residence opposite the High School. He was married in 1860 to Sarah Edwards, also of foreign birth. They have one daughter—Mary. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Charles A. Woodward, merchant and postmaster of St. Ansgar, is the third son of Stratton and Mary (Greenwood) Woodward, born in Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1832. In 1844 his parents moved to Rock Co., Wis. In 1850 Charles went to Chicago, where he engaged in running on the canal two years, when he emigrated to California, where he was engaged in mining ten years. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the 3d Infantry, California Volunteers, company K, serving his country three years. After the war he came to Mitchell county, remaining but a short time. He went to Wisconsin and Minnesota, but returned to Mitchell, settling permanently in St. Ansgar, in 1872, forming a partnership with F. J. Williams and Mr. Scarf. They continued business under the firm name of Williams, Woodward & Scarf, three years, when he withdrew and erected the building he now occupies. He is the present postmaster, having been appointed in 1873. In connection with the office he has a stock of groceries, crockery, periodicals, stationery, etc. He served as mayor of St. Ansgar during the years of 1879 and 1880. He was married April 19, 1872, to Sarah Williams. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Frank J. Williams is a native of Hampstead, N. H., born May 5, 1841, and is the fourth of seven children born to Moses and Mary Williams. He came to St. Ansgar about the year 1872. In 1849 he went with his parents to Andover, N. H., where he was educated and remained until he was eighteen years of age. Afterwards he opened a stock of general merchandise in Monona, Iowa, in which business he continued until the war. On the 28th of April, 1861, at the first call for men, he enlisted in company C, 3d Iowa Infantry, serving thirteen months, and was then discharged on account of disability. He soon after re-enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry and served until the close of the war. During his service in the cavalry he was promoted to sergeant of the company. Every man in his company was either wounded or killed, except himself and four others, and these five men took out the artillery at the battle of Blue Mill. After the war he returned to Monona, Iowa, and again opened a stock of general merchandise, in which business he continued five years, then engaged in the commission business one year in Milwaukee, after which he opened a drug store in Lyle, Minn., continuing there a year, then coming to St. Ansgar, where he opened a drug store. In the meantime he engaged in the wholesale dry goods and cotton trade in Little Rock, Ark., but on account of failing health, at the end of eighteen months he sold out and came back to St. Ansgar, where he has since lived. He first went into business here under the firm name of Williams, Woodward & Scarf. At the end of three years the firm became Williams

& Scarf, and one year later Mr. Williams bought Mr. Scarf's interest, and thus became sole owner and manager of the business. He also conducts a livery stable and farm in connection with his business, and raises fine blooded stock. He is largely interested in real estate, owning several lots in Pullman, Ill., and farm lands in Dakota and Iowa. Mr. Williams was married Nov. 12, 1861, to Abbie L. Winter, of New York. They have had nine children, only three now living—Charles W., Bertie C. and Nellie W. Mr. Williams has been justice of the peace and notary public for the past six years, and deputy postmaster for five years. In politics he is a staunch democrat, belongs to the M. E. Church, and is one of the leading merchants and citizens of Mitchell county.

R. Helfritz, druggist and pharmacist, St. Ansgar, son of Rheinhold and Wilhelmine (Jonas) Helfritz, was born in Columbia Co., Wis., June 11, 1861, and came to this place with his parents in 1873, where he was raised and educated. He entered into business with his father in a drug store, and at his death succeeded him. In 1883 he formed a partnership with N. P. Borsheim, having a stock of drugs and groceries. Mr. Helfritz is a registered pharmacist.

Rev. Johan Olsen, only son of Ole and Anne (Hermansen) Jacobson, came to St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in January, 1873. His birth place was Helgeland, Norway, born July 3, 1834. He received his education in Norway, graduating first at a Normal school, and then at Tromsø Seminary in 1854, also receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the Univer-

sity of Christiana, in 1863, and in 1864 he obtained the "Examen Philosophicum," and received the degree of "Candidate of Philosophy." In the same university he also studied theology during the two following years. He came to America in 1866 and settled at Paxton, Ill., where he became teacher in Augustana College and Seminary, from 1866 to 1867. In 1867 he was ordained and began preaching at Fort Howard, Wis., where he remained until 1873, then came to St. Ansgar, Iowa. From 1872 until 1881 he was president of the conference for the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. At the present time he is editor of the Norwegian church paper, *Lutheraneren of Missions-Bladet*. He was married Aug. 15, 1858, to Rachel Johanna Rodlie, born in Helgeland, Norway. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Lars J. S., their oldest son, is Bachelor of Arts and stands head in Capital University at Columbus, Ohio; Helga O., Amelia O., Olaf E. N., Rolf J., Faithjof and Rachel O. C.

Rev. E. Wiegner was born in Saxony, Germany, May 6, 1845. He came to America in 1870 and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he finished his preparation for the ministry. He then came to St. Ansgar, Iowa, in 1874, where he has been a resident and pastor ever since. When he came here he became pastor of the German Lutheran Church and was the first pastor of the German Lutheran Immanuel congregation. In 1876 he was married to Wilhelmine Zeissler. By this marriage they have five children—Magdalene, aged six years; Emma, aged five years;

Hannah, three; Paul, two; and Elizabeth, an infant.

August Rennebohm arrived in Mitchell Co., Iowa, Oct. 9, 1874. He was the fifth of nine children born to Frederick and Johanna (Reinke) Rennebohm. He was born in Brauschweig, Germany, April 27, 1849. His parents came to America when August was a small boy, in 1859, and first settled in Columbia Co., Wis., where he was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. July 27, 1872, he was married to Bertha Hackburt, also a German by birth. By this marriage he had one child—August, Jr. Mrs. Rennebohm died Jan. 30, 1876. He was married a second time, Sept. 27, 1880, to Anna Fall, by whom he has one child—Emma. On coming to this county he commenced farming, but after following this for two years he came to St. Ansgar and opened a saloon which he followed until the spring of 1882. He is now engaged in a grocery and variety store in a room 22x40 feet, where he is doing a good business and is held in esteem by his neighbors. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

J. H. Olsen, furniture dealer of St. Ansgar, locating in 1875, was a native of Norway, born Dec. 16, 1846, emigrated to America in 1869, settling first in Janesville, Wis., where he remained five years, following his business as carpenter and builder, then removed to De Pere, Brown Co., from thence to St. Ansgar. He was married in 1869 to Randi Ericson. They are the parents of seven children—Mary, Johanna, Olaf, Anna R., Rolf, Theodore and Fritz. In 1881 he opened a furniture store in a building 20x30 feet, with a work shop 16x32 feet.

CHAPTER XXX.

STACYVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the four townships in the northern tier of Mitchell county and comprises congressional township 100, range 16, which contains only thirty sections on account of a correction in the government survey between Iowa and Wisconsin, the latter having been made first, the former was made to correspond to it. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wayne township, on the south by Liberty township, and on the west by Union township. The Little Cedar river flows through the western portion of the township, entering on section 9 and leaving from section 32. A small creek takes its rise on section 23, flows northwest and unites with the Little Cedar on section 16.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers of the township were Adam Blake and Nicholas Hoeman, who pre-empted land two miles north of Stacyville, in May, 1855.

In the summer of 1855, Fitch B. Stacy, then residing in Chicago, with two eastern friends, started to Iowa to buy wild land. On the way they stopped at H. I. Stacy's, in Bureau Co., Ill. The latter joined the party and all went west overland to Rock Island. One horse becoming lame at that point, H. I. Stacy returned home and the others went up the Mississippi to Dubuque. Finding the land offices

closed they returned without accomplishing their intended object. The following November, H. I. Stacy having the Iowa fever strong upon him, persuaded Fitch B. Stacy to provide the means to purchase 4,000 acres of land on joint account, which was done in December, 1855. The land was purchased from the government and individuals where Stacyville now stands. In February, 1856, H. I. Stacy moved into the county with his family, and the same year, in the month of June, he built a house and store, also platted the village of Stacyville. In July, Rev. W. L. Coleman, J. H. Beebe, and a few other Christian families, came to the town to locate permanently. In August a post-office was established, and the saw-mill commenced.

W. L. Coleman built the fourth dwelling and occupied it with his family August 26, and August 31 he preached his first sermon in Stacyville, where he continued to preach at some private houses every Sunday, until Jan. 4, 1857, when the new school house was dedicated to education and religion, and was thereafter occupied for these purposes.

The only settlers of 1855 were: Adam Blake, Nicholas Hoeman, H. I. Stacy and G. S. Johnson.

The following comprises the greater portion of those who came in during 1856:

Matt Hoeman, J. P. Emery, Dr. B. F. Rolfe, Charles Rolfe, Charles Fitch, W. H. Dyer, M. McCall, Daniel Hill, A. E. Donaldson and Martin Decker.

Among the settlers of 1857 were: Stephen Heimer, John Shumaker, Jacob Shumaker, Matthew Shumaker, Simon Wiengert, J. C. Pelton, E. H. Donaldson and John Parlin.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first white child born in the township was Lucy Dyer, in 1856.

The first marriage was that of Mr. Donaldson and Lucretia Morrell.

The first death was J. P. Emery, in 1858.

The first 4th of July celebration in the township was in 1858. Rev. W. L. Coleman was orator of the day, and Rev. Father Wallis, chaplain.

The first blacksmith shop was built and operated by J. T. Spearman.

The first store was opened in 1856 by H. I. Stacy.

ORGANIC.

Stacyville township was organized in 1856, and at that time embraced part of the territory now known as Liberty and Union townships. Among the first township officers were: H. I. Stacy, justice of the peace, and D. Kelly, constable.

In 1883 the township officers were: John Thebolt, John Brunun and Frank E. Addington, trustees; J. T. Scott, clerk; F. E. Addington and W. H. Orr, justices of the peace; John Borst and Henry Addington, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house was completed in January, 1857, and in this building Asa B. Fitch taught the first term of school

in the township. In 1857 the Stacy Bros. donated twenty-five acres of land adjoining the village for an academy; but failing to establish the same, the land reverted back to them and was then donated to the Stacyville independent school district, on which land the present high school building stands. This fine building was erected in 1869, at a cost of over \$4,000. In 1883 there were four school districts in the township, each provided with a building, also the high school building at Stacyville.

VILLAGE OF STACYVILLE.

This village is situated on section 31 of Stacyville township, on the west bank of the Little Cedar river. It is about twelve miles north of Osage, and five miles from the north line of the State. The village was platted in June, 1856, by H. I. Stacy, and a year later an addition of twenty acres was made and recorded as "Townslley & Dyers addition." These plats, with a small addition about the same time by Mr. Stacy, comprise the village site. In August, 1856, a postoffice was established and the erection of a saw-mill commenced. Daniel Hill ran the first hotel in a building built by H. I. Stacy, and the latter built and operated the first store. Stacy Bros. and Rolfe Bros. built the first mill; Henry Schieu the first drug store.

In 1883 the place contained about 400 inhabitants, with the following named business interests represented: A large roller flouring mill, run by water power, one hotel, one drug store, two general stores, two hardware stores, a tin shop, a harness and shoe shop, and a millinery store. At this date there were three churches—the Congregational, Methodist

and Catholic; also the Young Men's Christian Association had a strong society, which met in a fine room donated by the citizens of the place.

The Congregational Church of Stacyville was organized in the school house, Jan. 18, 1857, by Rev. William L. Coleman, and was formed by the following members: James H. Beebe, Lucy Ann Beebe, Eben N. Beebe, Esther Fulton, Homer J. Stacy, Amelia L. Stacy, James P. Emery, Martha G. Emery, Edward P. Rands, Jane C. Rands, Annie M. Campbell, William L. Coleman, Temperance L. Coleman, Elizabeth A. Little, Benjamin Helms, Mary P. Helms, Charles Fitch, Elizabeth Fitch, Charles H. Forbes, Elvira A. Forbes, John Parlin, Daniel Hills and J. Hills. In 1883 the society comprised ninety members. The following pastors have served this people: Rev. W. L. Coleman, Rev. D. F. Savage, Rev. J. B. Parlin, Rev. A. C. Sewall, Rev. G. P. Sewall, Rev. Thomas Tenny, Rev. Charles Hancock, Rev. George Sterling, Rev. William H. Barrows and Rev. Blackmer. The society erected a neat church edifice in 1860, which cost about \$1,300.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1856 by Rev. Mr. Holbrook; the first class numbered about eighteen, and was composed of the following persons in part: Rev. Daniel Wallace and wife, William Penney and wife, Charles Penney and wife, Frank, William, John, Alfred and Henry Penney. The first regular minister was Rev. Holbrook, who remained till the fall of 1857. This society was set off from the Mitchell charge in the autumn of 1868. The following are among the ministers who have

served this Church from time to time: Rev. Holbrook, Rev. Wallace, Rev. Taylor, Rev. Mather, Rev. H. H. Hammond, Rev. Payne and Rev. Fawcett, who was pastor in charge in 1883. At this date the society had a membership of 129. A house of worship was provided in 1868, 36x40 feet in size. It was dedicated by Rev. C. C. Simmers.

The Catholic society was formed and a church building erected in 1874, costing \$2,000. It was a two-story frame building. They also have a school building in connection with the church property, 25x50 feet in size and two stories in height. Father Joseph Helreight had served this Church as late as 1883, at which date the society embraced about 100 families.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Stacyville was formed in October, 1876. J. R. Beebe, A. W. Penney and F. B. Stacy were appointed to draw up a constitution for the association, which being submitted, was approved by the society in February, 1877. The charter members were as follows: J. R. Beebe, F. B. Stacy, Mr. Von Toble, Edward I. Angel, C. L. Gilbert, W. L. Angel, George Wall, H. Decker, E. M. Rands, E. Penney, J. H. Penney, Albert W. Gilles, A. W. Penney, F. F. White, W. H. Markle and Charles B. Smith.

Sublime Lodge, No. 306, of the Masonic order, held its first meeting Aug. 30, 1871. The first officers of the lodge were: James Kearny, W. M.; H. J. Ackres, S. W.; R. Von Toble, treasurer; Joseph Scott, secretary; J. W. French, S. D.; J. C. Henry, tyler; Hill Rodgers, S. S. The officers of 1883 were: S. B. French,

W. M.; C. Schieu, treasurer; George Wall, secretary; Joseph Scott, J. D.; Henry Decker, tyler.

Not unlike other points on the Little Cedar river, this place has been known more especially from its milling advantages. The first improvement of this fine water privilege was made in 1856, when the Stacy Bros., in company with the Rolfe Bros., commenced building a small mill, which has been owned by many persons, with some as a bill of expense and final loss, and with others as a financial success. H. I. Stacy was connected with it for about ten years, and then sold it to David Palton, and he to H. J. Ackres. In 1882 George Wall purchased the property, and at once rebuilt the mill, putting in machinery for the roller process, indicative of the general progress made since the early settlement of this county; that being in the days of grain cradles, scythes and stage coaches, this the day of steam cars, iron-clad mowers and self-binding reapers, each being equal to the times in which they existed. The same rippling stream which in those early days propelled an upright saw and "corn cracker" by means of the old wooden overshot water-wheel, which wasted forty per cent. of the water power, in 1883, twenty-seven years later, was working through the medium of an improved turbine water-wheel, which utilized ninety-five per cent. of the water and propelled six rollers, together with all the vast and intricate machinery used in producing the best brands of flour.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the pioneers of Mitchell county, deserving of special mention in this connection, should be named Homer I. Stacy,

who platted the beautiful village, which, at the earnest request of many friends, he named Stacyville. Mr. Stacy came to Iowa on a prospecting tour; and after a careful examination of the claims in different portions of the State, he bought of John McIntire for himself and brother, Fitch B. Stacy, 600 acres of land on the Little Cedar river, paying therefor \$3,000. Mr. McIntire had purchased this tract of the government at \$1.25 per acre, but a short time before. Mr. Stacy then selected and located for himself and brother, 1,500 acres more, including the present site of Stacyville. With his family he spent the winter of 1855-6 at Mitchell, and the following spring platted Stacyville, built a store and residence, and moved his family to their new home in the embryo town. He commenced to sell goods and at the same time carry on quite an extensive farm. Early in 1856 he erected a school house, and in company with others built a mill. He was the first justice of the peace in Stacyville township, and has held all the offices of trust within this township. In 1857 he was appointed to locate the swamp lands, performing his difficult duties with marked ability. During the ten years prior to 1883 he was in a sense retired by impaired health. During the terrible hard times of 1857-8 many had occasion to know personally his warm sympathy for the needy and distressed pioneer, who were in many cases pressed for the necessities of life. His open hand supplied their wants, often at the sacrifice of some toil, and other times by privation to himself and family. In times when flour and provisions were scarce, Mr. Stacy was

called upon to furnish such goods on credit, as money could not be obtained; and in many instances he never received his pay, but to more than repay him for his kind generosity, he met men frequently, ten, fifteen and twenty years afterwards, who would again thank him for his kindness showed them in those days which tested men's real manhood. Among the many instances of his free-hearted benevolence, space admits of recording but two which show the character of the man. During the hard winter Mr. Stacy was running a store at Stacyville, and one dreary day an old man remained in his store nearly all day without entering into any conversation, and finally, toward evening, Mr. Stacy asked him if there was anything he could do for him. He said that his family were out of provisions, and his stock out of grain, and hay all gone, and worse than that he was without money. Mr. Stacy helped him to provisions, but told him he had no hay to spare him. The stranger then said he knew where he could get some hay if he could pay for it out of his store; so Mr. Stacy allowed him to get the hay in this manner, trusting to the man's honor for his pay. The man lived a few miles over in Minnesota and proved to be a worthy man, whose family were in sore need, and which made Mr. Stacy feel that it was "better to give than to receive."

Another case which doubly repaid him for his generosity, was where a man, with whom he was acquainted, but who was in poor circumstances, was compelled to go about his daily toil, in mid-winter time, with a pair of boots through which his toes were protruding. In a jovial way,

one day, Mr. Stacy remarked to him: "Why don't you get a pair of boots?" The poor man informed him that he could not raise the money with which to purchase them. Mr. Stacy told him to come right into his store and pick out such a pair of boots as he wanted, and that he might pay for them when he could. The man took the boots with many a "God bless you." Twenty years rolled away, and one day Mr. Stacy was spoken to by a man whom he did not recognize. The man remarked to him: "Well, I never shall forget you—you are the man who trusted me to a pair of boots when I was going about with my toes out." Thus the two early settlers were again made known to each other, and again did the man thank his benefactor, who assured him that he had done no more than duty demanded.

Mr. Stacy was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1820. His parents were Isaac and Orpha (Page) Stacy. The first nine years of his life he lived in comparative ease and comfort, as his father was at that time in good circumstances. But through the misfortune of three years' sickness, his father became an invalid for life, and a great share of his property exhausted, by means of a defective land title. Homer, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest son of six children, and, from the time he was nine years old until he was twenty-two, he saw, perhaps, more real hardship than is the ill lot of many boys to experience. Until twelve years of age he worked on the farm summers, and aided in getting out wood in the winter time. The next ten years he managed to get about two months' schooling each winter, by putting

in part of his time at cutting wood and doing chores. He had from his early boyhood a longing desire to gain a liberal education, and went through many self-denying hardships that this end might be gained. His greatest trial, however, being the thought that his youth was passing away, with but little possibility of his aims being accomplished. After the spring's work, when he was twenty-two years of age, he commenced attending Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, spending two years there, and at teaching. In the fall of 1843 he started by way of St. Lawrence river and the lakes for Cleveland, Ohio, where he arrived after a long stormy passage, with but fifty cents in his pocket. He remained in Ohio, teaching and clerking, until February, 1845, at which time he in company with two friends made an overland trip to Chicago. After traveling about and working at haying and harvesting a few weeks, he finally stopped at Dover, Bureau Co., Ill., where he was taken sick of fever. He finally recovered and engaged in teaching and trading, in which he was quite successful. After ten years spent in that locality, he sold out his business interests there, consisting of a store, lumber yard and a farm, and started west on a prospecting expedition. This was in the autumn of 1855, and before there was a mile of railroad constructed in Iowa. Mr. Stacy went overland to Rock Island, and from there to Dubuque, visiting Waterloo and Cedar Falls, then returning to Dubuque, he went to McGregor, and thence went to Mitchell county, where he located the lands before mentioned. He was married in 1846 to Amelia L. Donaldson, daughter of Rev.

Asa Donaldson, of Dover, Ill. Mrs. Stacy was born July 1, 1823. Their family consists of seven children—Mary E. (Mrs. George Wall), B. Fitch, who in 1881 moved to Dakota, Ella M. (Mrs. E. W. Stacy, of Osage), Delia O., Francis A., Hattie A. (Mrs. Henry Reeve), and Asa I. Mr. and Mrs. Stacy, with all of their children, are members of the Congregational Church. In 1883 Mr Stacy was among the well-to-do agriculturists of Mitchell county, farming about 700 acres of land, his farms being provided with the most substantial buildings and other improvements. During these twenty-eight eventful years of his life spent in this county, he has gained a large circle of friends, who will ever remember his upright life and noble deed which in after years will be reviewed about the firesides of the old settlers' children.

C. L. Gibeant came to Mitchell county in 1855. He was born in Ripley Co., Ind. Sept. 10, 1838. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Rock Island, Ill. In 1846 they removed to Rock Co., Wis., and in 1855 to Mitchell Co., Iowa. He enlisted in company A, 21st regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, five months and twenty-two days. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, May 19, 1863, and received a wound from a rebel sharpshooter, the ball cutting off part of his right ear and breaking his skull. He was in the battle of Jackson, Miss., together with all the battles of that memorable campaign. He, with forty other soldiers, was detached to take 1,500 rebel prisoners to St. Louis, Mo. He was married in 1866 to Maria S. Grettenberg, of Mitchell, Iowa. She was born

in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1843. They have one daughter, Ada M., born May 18, 1868. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is also a Free Mason and a member of Sublime Lodge No. 306. He has 160 acres of land in Union township, section 34. He resides in Stacyville and has a tenant on his farm.

Philip Blake was born in Germany, Dec. 25, 1841. In 1844 he came to America, settling in McHenry Co., Ill. In 1855 he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he has since lived. He has 170 acres of good land on section 19, Stacyville township, with good buildings and nice improvements. He was married October, 1865, to Gusta Smith, born in Germany in 1848. They are the parents of eight children—John, Ellen, Frank, Lizzie, Mary, Edward, Henry and Joseph. They are members of the Catholic Church.

W. H. Dyer is a native of Brown Co., N. Y., where he was born Feb. 4, 1825. In 1845, when twenty years of age, he came west to Wisconsin, and there resided for ten years. In 1855 he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Stacyville township. During the first years of his residence here, he was principally engaged in hunting and trapping. Mr. Dyer owns a good farm of eighty acres, but resides in the village of Stacyville. In 1853 he married Catherine Berger, who was born in Germany, in 1834. They have three children—Charles H., Lucy J. and Avery J.

Nicholas Hoemer came to Stacyville township May 31, 1855. The next day, June 1, he broke the first furrow broken in the township, on section 19. His occupation is farming. He was born in

Prussia, Sept. 15, 1823. He emigrated to America in 1846. He went at once to McHenry Co., Ill., working on a farm nine years. He came to Mitchell county, his present home, in 1855. He was married in 1849 to Mary Frient, born in Prussia, Nov. 5, 1826. They have nine children—Mary, Anna, Margaret, Christena, Matthias, Gertrude, Lizzie, Rosa and Julia. They are all Roman Catholics. He has been town trustee several terms. He was instrumental in having the church built in Stacyville. His wife died May 11, 1881.

George S. Johnson, civil engineer, is one of the oldest pioneers of Mitchell county, where he located Sept. 24, 1855. He has always lived in or near Stacyville. At the time of his arrival there were but few inhabitants in the township and only one or two settlements. He aided in the organization of the township and was one of the first trustees. Mr. Johnson was born in the State of New York, Nov. 22, 1814. He left his native State for Canada, where he resided until his removal to Iowa. He is unmarried.

John Decker is a pioneer of Mitchell county. He settled in Liberty township in 1856, and there resided fifteen years, coming to Stacyville in 1871, where he is now engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery. Mr. Decker was born in Hesse, Germany, April 8, 1844. He came to America at the age of seven and went to Mendota, Ill., where he remained five years. He was married to Flora A. Washburn Feb. 13, 1873. Mrs. Decker was born in Pennsylvania, April 22, 1852. Their two children are—Carl W., born Oct. 7, 1876, and Laura B. born



H. J. Stacy.



April 13, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Decker belong to the Congregational Church.

Alfred Penney, merchant, has been engaged in his present business since 1876, when he and his brother embarked in trade under the style of J. & A. Penney. Their co-partnership ended in 1880 since which date Alfred has been sole proprietor. Mr. Penney was born in England, April 13, 1841. In 1845 his parents came to America, landing at Quebec, going thence to Kingston. After a brief stay there they went to Salem, Kenosha Co., Wis., where Mr. Penney lived until 1856, in which year he came to Mitchell county and located in Liberty township. There he resided until March 24, 1876, when he came to Stacyville. Mr. Penney enlisted in company K, 27th Iowa Volunteers, Aug. 13, 1862, and was a sergeant in the company. The regiment went into the camp of instruction at Dubuque, Iowa, and from thence to the Indian war in Minnesota. Late in the fall it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and became a part of the 16th army corps. In the fall of 1864, a part of the corps was sent to St. Louis, Mo., to assist in repelling the Rebel force under Price. In a few days his command was sent down toward Pilot Knob, Mo., to assist Gen. Ewing in that quarter, but the railroad being torn up could not get there in time, and while stopping at Mineral Point, Mo., Mr. Penney had a hand to hand encounter with a guerilla in which he was badly wounded, having been severely stabbed in the throat, which came near proving fatal. He kept up the fight until relief came, and the foe was secured and buried the next day at De Soto, Mo. Mr.

Penney was married to Lydia White, Aug. 21, 1866. She was born in Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 21, 1844. The family includes six children—Grace, Viette, Jessie, Mabel, Alfred E., and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Penney are members of the M. E. Church.

Dexter Kelley, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in Stacyville, came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1856, locating on section 26, in what is now Union township, where he lived until 1875. He then moved to Stacyville and bought the hotel formerly owned by B. P. Tyler, which he has been conducting ever since. Mr. Dexter was one of the first constables of the township, also one of the first road supervisors. He was born in Ashfield, Mass., Jan. 23, 1825. He was married April 5, 1860, to Elizabeth Thommason, who is a native of Cheshire, England, born April 6, 1832. She came to America in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have two children—William A., born in Mitchell county, Feb. 24, 1861, and John F., born Aug. 8, 1867. William A. was married to Libbie Robertson, April 17, 1883. She was born in Mitchell county Aug. 26, 1862. They are now living on a farm six miles north of Osage.

Charles Scheu, druggist and apothecary, has been engaged in selling drugs and general merchandise at Stacyville the past fourteen years. He came to Mitchell county in 1858, when he located in Stacyville township. Mr. Scheu was born in the city of New York, Jan. 1, 1847. His parents removed to Wisconsin when he was three weeks old, where he was a resident of Washington county until he was twenty-two years of age. He spent

eighteen months in Minnesota previous to his removal to Iowa. He is a member of Sublime Lodge, No. 306, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 148, at Schleisingerville, Wis.,. He was married Feb. 10, 1872, to Julia A. Gensmod, a native of Germany, born Feb. 24, 1851. Their two children—Charles H. and Henry C.—were born respectively Nov. 28, 1876, and Feb. 28, 1878. Mr. Scheu's business aggregates an annual amount of \$15,000.

Charles Smith was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 24, 1843. When twelve years of age he emigrated to New York city, where he worked a year. He then went to Lee Co., Ill., remaining five years. He came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and worked for Fitch B. Stacy until 1868. He then moved to Adams, Mower Co., Minn., buying 160 acres on section 32, where he lives at present. He has a fine home, well improved and good buildings. He has 155 acres in Liberty township, Mitchell county, section 2. He was married to Emma Gerhardt May 5, 1868. They have five children—Nellie, Lizzie, Emma, Mary and Charles. They belong to the Catholic Church. Mrs. Smith was born in Germany, and emigrated with her father in 1857. Mr. Smith has followed threshing for seventeen years.

F. E. Addington has been a resident of Stacyville since 1863. He has a good farm of eighty acres in Union township, and has generally followed farming. He was born Aug. 22, 1847, in Racine, Wis., where he lived until he moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa. On Nov. 10, 1879, he was married to Alice M. Rolfe, born in Wisconsin, Nov. 23, 1856. They have one child

—Mary A., born Oct. 21, 1881. Mrs. Addington is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Addington is a great advocate of temperance. He has been a total abstainer all his life, although living where most men indulged. He was elected justice of the peace in 1876, and has retained the office by re-election until the present time. In 1881 he was elected trustee. He is also director in the independent school district of Stacyville. He is a member of Sublime lodge, No. 306, A. F. & A. M.

F. D. Gilles, farmer and carpenter, located in Stacyville township in 1864. He is a native of Vermont, born Sept. 13, 1829. He remained in his native State until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to California, remained four years and came back to Brown Co., Ill., where he passed eight years. He owns a farm of 145 acres in St. Ansgar township, and twenty-five acres in Stacyville township. In February, 1858, he was married to Frances R. Wilson, born in Vermont, May 12, 1835. Their three living children were born as follows—S. Annie, Jan. 2, 1859; Elbert W., July 31, 1861; Fannie A., July 24, 1865. The eldest daughter is the wife of Robert Van Toble, of Brown Co., Dak. The son is a farmer in Faulk Co., Dak.

Nickelas Smith located on section 18 in 1865, in Stacyville township. He was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 6, 1842. He emigrated to America in 1855. He was in New York city three months, then went to Lee Co., Ill., working on a farm seven years. He moved to Mower Co., Minn., staying two years, at which time he moved to his present home. His farm

contains 450 acres of splendid land. He was married March 23, 1863, to Elizabeth Blake, born in McHenry Co., Ill., Jan. 10, 1845. They have five children—Alice, Anna, William, Frederic and Mary. They belong to the Catholic Church. He has been president of the school board several times, and at present is director. Mrs. Smith's father came to the township when she was eleven years old, where she has since resided. They have a beautiful farm, good buildings and pleasantly situated.

B. P. Tyler, auctioneer and dealer in thorough bred horses, came to Mitchell county in 1865, and settled in Union township, where he owns 108 acres of land on section 26. Mr. Tyler is a native of Vermont, born April 25, 1826. When he reached the age of twenty-eight years he went to New York State and resided ten years. Mr. Tyler was married in 1849 to Artalissa M. Nichols, born in Guilford, Vt., in 1838. Edwin B., only child, was born in 1857. Mr. Tyler resides in Stacyville and is a carpenter and joiner by trade.

Sebastian Blonegen bought his present farm of 160 acres on section 14, in Stacyville township, in 1866. He was born in Prussia, Sept. 28, 1844. He emigrated to America in 1859. He went at once to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., remained six months, then came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, staying six months. He went to McHenry Co., Ill., and enlisted in company F, 57th Illinois Infantry. He served three years, then veteranized in the 14th Army Corps. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Corinth, and with Sherman all through his campaign to the

surrender of Lee. He was mustered out at Chicago in 1865. He then returned to Iowa, and again to Wisconsin, where he farmed one year. In 1866 he located in Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1865 he married Ellen Blake, who died in 1875, leaving three children—Michael, Frank and Philip. He again married. His second wife died June 8, 1882, leaving one child—Lizzie. The family belong to the Catholic Church.

Mrs. M. T. Orcutt, postmaster at Stacyville, and widow of Oran Orcutt, came to Stacyville in 1869. She is a daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Winchester, of Brighton, N. Y., where she was born July 19, 1824. Her father died in Madison, Ohio, in 1835. Mr. Orcutt came to Stacyville a year preceding his family, and lived here until his death, Feb. 2, 1882. He was appointed postmaster in 1873, and on his death, his wife was appointed his successor. Mrs. Orcutt has two children—Edith and Orpha E. Mrs. Hannah M. Coules, mother of Mrs. Orcutt, was born at Norfolk, Conn., in 1784, came to Iowa in 1869, and died Jan. 23, 1876.

Edward S. Fonda, proprietor of the Stacyville hardware store, settled here in 1871. He was born in the State of New York, March 17, 1843. He left his native State when he was eleven years of age, going to Boston, Mass., where he labored ten years in a wholesale woolen house. When he left Boston he went to Monona, Clayton Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1871, at which time he came to Stacyville, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he now resides. After coming here he followed farming until 1882, then bought out the hardware store of A. A. Fonda,

which business he has since been conducting. Edward S. Fonda is a member of the Congregational Church.

Nicholas Pitzen settled in Union township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1872, where he lived six years and then in 1878, moved to Stacyville. He owns 120 acres of land in Union township, Mitchell county, ten lying inside the city limits. He also has seventy-nine acres on section 31, in Stacyville township. Mr. Pitzen was born in Prussia, in 1844. He emigrated to America in 1846, locating first in Wisconsin, where he lived twenty-six years and then came to Iowa in 1872. In 1868 he was married to Catharine Halback, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1849. By this union they have six children—Catharine, Annie, Mary, Frederick, Bertie and Joseph. Mr. Pitzen and family are all connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Anton Isaac is engaged in the manufacture of wagons in Stacyville, to which place he came May 27, 1873. He was born April 4, 1835, in Alsace, France, where he was reared, educated and learned his trade. He emigrated to Cass Co., Iowa, in 1872, where he worked one year, then removed to his present home, where he is successful in his business. He was married in France to Mary N. Dietch, born in France, in 1835. They had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Anton, Francis, Rosa, Louie, Mary, Josephine, John and Caroline. Mr. Isaac and family are all members of the Congregational Church.

Charles R. Peterson dates his residence in Stacyville, Mitchell Co., Iowa, since 1874. He was born in Sweden, Feb. 3,

1853. He came to America in 1870, coming first to Chicago, Ill., where he spent one year working at different avocations. In 1871 he came to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he remained three years, and in 1874, came to Stacyville, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he has since lived. Having learned the carpenter trade in Sweden, he has followed the same business since coming here. He was married, Dec. 21, 1881, to Agnes F. Brownlie. She was born in Hamilton, Scotland, Oct. 25, 1859. By this union they have one child—Walter, born Feb. 28, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are members of the Congregational Church at Stacyville. He is a member of the Y. M. C. A. of this place, and at this time is president of that association.

George Wall, miller, was born in England, Oct. 5, 1848. He came to America in 1864 and learned the miller's trade in Dane Co., Wis., and in 1868 came to Iowa, and in 1875 bought the Stacyville Mill, in connection with his brother, William, who sold his interest to W. S. Crowther. In April, 1881, W. S. Crowther sold to his partner, who, in 1882, erected a new building and now has a new process roller mill, known as the Stacyville Roller Mills. In December, 1877, he married Mary E. Stacy, daughter of H. I. Stacy. They now have four children—Charlotte E., Amelia S., Ella M. and Della S., the two latter being twins. The parents belong to the Congregational Church. Mr. Wall is a member of the Masonic Order, Sublime Lodge, No. 306, and Osage Chapter, No. 36.

Charles B. Smith was born in Denmark, Feb. 27, 1852. Here he was educated and

learned the blacksmith trade. When twenty-one years old he emigrated to New York city, where he staid two months. He went to Chicago, then to Racine, where he worked four months. He worked eleven months in Washington Co., Wis. In 1875 he came to Stacyville, Iowa, which he has since made his home. He has a manufacturing and repair shop, doing a good business. He is also engaged in the mercantile business, which is steadily on the increase, the firm being Smith & Scott, having a large stock of general merchandise. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a Free and Accepted Mason, and is member of Sublime Lodge, No. 306.

Hubert Hockenmiller has lived in Mitchell county since 1875, where he has made farming his occupation. He was born in McHenry Co., Ill., April 28, 1852, living there, engaged in farming, until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he came to Mitchell county. He settled on section 21, Stacyville township, where he has since resided. He owns 122 acres of good land on sections 21 and 16. He was married Nov. 18, 1879, to Catharine Thoma. She was born in Germany, in May, 1856, and came to America in 1868. By this union there are two children—Mary, born Nov. 9, 1880, and John, born Feb. 22, 1882. The family all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Jacob Brown is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in March, 1850. He came to America in 1852. Landing at New York, he came directly to Milwaukee, where he lived eight years. He followed farming in Wisconsin twenty-four years.

He came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1876, settling on section 16, Stacyville township, where he owns eighty acres of good land under excellent cultivation and well improved. He makes a specialty of stock raising. Mr. Brown was married in 1872 to Francisca Sharer, born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1852. By this marriage they have six children—Barbara, Henry, Bonapart, Valentine, John and Frank J. The family are all connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Alfred Hendra, saddler and harness-maker, established his business at Stacyville in 1877. As he is the sole representative of his trade for a considerable radius, his business is correspondingly active. Mr. Hendra was born Feb. 6, 1849, at Mineral Point, Wis., where he attained his majority and learned his trade. He was a resident there until he came to Mitchell county. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, a post to which he was elected Aug. 6, 1881.

Andrew Meyerhofer, farmer, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born Aug. 16, 1849. He came to the United States June 24, 1868. He landed at New York and went to Lake Geneva, Wis. After a residence there of seven years, he went to McHenry Co., Ill., where he was engaged in farming seven years. He was there married Jan. 11, 1877, to Catharine Hackenmiller, born in McHenry Co., Ill., May 21, 1855. The family includes three children—Mary R., Teresa M., and Catharine M. Mr. Meyerhofer came to Iowa Jan. 17, 1883, and bought eighty acres of land on section 20, in Stacyville township. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

CHAPTER XXXI.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township comprises congressional township 100, range 17, which contains 19,200 acres of land. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Stacyville township, on the south by St. Ansgar and Liberty townships, and on the west by Otranto. There are no streams or native groves within the borders of the township. There are however, many beautiful artificial groves, planted by the hand of the pioneer. The land is a gently rolling prairie, the soil a very deep, dark loam, which produces the most bountiful crops. In 1883 there were many fine fields of red clover which yields a sure and prolific crop in the entire county, but more especially in this township on account of the peculiar mixture of the soil.

This territory, which, in 1860, was but a vast expanse of prairie land, with but an occasional house, in 1883, was a well settled district, which could boast of as fine farms and spacious buildings as any in the county.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in Union township was effected by Evenhart Vitts, a German, who located on section 35, in April, 1856. He remained till 1859 and then moved to Missouri, where he was still living in 1883.

The principal settlers of 1856 were: J. H. Beebe, D. Kelley, E. P. Rand, John

C. Henry, Samuel Woollworth, H. C. Boyd, Fred Hambrecht, William Langrock, Jacob Decker, Charles H. Forbes and Stephen Taylor.

J. H. Beebe came from Illinois, and located just west of the village of Stacyville; but in 1883 was living near the center of the township.

D. Kelley settled on section 26, where he remained till 1876, and then moved to Stacyville and engaged in the hotel business, where in 1883 he was proprietor of the Commercial House.

John C. Henry settled on the northeast quarter of section 23, where he remained until his death in 1881.

E. P. Rands settled on the northwest quarter of section 36, where he remained until 1876 and removed to Oregon.

Samuel Woollworth settled on section 22, where he remained until about 1860, and sold out. In 1883 his place was owned by William Scott.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in the township was D. Kelley and Elizabeth Thommason, in 1860.

The first birth was Hattie Forbes, born in December, 1856.

The first male child born in the township was Lewis Bargsted, in the spring of 1857.

The first death was the wife of Charles Fitch, July, 1861. She was buried a few rods north of where the Stacyville cemetery was afterward located.

Evenhart Vitts built the first house in 1856, on the southwest quarter of section 35. Mr. Vitts also plowed the first ground in Union township, in the summer of 1856.

ORGANIC.

Union township was formed, by an act of the board of supervisors, January, 1868. The first election was held Nov. 3, 1868, at which time the following township officers were elected:

Joseph Scott, Stephen Taylor and D. C. Moore, trustees; James Parlin, clerk; James H. Beebe, assessor; A. A. Wilson and Stephen Taylor, justices of the peace; James H. Palmer and David Nicol, constables.

Officers serving in 1883 were: Charles Eggert, Toeter and Reed Schonover, trustees; A. Moody, assessor; Levi H. Fountain, clerk; Levi H. Fountain and D. C. Rodgers, justices of the peace.

RELIGIOUS.

In 1883 there were two Church organizations, the German Lutheran and the Presbyterian. The first religious services held in that township were at the house of Jacob Decker, on the southwest quarter of section 13, in 1859, at which time, Rev. Charles Vogler preached.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church, called "St. Peters Congregation," was organized in 1869, by Rev. C. Tungk, from Ridgeway. The first members of this Church were: P. Baldner, W. Langrock, G. Shulze and H. Toeter.

The following pastors served up to 1883: C. Tungk, H. Gyr and G. Landgrebe.

The first seven years of this Church's history it held services in the school house; but in 1876 a building was erected suitable for a chapel and dwelling place for the pastor, on section 29; the whole property costing \$1,500. Arrangements were being made to build a fine church edifice, in 1884. In 1883 the congregation consisted of thirty families.

The Presbyterian Church was formed Dec. 8, 1874, with twenty-one members. The first pastor was Rev. Jacob Kolb. He remained from 1874 to 1878, and was then followed by Rev. Henry Gyr, who was pastor till his death, in 1881, since which time the church has been without a pastor, although services have been maintained regularly each Sabbath. In 1878 this society built a house suitable for both church and school purposes. This was located on the southwest quarter of section 13, and was still used in 1883.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Union township was taught in a log house built by William Johnson, in 1858, by Annie Fitch. This building was erected for a "claim cabin" on section 13; it was 12x18 feet, about eight feet high, and covered by a very substantial sawed-shingle roof. In 1883 this house was standing on H. C. Boyd's farm, northwest of its original site, and was still in a good state of preservation. In 1883 the township was divided into four districts, each being provided with a fine school building.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in the township was located about 1860 on section 36. It has

always been used by the people of Stacyville, it being situated just west of the village plat. Besides this, the township contains two other cemeteries—one belonging to the German Lutheran Church, and the other to the Presbyterian society. The former is located on the northwest quarter of section 27 and the latter on the southwest quarter, section 13. Each of these burying-places contain about two acres.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James H. Beebe came to Iowa in 1844, when it was yet a territory, and settled in what is now Jackson county, living there eight years. He was born in Connecticut, Aug. 8, 1813. He left his native State, coming to Bingen, Ill., in 1839, and from there to Iowa in 1844. After remaining in Iowa eight years he went back to Illinois, stopping there three years, but in June, 1855, returned to what is now Union township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he bought a claim, put up a house, and in November of the same year moved his family upon the farm. He went to Dickinson Co., Iowa, where he remained for a time, but in 1876 he returned to Union township, Mitchell Co., where he has ever since lived. He held the office of county commissioner two terms. He was married in 1841 to Lucy A. Stoddard, who was a native of Connecticut, born in 1822. By this union there were eleven children, ten of whom are still living, there being three pair of twins. James H. Beebe is now living with his third son, James P. Beebe, who owns 120 acres of good land on section 34, in Union township.

James P., the son, was born in Sabula, Iowa, and was eight years of age

when he came with his father to Stacyville township, where he made his home until he bought his present place, in Union township, section 34. He has followed threshing every year for the last fourteen years, which he has made a success. He was married in October, 1871, to Sarah Gurnsey, born in Tioga Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1848, and came to Stacyville with her mother in December, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. James P. Beebe have three children—Amy, born Aug. 8, 1873; Jessie, Dec. 11, 1875; Ray, July 14, 1878. Mr. Beebe and family are all members of the Congregational Church. He makes the raising of Poland-China hogs and Cotswold sheep a specialty. He keeps a number of cows and runs a dairy, selling his cream to the Penneyville Creamery. Mr. Beebe bought the first two-horse corn planter ever owned in Mitchell county, which was made specially for planting corn on sod.

Mathias Blake is a native of Prussia. When he was six years old he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in McHenry Co., Ill. They removed to Stacyville township, Mitchell county, in 1855, where Mr. Blake has since resided. He was born Aug. 15, 1836, and was married to Maria J. Guffin, Dec. 2, 1863. She was born in Boone Co., Ill., Aug. 5, 1844. Their two children, George Elmer and Mamie A., were born respectively Aug. 6, 1868, and July 26, 1871. Mrs. Blake is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Blake is a republican in political faith.

Charles H. Forbes, a pioneer farmer of Union township, made his claim in July, 1856, and moved his family in October

following. He owns the original 160 acres on section 26, on which he located twenty-seven years ago. He was the first clerk of the township. Mr. Forbes was born in the city of Boston, Oct. 31, 1829, where he resided until twenty-two years of age, when he went to the west part of Massachusetts, where he spent two years and was married in October, 1851, to Eliza Ames Field, born in Conway, Mass., March 8, 1831. She died April 21, 1881, leaving six children—William H., Frank H., Hattie P., Sarah H., Charles E. and Edward A. Hattie was the first white child born in the township. Mr. Forbes has given all his children good educational advantages, and three of them have been engaged in teaching. Mrs. Forbes was one of the original members of the Congregational Church at Stacyville. Her memory is cherished as that of a genuine Christian woman, who deported herself as a judicious wife and mother; a faithful friend and peerless in patience and fortitude; bearing her illness of fifteen years without complaint.

Halsey C. Boyd, farmer, has lived in Iowa since 1856, when he came to Comanche, Clinton county. He remained there eleven months and reached Mitchell county Aug. 29, 1856. He at once selected his location, where he still lives, on section 15, Union township. He preempted 160 acres. His first home, built of logs, is still preserved on the place, and is the first log school house built in the township. It was constructed in the fall of 1856 on section 23. Mr. Boyd moved it to his place and uses it as a granary. Mr. Boyd was born in Trenton, N. J., Aug. 31, 1831, and came to Iowa when

twenty-three years old. He was married March 21, 1854, to Amanda W. Abbott, born March 18, 1832, in West Amwell, Hunterdon Co., N. J. They have three children—Wilson G., born in Trenton, N. J., Dec. 9, 1854; Abraham A., born in Mitchell Co., Iowa, June 18, 1866; and Orrin W., born in Mitchell county, July 23, 1872. They have also an adopted child, Statira C. Boyd, born Feb. 9, 1878. Mr. Boyd enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in company K, 27th Iowa Volunteers and was in the service three years; was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., July 21, 1865. He was on detached duty all the time excepting ten months when he was operating a government printing press.

Jacob Decker came to Mitchell county in 1856, arriving November 28. He settled on the southwest quarter of section 13, Union township, where he has since resided. His landed estate now includes 700 acres of good well improved land. Mr. Decker is a native of Hesse Darnstadt, Germany, born Jan. 16, 1831. He came to America in 1850, landing at New York July 25, where he remained a year, and then went to Bureau Co., Ill., living there five years. He has held various positions of trust. He has been district treasurer fifteen years. Mr. Decker was married to Margaret Einsfield April 12, 1854. She was born in Germany, Aug. 19, 1834. They have eight children—Mary, Barbara, Anna, Susan, George, Albert, Mina and Lizzie. The family belong to the German Presbyterian Church in Union.

Frederick Hambrecht entered his land in September, 1856. It comprises 160 acres, situated on section 13, Union town-

ship. He has increased his acreage until his farm includes 760 acres of land, all of first-class quality. He was born in Wurtermber, Germany, April 10, 1827. He came to the United States in 1852, landed at New York, and went to Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. He was married April 19, 1857, to Christina Halboth, born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1833. Their children are—Emma, Julia, George, Frank, Conrad, Henry and Vienna. Mr. Hambrecht is engaged in raising stock and grain and is one of the most substantial farmers of Union township. The household are members of the Lutheran Church.

Stephen Taylor, farmer and stockman, is a pioneer of Mitchell county. He settled in the fall of 1856 on the northwest quarter of section 24, Union township, and there lived with his family nine years. In 1870 he sold and located on section 36, where he owns 400 acres of prime land under first class cultivation. Mr. Taylor is a native of Devonshire, England. He is the fifth child of a family of ten, born March 18, 1824. He left England April 17, 1854, and landed at Quebec after a dangerous passage of five weeks and four days. During several days they were adrift among the icebergs, and came near stranding through the gales and darkness of the nights. He went from Canada to Lake Co., Ill., where he remained until he came to Iowa. Mr. Taylor was married to Mrs. Ann Triggs, March 20, 1861. She is a native of England, born Nov. 25, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have four children—Anna M., John J. L., Charles W. and Fanny R. Mr. Taylor is a republican, and has held

responsible offices in his township and church—the Methodist Episcopal. Mrs. Taylor's maiden name was Blackler. She married Robert Triggs in 1855. Mr. Triggs died in 1860, leaving two children—John Eli and Clara Orilla, both now living.

Mrs. Susan Decker, whose maiden name was Small, was born in Hesse, Germany, May 26, 1836. She came to America in 1854 and settled in Bureau Co., Ill. She was married to Martin Decker, March 14, 1857. In 1858 they moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1862 they purchased their present farm on section 12. It contains 206 acres of excellent land. Mr. Decker died Dec. 20, 1878. They had nine children—Anna, Mary, John, Jacob, Lizzie, Fred, Emma, Adam and Laura. They all belong to the German Presbyterian Church.

David M. Nicol, farmer, has been a resident of Union township since the spring of 1862, when he settled on section 35 where he still lives. He was born in the State of New York, July 31, 1843, and left his native place May 6, 1861, when he settled at Stacyville and remained one year. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in company K, 27th regiment, Iowa Volunteers, and was in the service three years. On being mustered in at Dubuque, he went to Fort Snelling, Minn., where the regiment remained six weeks, going thence to Cairo, Ill. and Memphis, Tenn., where they boarded a transport for Vicksburg to exchange prisoners. The regiment went into winter quarters at Jackson, Tenn., and in the spring of 1863 Mr. Nicol with regiment was detailed as parole guard until August, when they were sent to

Helena, and afterwards to Little Rock, Ark. He was with Gen. Steele in the capture of Little Rock in September, 1863. In 1864 he went to Meridian, Miss., and aided in destroying sixty miles of railroad. He was with Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition, and with Gen. Smith through Missouri. He was in the two days fight at Nashville, Tenn., with Gen. Thomas against Gen. Hood, followed the latter to Eastport. In the spring of 1865 they went to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, and were at the taking of Forts Blakely and Spanish. The regiment was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 16, 1865. Mr. Nicol was married to Mary Blackler, Nov. 26, 1868. She is a native of England, born Feb. 26, 1838. They have four children—Frank T., Albert J., Ivy E. and Mary E. Mr. Nicol owns 400 acres of first class land, and is now engaged in raising stock.

Levi H. Fountain was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 15, 1818. When eighteen years of age he went to New York, and there learned the carpenter trade, and worked at it in that State for fourteen years. He was married Aug. 1, 1839, to Elizabeth Kiker, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. She was born in the city of New York March 26, 1809. In 1852 Mr. Fountain went to Detroit, Mich., and was employed in the Michigan Central car shops for twelve years. On Aug. 18, 1862, he enlisted in company E, 33d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1863. In April, 1864, he came to Iowa and located in Mitchell, where he resided for seven years. In 1870 he removed to his present farm, on section 21, Union township. He has a farm of

eighty acres under good cultivation. Mr. Fountain has served as township clerk, and at present is a justice of the peace. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. fraternity and Brush Post, G. A. R., of Osage, Iowa.

James Brainard, farmer, is a native of Wayne Co., N. Y., born July 15, 1828. When he was six years old his parents went to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he lived eighteen years, and then returned to the State of New York. Twelve years later he came to Mitchell county (in 1864), and settled on section 22, Union township, where he now resides on a farm of eighty acres of good land in advanced improvement. He was married in 1859 to Viola Nicol, a native of Hammond, N. Y., born June 6, 1838. They have two children—Cora V., born March 24, 1860, and Henry D. R., born June 5, 1863. The latter and their mother are members of the M. E. Church.

John Gerhart has a farm of 400 acres of fine land on section 23, in Union township, upon which he has good buildings. He was born in Prussia Oct. 27, 1834. He emigrated to Chicago, Ill., in 1856, where he worked nine months. He then went to Mendota, Ill., working by the month for eight years. He returned to Chicago, engaging in teaming eighteen months. He again went to Mendota, worked one summer, and came to Mitchell county in 1865 and purchased his present farm. He is engaged in raising stock and grain of all kinds. He was married Oct. 20, 1865, to Elizabeth Small, born in Prussia March 9, 1844. They have seven children—Frederic, Laura, John, Maggie, George, Anna and Adam. He is

a Catholic. His wife and children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. H. Palmer is engaged in farming and stock raising. He settled on section 10, Union township, in the spring of 1865. His farm contains 720 acres. He also has 160 acres in Minnesota. He was born in New York July 14, 1838. His parents were of the same nativity, and had six children, four boys and two girls, J. H. being the fourth son. They emigrated to Waukesha Co., Wis., when he was nine years of age. They removed to Columbia county, where they remained until emigrating to their present home. He married Jane McPhail Dec. 29, 1873. She was born in New York. They have three children—Caroline C., James and Bessie.

Hill Rodgers, farmer and mason, was born in Ireland Aug. 5, 1820. His parents were natives of North Ireland. He emigrated to New York in 1854. He worked there two and one half years, and then went to Lake Co., Ill. He lived there until the fall of 1865, when he emigrated to Mitchell Co., Iowa. He settled first in Liberty township. In the spring of 1866 he located on his present home, on section 34, Union township. He has eighty acres. He was married in 1850 to Jane Stephenson, born in North Ireland in 1820. They have two children—David C. and Elizabeth J. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is an excellent citizen.

A. Moody is one of the prominent landholders of Union township. He owns 605 acres of land in this county. He is a native of Ireland, and in 1859 came to the United States, first settling in Olmstead

Co., Minn., where he lived for nine years. In 1867 he came to Mitchell county and bought 280 acres of land on section 5, of St. Ansgar township. In 1878 he removed to section 33, of this township, where he owns 240 acres. He was married March 9, 1866, to Mary C. Fraser, born in New York in 1848. They are the parents of six children—Mattie, born Jan. 4, 1867; James E., born Feb. 23, 1869; William H., born Feb. 25, 1872; Emma L., born Feb. 10, 1874; George A., born Sept. 15, 1877, and Garfield, born Nov. 6, 1880.

Benhardt Schillinger came to Union township in 1868. He was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 20, 1826, and came to America in 1855. His first location was in Michigan, where he lived three years, going thence to Lee, Ill., and followed farming ten years. When he came to Mitchell county, he settled on section 15, of this township, where he now owns 320 acres of land in first-class condition. His place is finely stocked and he is engaged in the successful raising of all agricultural products. He was married in 1855 to Mary Ann Myer, born in Germany, in 1824. Their living children are—Mary, Paul, Stena, Jacob, Catharine and Theresa. Two of their children died in Michigan. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

H. Toeter is one of the prosperous farmers of Mitchell Co., Iowa, having come to the county in 1869. He is a native of Hanover, Germany, born Nov. 17, 1847. When twenty years of age he came to America. After landing at New York, he went to Chicago, and after remaining there a few days, he settled in

Sauk Co., Wis., where he lived one year. From there he went to Steele Co., Minn., and stayed one year, and in the spring of 1869 came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and settled on section 29, Union township. He owns 240 acres of good land here, and is engaged in raising stock and all kinds of grain. He was married to Willimina Dutte, who was a native of Hanover, Germany, born April 22, 1847. They have five children—Alice, born Feb. 23, 1871; Emma, born Feb. 14, 1872; Josephine, born July 1, 1879; Amanda, born Oct. 31, 1881; and Metha, born June 16, 1883. The family are all connected with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Toeter is one of township trustees, being elected in 1881. He was justice of the peace from 1879 until 1881. He made a visit to Germany in 1881, remaining there about three months and then returned to his adopted county to spend the remaining days of his life.

Peter Reding is a resident on section 11, Union township. He was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Dec. 25, 1835. In March, 1869, he went to Caledonia, Minn., only remaining six weeks. He then came to Mitchell county, and bought 380 acres, which he has well improved. He was married July, 1863, to Mary Knife, also a native of Luxemburg, who died May 24, 1882, leaving four children—Maggie, John, William and Lizzie. They are all members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Rev. George Landgrebe is the first resident pastor in Union township and the third in succession at the German Lutheran Church of the township. He is a native of Germany, where he was reared

and educated. He completed his studies at Wartburg Seminary, first located at Clinton, Iowa, at the present time in Mendota, Ill. He belongs to the German Evangelical Synod of Iowa.

Johan Michael Gerbig resides on section 10, Union township. His farm contains 115 acres. He also has 160 acres on section 15. He was born Jan. 24, 1831, in Hesse, Germany. He came to America 1852. Landing in New York, he proceeded at once to Watertown, Wis., where he remained one year. He removed to Beloit, which was his home twenty-two years, following his trade, that of a stone mason. In 1875 he moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, which has since been his home. He was married in 1854 to Catharine L. Weigh, who died in 1867 leaving six children—Albert, William J., George F., Charles, Helen M. and Frank. He was again married to Catharine Schultz, a native of Germany. Seven children have been born to them—Leonard, Fred, Louis, Mary M., Celia and Laura. They are members of the German Presbyterian Church, of Union township. He is an industrious, enterprising farmer, and is regarded as an excellent citizen.

Edward Gransee, stock farmer, located in Union township in 1877. His farm contains 160 acres and is located on section 34. He was born Dec. 18, 1850, in Prussia, and came to America in 1862. On landing at New York, he went at once to Watertown, Wis., where he lived fifteen years previous to removal here. He was married in 1873 to Minnie Shultz, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Gransee have five children—Willie,

Clara, Laura, Carl and Elma. The parents are members of the German Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gransee is a republican in political sentiment.

Charles Eggert, a farmer by occupation, located on section 24, Union township, in 1878. He has 160 acres which he has well improved. He is the son of Charles and Mina Krause, who were natives of Prussia. Charles was born Nov.

9, 1835. He emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1843. In 1844 he went to Wisconsin and remained thirty-four years, then moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, which has since been his home. In 1860 he married Charlotte Broetgman, born in Germany, May 7, 1838. They have six children living—Charles, Christine, William, Louis, Dorothea and Rosa. They are all members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a democrat.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne township is in the extreme northeastern part of Mitchell county comprising all of congressional township 100, range 15, except the northern tier of sections. Minnesota borders it on the north, Howard county on the east, Jenkins township on the south, and Stacyville township on the west. It has an area of thirty square miles and for the most part is a rolling prairie land, watered by the Wapsipinicon river and its tributaries. This beautiful water course enters the borders of the township on section 7, flows in a south and easterly course to section 34, from whence it enters Jenkins township. Along the Wapsipinicon there is a good body of timber the heaviest of which is on sections 27 and 34. The soil is a productive dark loam which is as well suited for agriculture as any part of Mitchell county.

SETTLEMENT.

William Smith, who came from Winnebago Co., Ill., was the first settler of

Wayne township. He located on the southeast quarter of section 34 in July, 1853, and built a log house 14x18 feet, which was covered with the fashionable shingles of that day—shakes. Mr. Smith and family, consisting of his wife and three children, remained until 1859 and then returned to Illinois where he and his wife both died a few years later. This was the only family in the township until 1855 when the following came in to make for themselves homes in what was then the "far west." S. L. Woodman settled on section 36 where he remained until 1880 and then moved to Dakota. John F. Grace also located on section 36. John McIntire settled on section 35 where he was still living in 1883 having withstood the storms of pioneer hardship for twenty-eight years.

Douglass Knight and George Gilman also came about the same time with Mr. McIntire and located on section 35. Mr. Knight after a few years removed to Cal-

ifornia and Mr. Gilman to Dodge Co., Iowa, and in 1883 was living near Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Charles Converse settled on section 34, remained a few years and went to California and soon after died.

E. Quinn came from Indiana and settled on section 33 where he lived for about three years and then returned to that State.

Stewart Kennedy settled on the northwest quarter of section 27.

P. A. J. Dobbs settled on the northwest quarter of section 34 where he lived till 1857 and then moved to Charles City.

Levi Munson, Rufus Amimon and G. Krafft came in early in the spring and settled on various sections.

John Bailey came during the summer months and located on section 23 where he lived till his death in 1882.

John Murray settled on section 7.

Thomas Corbett settled on the northeast quarter of section 28 and C. Mulverhill on the southeast quarter of the same section.

The principal settlers of 1856 were the following: D. W. Kimball, a brother of the proprietor of the well known Kimball parlor organ; Ed. Proctor, who settled on section 23; J. E. Bissell, who settled on section 24, remained till 1857 and moved away; Col. Sheldon Crockett located on section 25, remained a year and moved to his native State—New Hampshire; Joseph Mooney, who pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 36, lived there two years and moved to Castilla, Iowa, where he died in 1879. George P. Robinson, who settled on the northeast quarter of section 36; Charles Rich, who laid

claim to the northeast quarter of section 26; John and Charles Wentworth, from New Hampshire; the former settled on section 36 and the latter on section 24; in 1883 John was living at Mitchell and Charles was in Dakota. Isaac Carter, who located on the south half of section 22, where he still lived in 1883; S. H. Munson; Leroy Foote, a settler on section 21; Isaac Lambert, who remained in the township till the time of his death in 1880; Elder Abraham Griffin and Hiram Griffin; Clark Gardner and Moses Page who settled on section 22; also George W. Barker on section 26.

Many other persons of more or less prominence have contributed toward the development of this township and its prosperity is largely due to their influence. Limited space forbids the mention of all, but the following will be sufficient to show the character of the settlement which was largely made up from among the most energetic, intelligent farmers of the county:

John Bailey, a settler of 1856, was born in Kennebec county, town of Pits-ton, State of Maine, on the 12th day of December, 1810. He was married May 17, 1843, to Lydia L. Cooper, a native of the same State, county of Waldo, who was born on the 16th day of May, 1821. In the spring of 1851, he emigrated with his family to Winnebago Co., Wis., where he left his family and prospected over the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, for a location, which he finally selected in Huron Prairie township, Allamakee Co., Iowa, and where he moved his family in the spring of 1852, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1856, when

he moved with his family to Wayne township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he in 1857 secured 320 acres of government land settling on section 23, where he still pursued farming until his death, Feb. 14, 1881, having a family of four children, three daughters and one son; here the family still reside. During his life he was an active worker in all good causes, took a prominent part in the organization of the present township of Wayne, and districting and re-districting the township for school purposes, and holding other township offices. In politics, a democrat, until 1860, when he became a republican. The son, Austin, who was born March 14, 1850, in Kennebec Co., Maine, came with his parents to Iowa, was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the common school, also attending three years at Osage Seminary. He was married Jan. 5, 1873, to Eliza Bettis, a native of Vermont. They have three children—Ernest, Daisy and John. Mr. Bailey is a republican, and has held most of the township offices. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Baptist Church. After the death of his father, Austin took charge of the farm which consists of 650 acres, under an excellent state of cultivation.

L. G. Munson is the possessor of a fine farm of 400 acres, giving his attention to stock and dairying, also the raising of thorough-bred Holstein cattle. He was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1831. When eleven years of age, his parents removed to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1850 he went to Waukata, Allamakee Co., Iowa,

where he engaged in the mercantile business until September, 1855, when he came to Wayne township, located his present home, built a log house, returned to Allamakee, where he married Ann Downs, October 28, a native of Albany, N. Y., born in 1832. They came to their new home Nov. 12, 1855. They are the parents of five children—Adelbert T., Alma R., George A., Emeline J. and Etta M. He is republican in politics, casting his first ballot for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has held local offices; was the first assessor in the township, endured the hardships of a pioneer, hauling his produce 100 miles to market, McGregor being his nearest depot of supplies, making the round trip in ten days with oxen, using his wagon at night for a hotel.

Isaac Carter settled on section 20, Wayne township, in 1856. This land he took as a government claim, built a house of logs, remained here about six years, when he traded farms with Judge Hitchcock, and received the farm of 215 acres where he now resides. He was born in Queens Co., Ireland, in 1813. In 1847 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Oswego Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming until he came, by way of Galena and McGregor, to Mitchell county. In November, 1845, he married Mary Jenkins, a native of Queens Co., Ireland. They have had seven children—Richard, Ellen, Jane, William (deceased), Robert, Isabella (deceased) and James. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the Episcopal Church.

Azariah Proctor has been a resident of Wayne township, for eighteen years. He is a native of Massachusetts, and



James H. Palmer



when a young man, learned the wagon maker's trade. He came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1865, and worked at his trade in the village of Stacyville, until failing health caused him to cease hard labor. Mr. Proctor was a resident of California previous to coming to Mitchell county, having gone there from his native State in 1851. His wife, Letitia Proctor, is a native of New Hampshire. One son, Edwin, was born in Medford, Mass., in 1832, and was married at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 27, 1854, to Deborah P. Elwell, born in Brooks, Waldo Co., Maine, in 1832. In April, 1856, Mr. Proctor came to Mitchell county and settled on section 23, Wayne township, where he now owns 130 acres of land. The winter following his settlement the snow fall was very heavy, and travel was seriously impeded. Mr. Proctor was forced to haul his fuel (wood) on a hand sled, a distance of a mile and a half. Himself and wife are the parents of one daughter—Eloia E., born in Wayne township, May 19, 1857. She was married July 1, 1874, to Martin H. Leddy. They have one daughter, born April 29, 1875. Mr. Edwin Proctor is a republican in politics, and has held various local offices. At his residence are representatives of four generations—Azariah Proctor, Edwin Proctor, Eloia E. Eddy, and the latter's little daughter. The eldest is seventy-four years of age, and the youngest eight.

Thomas J. Wheeler came with his wife to Wayne township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1857, and pre-empted the southeast quarter of section 14, where he remained two years. He was born in Wayland, Mass., in 1836, where he grew to manhood

and received a common school education. He was married in Lowell, Mass., March 3, 1857, to Angelia A. Proctor, a native of Massachusetts, and who died Feb. 5, 1858, leaving one child, Lizzie A. A., now the wife of Sanford Crittenden. In 1859 Mr. Wheeler returned to Massachusetts, where, Jan. 26, 1860, he was married to Celestia A. Proctor, born in Massachusetts in 1840. They have had three children—Anna, deceased, Herbert E. and Inez. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Wheeler, with his family, returned to Wayne township and purchased his present farm, where he now lives. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wheeler is a staunch republican and is at this time a member of the board of township trustees.

William I. Hall, resident of section 14, came in the spring of 1857 with his family to Wayne township. He was born in Piscataquis Co., Maine, Oct. 23, 1828. His parents were Nicholas and Huldah (Taylor) Hall, natives of Maine, where they died. Eleven children were born to them, William being the third. He received a common school education. After becoming of age he followed farming. He was married Oct. 29, 1850, to Martha H. Lambert, born in Maine, Nov. 2, 1834, where they remained until coming to their present residence. They are members of the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Hall is deacon. Their children are—Sarah E., now Mrs. Stephen A. Clark; Emma J., now Mrs. James O. Pilsbury, and Etta E., now Mrs. Victor L. Duryee. Mr. Hall is republican in politics and has held local offices. His farm contains 160 acres under a good state of cultivation.

Foster P. Lambert came to Iowa with his parents when he was a child, in 1853, settling first in Allamakee county, and in 1857 came to Wayne township, Mitchell county, settling on section 14, where the parents remained until September, 1878, when the father died, at which time the mother went to live with her son, Foster. The parents were Isaac and Mary J. (Wood) Lambert: the father was a native of Maine, born in 1805, the mother, of Grougton, Mass., born in 1807. They were married in Dover, Maine, in 1830, where they engaged in farming until they came to Iowa. The father, Isaac D. Lambert, was an active member of the Baptist Church. Foster P., the son, was married Aug. 28, 1862, to Louisa Shephard, born in New York, Dec. 20, 1840. Their children are—Alfred and Frank. Mrs. Lambert is a member of the Baptist Church. Foster P. Lambert has a well improved farm of 320 acres, and is also a dealer in Holstein cattle. His parents had two children—Foster P. and Martha, now the wife of William Hall.

J. G. Proctor came with his sister, Mrs. T. J. Wheeler, to Wayne township, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1857. He was born in Middlesex Co., Mass., in 1845. He volunteered, August, 1862, in company K, 27th Iowa, served until the following February, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He re-enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, in the same company and regiment, and served until Jan. 20, 1866. He was with his regiment in the Red River expedition, was at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and many other engagements. He now draws a pension for disabilities contracted in the army. He

was married July 4, 1873, to Ida H. Holley, a native of New York city. Their children are—Lorenzo A., Merton B. and Warren E. Mr. Proctor received a good common school education. Mrs. Proctor is a member of the Baptist Church.

William C. Pillsbury became a resident here in 1870. He is the twelfth son of a family of thirteen children, nine of whom reached maturity. Their parents, Johnson and Crissilla (Cooper) Pillsbury, were natives of New Hampshire. The father died in Maine and the mother in Michigan. William C. was born in Maine, in 1821, and was there reared to manhood. In 1846 he married Eliza A. Cooper, a native of Maine. Two years later he went to Dodge Co., Wis., and resided there and in Winnebago county until 1870, when he came to this township. When the civil war commenced, Mr. Pillsbury enlisted in company A, 48th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until Sept. 28, 1865. He contracted a disability while in the service, and now draws a pension from the government. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury are members of the Baptist Church. They have five children—Oscar, Susan, Emma J., Charles W. and Ella.

Joseph Morrow came to his present home on section 34, in 1871. He is a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., born 1841, receiving a good education. In 1862 he went to Dane Co., Wis., and in 1863 enlisted in company A, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, being in the campaigns of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Nebraska. On receiving his discharge he returned to New York, after which he went to Wisconsin,

where he married, Oct. 8, 1868, Laura E. Niles, born in Tolland Co., Conn., in 1848, and removed to New York, where they made their home until 1871, when they came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, locating where they now live. Their children are—Frank E., Edna C., Willis R. and Emery C. He takes an interest in politics, is a staunch republican, has held the office of clerk some years, and is a member of the present board of township trustees.

Edgar Lewis, the present postmaster of Wapsie postoffice, came to Mitchell county in the fall of 1874, and purchased the farm where he now resides, in 1882. He is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Lewis, early settlers of Rock Co., Wis., whose family comprised eight children; Edgar was born Feb. 4, 1840. He enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, in company B, 20th Wisconsin Volunteers; was mustered out of the service at Galveston, Texas, July 14, 1865. He received a pension from disease contracted in the army. He returned to Dane Co., Wis., and remained until 1874, when he emigrated to Iowa. He was married March 22, 1868, to Carrie J. Niles, a native of Willington, Conn., born in 1847. They have two children—Jessie and Benjamin E. Mr. Lewis is a republican. In the spring of 1875 his parents came to this township, where the father died Dec. 7, 1881.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first settler was William Smith, who came in 1853.

The first frame house in the township was built by D. M. Kimball and George W. Barker as a "claim shanty," and in 1883 was used by Mr. Kimball as a hen house.

The first marriage was that of George Gilman and Kate Downs, a sister of Mrs. L. G. Munson. The ceremony was performed Aug. 11, 1856, by Robert Foster, a justice of the peace. They remained in the county until 1861, when they removed to Allamakee county, and still later to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The first birth in the township was William, son of Thomas and Julia Carbott, born in 1856.

The first death was an adopted child of Thomas Carbott, who died in June, 1855, of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a mad dog while they were moving to the county. The body of this child was buried on the banks of the Wapsipinicon river.

The first store kept within the borders of the township was opened by Leroy Foot in 1856, on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, in a log building erected for a residence. It was 14x20 feet, one story high; it was covered with shakes, and had no chamber floor. Here Mr. Foot kept a small stock of groceries, tobacco and whisky. The latter named article was then sold for twenty-five cents per gallon, and was used only for medicinal purposes in the development of the county, which in after years was to become a strong prohibition section.

After a few months Mr. Foot sold his stock of goods to J. M. McIntire, who removed the goods to his residence on the southeast quarter of section 35.

The next store was opened by George W. Barker and J. A. Wentworth, who built a small store on the northwest quarter section 36, in 1857; they continued

together until the spring of 1859, when Mr. Barker sold out to Mr. Wentworth, who remained in trade about a year longer.

The first religious services in the township were held in the spring of 1856 by Rev. Mr. Holbrook, a Methodist minister, at the house of Leroy Foot.

ORGANIC.

Wayne township was at first organized as a precinct with what was afterward known as Jenkins township, under the name of Wayne. The first election was held in August, 1856, to vote on the county seat removal question. This election was held on the southeast quarter of section 24, in a log house built by William Brown, and at that date used for a school house. Jenkins township was set off in the winter of 1857; and April 6, of that year, an election was held at the Foot school house, when the following township officers were elected: O. E. Hale, L. G. Munson and John Bailey, trustees; George W. Barker and William Bachelder, justices of the peace; J. A. Wentworth, clerk; S. L. Woodman and Stewart Kennedy, constables. Elections were held after this at the house of John Bailey, until 1861, after which they were held at the school house in district No. 2. Officers acting in 1883 were: William Moran, J. Morrow and T. J. Wheeler, trustees; John Carbott, clerk; Henry Bettis, assessor; Austin Bailey, justice of the peace; O. H. Niles and A. Munson, constables.

POSTOFFICES.

A postoffice was established in the spring of 1856 under the name of Durea, with Leroy Foot as postmaster. He had the office at his house on section 21. Mail

was brought from Stacyville. In the fall of 1856 the office was removed to the southeast quarter of section 35, and Clark Gardner appointed postmaster. He served but a short time and the office was moved to the store building, on the southwest corner of section 36. G. W. Barker was then made postmaster, and the name of the office changed to Wentworth. Mr. Barker held the office till 1861, when John A. Wentworth received the appointment and held the office till 1869, when he was succeeded by Anson Brown, who held it until 1876, when George W. Barker again received the appointment as postmaster during Hon. Mr. Deering's term as congressman. Mr. Barker was still holding the position in 1883, with the office at his house on the southwest quarter of section 26.

Wapsie postoffice was established on section 22, in February, 1883, with Edgar Lewis as postmaster. The first mail was received at this office, April 14, 1883. Mails were at this date received tri-weekly from Riceville and Leroy, Minn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

In 1883 there were two religious societies in Wayne township, the Baptist and Congregational.

The first services held by the Baptist denomination dates back to 1856, when Elder Griffin preached occasionally at private houses. A society was organized July 13, 1865, by Elder Ross, Prof. Bush and Rev. Asa Marsh, with a membership of nine, as follows: Isaac D. Lambert, Mary J. Lambert, T. J. Wheeler, Nettie Wheeler, William I. Hall, James Shiphard, Frederick Shiphard and Louis Lambert. Isaac Lambert was the first deacon,

and William Hall the first Church clerk. The first regular minister was Rev. Walter Ross, who came July 1, 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Sherman, who remained until his death in January, 1875. He died of paralysis while standing in his pulpit preaching. Rev. C. T. Emerson followed him and he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Ure, who was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Burnham who was pastor in 1883, at which time the Church was in a flourishing condition, and had a membership of forty-nine. The deacons at this date were: William I. Hall and T. J. Wheeler. Services have always been held at the Wentworth school house. This society was admitted into the Cedar Valley Association, April 22, 1865.

The Congregational Church was organized Oct. 30, 1868. The first pastor was Rev. G. S. Marvin, and those constituting the original society were the following named persons: David W. Kimball, Sarah M. Kimball, Mrs. Deborah P. Proctor, Mrs. Leovina Wentworth, Martha Moore, Mrs. Marietta A. Jennison, Abbie McIntire, Lucius D. Fassett, Frank A. Wentworth, Mrs. M. A. Parker, and Mrs. Robert Smith.

Rev. Mr. Marvin was followed by Rev. W. F. Harvey, after which came, respectively, Revs. S. Penfield, O. A. Thomas and J. H. Skiles, who was pastor in 1883, at which time the Church only had a membership of eight, and services were being held once in two weeks at the Wentworth school house.

The first Sabbath school in the township was organized in 1856 at the house of Leroy Foot, on section 22. This school was kept up during that summer. About

ten years later the ladies of the township organized a union Sunday school and elected William Shupe as its superintendent and Mrs. Kimball as secretary. This organization was still in existence in 1883, with Charles Fields as superintendent and Mr. Kimball, secretary; at this date the school numbered about fifty.

Wayne Central Sabbath school was organized in May, 1880, at the school house in district No. 2, with an attendance of thirty scholars. William I. Hall was elected superintendent and was still serving the school in 1883.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Wayne township was a select one, taught by Malissa Allen, in the autumn of 1856, in the log house built by William Brown, on section 34.

The first public school was the summer term of 1858, taught at the house of Mr. Averill, by Mrs. Henry Gardner, who afterward taught a number of terms in the township. In 1883 she was living at Nora Springs, Floyd county.

The first school house erected in the township was built in the summer of 1859 by J. A. Wentworth, who gave an acre of land for this purpose. In 1883 there were six sub-districts in the township, each being provided with a comfortable school house.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

The following sketches were omitted in the history of Douglas township:

Richard Pritchard, a native of Wales, England, was born Sept. 30, 1833. His parents were Robert and Margaret (Jones) Pritchard, both natives of Wales, who emigrated to the United States in

1843 and settled in Racine Co., Wis. Richard came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in July, 1858, buying land and settling on section 21, Douglas township, where he now resides on a farm of 160 acres of prairie and twenty-five acres of timber land, which he has by toil and industry made into one of the finest farms of the county. Mr. Pritchard was married to Jane Davis, of Geneva, Wis., in January, 1856. Six children were born to them, five of whom are now living—Rosilla, Robert, Annie, William and Mamie.

P. J. Griffin, one of the enterprising farmers of Douglas township, was born in Westfield, Mass., Feb. 22, 1838. When six years old his parents emigrated to Wisconsin and located in Dodge county, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the pioneer school-houses of that county. He was married in Dodge county to Jane Eagan, by whom he has had nine children, seven of whom are living—John, Mary J., Frank, Annie, Rosa, James and Fred. In the fall of 1865 the family came to Mitchell county and located on section 17, Douglas township. Mr. Griffin came to the county a poor man, but has through hard

work and good management accumulated a large and comfortable property. He has 276 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. In politics he is a staunch democrat, and has held several local offices of trust.

Rev. James T. Saunders, who has charge of St. Peter's Church, in Douglas township, was born in the county of Killkenny, Ireland, March 22, 1843. When about nine years old his parents emigrated to America. Father Saunders commenced his studies for the ministry at Milwaukee in 1868 at St. Francis Seminary; the following year went to Toronto, Canada, to St. Michael's College, where he prosecuted his studies until 1875, when he again returned to Milwaukee, where he spent two years. He was ordained at Dubuque Aug. 15, 1877. The following month he came to Osage. In January, 1880, he assumed his present charge. Under his supervision the church has erected a good, substantial house of worship at a cost of \$1,800, with a parsonage at a cost of \$1,000. At the time of coming to Mitchell county he had charge of the whole county, having stations at Stacyville, Wayne, Mitchell and his present station.

HISTORY OF WORTH COUNTY.

IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

TO nearly every thinking mind the study of history is one of peculiar pleasure and enjoyment. The sage and scholar, poring over a dusty tome, draws from the details of a vanished past the lessons for to-day. The fiery mind of youth receives from its pure well the inspiration for bright and noble deeds that oft bears the fruit of name and fame. The politician, too, can therein see the rocks and shoals that have wrecked so many a noble craft, and can steer his bark to safety's haven by its light. If this is so of general history, how much more especially is it true of local history—the chronicle of the birth and growth of our homes, a history of the people, the buildings, the institutions

that surround us and that we have known for years—when on every page we can scan the rise and growth of some familiar landmark in our own lives or watch with pride the career of some one loved and dear.

The hands upon the dial of time have scarcely pointed to the last hour of the third decade since first the foot of civilized man pressed the virgin soil of Worth county. Before that era this bright land was a vast, unbroken wilderness, whose only inhabitants were the birds and beasts, and their scarcely less wild congener, the nomad Indian of the plains, here found a hunting-ground, oftimes a place of battle and a red grave. To the untutored savage, who lived but in the

present, the thought of the white man's inheritance of this fair domain was then no disturbing dream. He looked upon the vast plains and valleys and groves as the gift of "Gitehe Manitou," the mighty, to be his and his heirs forever for a perpetual hunting-ground. But a change must come; all nature must succumb to the onward march of improvement and the grasping hand of the Anglo-Saxon, and his allies have seized the heritage of the savage. Where leaped the bounding elk and agile deer the "mild-eyed cattle" now feed in calm content. Where rose the lonely teepee of the savage now stands the thrifty village or busy town. Farms occupy the place of hunting-fields, and where coursed the chieftain on his mustang steed, iron horses snort upon their iron roads. A few short years only have elapsed, and yet these marvellous changes have taken place.

The boundless prairies, stretching away in vanishing lines to meet the sky; the glad earth, robed in emerald green and dotted with a myriad of bright flowers, that for countless ages had lain in quiet and undisturbed repose, were at last invaded by the foot of innovating man and the rude ploughshare broke the sod and fields of golden grain or trodding corn took the place of grassy mead. As the bold pioneer of these pristine wastes first looked upon its virgin beauty the thought no doubt welled up in his mind—

"These the gardens of the desert—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
And fresh as the young earth ere man had
sinned.

Lo! they stretch,
In airy undulations, far away,
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

The hardy race of pioneers who first broke the way for civilization to these western wilds, are they not worthy of a niche in history? Are not their deeds deserving of a place on the bright tablet of fame? Their rude hands have lifted this land from out its idle state and consecrated it to the best uses of mankind. A bold, courageous throng were these Argonauts who but a generation ago settled upon the prairies of this county. No wealth had they save nerve and sinew and a strong will. With these they essayed to carve out for themselves homes in this boundless west—homes that, now that they have won, are their pride and care—homes consecrated by every tie that binds man to this fleeting earth. History looks upon their deeds in the past, their trials, their endurance, their courage in triumphing over the troubles of pioneer life, and would fain write down their actions and their deeds, that the forthcoming generations—scions of these noble forefathers—might have before them ever this bright memorial of their ancestor's noble acts. Let history, then, record their fame, so that when they shall have been called to that "brighter home" a monument will be herein raised that shall long outlast the store or bronze that will mark their resting place. But to do this we must hasten and gather from their own lips the story of the "days that tried men's souls," the times of trial and want and almost penury. The time is not far distant when they must be "gathered to their fathers" and the oblivion of the grave cover as with a mantle the years of struggle they have spent in subduing nature in its

wildest mood. Look upon the bowed form, the furrowed brow and once strong arms, so weakened by toil, and see the change is not so far off. But the bright eye and firm walk tell the tale that they are conquerors in the fight for fortune and a home. To them, then, the ear of history shall incline and write upon its brightest pages the tale of a people struggling

with the despotism of nature—a nobler conflict than that of the red-handed, ruthless battle of ambition for place and power, of prince or dynasty. Let their noble deeds be appreciated to the full, and the object of the following pages will have been accomplished and the names of these heroes rescued from oblivion.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the reader of local history this chapter is of general interest, but to the pioneer, himself, it is more. Here he sees himself and friends and neighbors, as in the dim past they first sought out these western wilds and fought for existence in the wilderness. See him, as he takes the book in hand slowly, critically poring over every word, recalling in his mind the pictures of a vanished past at the mention of some well known name, or smiling, as recollection brings back some ludicrous adventure of the early days. His old associations, the trials and tribulations, the battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were scattered almost a days journey apart. All these rise up before him as he reads. Even now, in memory, he hears the wind blow around the humble cabin that first sheltered him, and hears the wolves howl as they did in days of yore. The picture of the past rises up vividly before him, and

he once more rejoices in the pride of youth. Then again he thinks, with satisfaction, that by and through his efforts this land has emerged from its state of wildness, and bloomed and blossomed as the rose, and he has lived to see it dotted with thrifty towns and villages and fertile farms.

But perhaps the brow will cloud and the eye dim as memory's mystic voice recalls the dark and painful side of those early experiences. The loved wife of his bosom fading slowly away before the breath of the cold destroyer, or some laughing, prattling babe, the joy of the household, laid away under the sod, in solemn silence, by the hands of rough but sympathizing neighbors. Time has closed these wounds, but to-day, as memory is fast unlocking the chambers of the mind, the silent tear will well itself to the surface, and drop as a tribute to the loved and lost of that bye gone time.

Notwithstanding the cares and adversities that clustered round the cabin door of the pioneer; these hardy Argonauts led a happy life. Here all were free and equal, and the absence of the restraining presence of wealth and position was to him a source of comfort and satisfaction. The rough hospitality, the hearty feeling of brotherhood, among these vanguards of civilization were the spontaneous overflow of hearts full of regard for humanity, and was practiced more as the natural promptings of their nature than from the teaching of a Christian duty.

Prior to the advent of man, in 1853, the territory now known as Worth county was part of the neutral ground, that then, by the policy of the government, stretched a band of some forty miles wide across the State of Iowa, and separated the Sioux on the north from the tribes of Indians on the south, known as Sacs, Foxes, Winnibagoes and Iowas. It was a vast expanse of prairie, with some few scattered groves of timber along the principal water courses. Game, both large and small, abounded, and the red hunter roamed its grassy plains, and reveled in the abundance of nature. No traces of villages of the red men have been found within the limits of the county, as far as known, nor were there any who tilled the land. A vast hunting ground was all the untutored savage looked for here, and he found what he has sought without limit.

In the early summer of 1853, a party of four men left the infant settlement of Scandinavians, that was about to be planted in Mitchell county, that year, by the Rev. C. L. Clausen, at St. Ansgar,

and journeyed westward. Bold Vikings, of that northland race, that centuries ago overrun all mediæval Europe, and left their trace on all our later civilization, these adventurers came into Worth county and settled on the land, making the first settlement within its boundaries. These men were Gulbrand O. Mellem, Aslak Larsen, Lars Aslaksen and Ole Faergerbaken. Larsen and his son, Lars, took up a claim at or near the grove above Northwood, and after helping Mr. Mellém to put up his house, got out the timbers for their own cabin, dug the cellar and did some breaking. But growing discontented, went back to St. Ansgar, to work on the saw-mill, at that place, and never returned. Faergerbaken did not make any claim, but being unwilling to settle so far in advance of the actual settlements returned to Mitchell county, settling at Rock creek. But G. O. Mellem had come to stay, and taking up a claim on section 32, which embraced a portion of the present site of the town of Northwood, and the water-power adjacent, with the intention of opening up a farm and improving the power when circumstances permitted. Here, with the aid of his two or three companions, he built a large cabin, comfortable and commodious within, strong and secure without. That summer he did some little toward tilling the land, ploughing up the virgin soil of the prairie that had lain untouched through the lapse of centuries. After the departure of the co-voyagers, who had come with them, for the settlement at St. Ansgar, Mr. Mellem and his young wife settled down to pass the long and dreary

winter far from the haunts of man, far from the companionship of their fellow-creatures. Here in this log cabin, eighteen miles from their nearest neighbor, was born to them a son, the first child in the county. The little stranger was warmly welcomed and the name of Ole given to him. Now these fond parents no longer dreaded their loneliness, for they had the companionship of this child, whose infantile movements were a constant source of joy and content. The wind blew and whirled the snow in wreaths and drifts without, throughout that long and cheerless winter, but they heeded it not, for they were warm within and were content to watch, with tenderness, the growth of their boy.

Mr. Mellem is a native of Norway, and was born at Hollingdahl, in that country, the 13th day of November, 1829. For a few of the earlier years of his life he was a shepherd, among his native hills, but his parents having emigrated to this country, in 1845, set him thinking that he would like to follow suit, so in 1849 he set sail for the New World. His parents had, in the meanwhile, settled in Rock Co., Wis., and thither he directed his steps. He staid with the old folks about a year, when, having a desire to see the world, he, during the winter, worked on the lower Mississippi river, rafting, etc., visiting the southern States of Mississippi and Louisiana in particular. During the summer months he was back in Wisconsin, working on a farm. In the fall of 1852 he united in marriage with Caroline Evanson, also a native of Norway, and in the following spring he came, with the Rev. C. L. Clausen and the Scandinavian

colony, to St. Ansgar. Not liking the show for a farm, he, in company with his companions, as stated, came on about eighteen miles further west and settled. He has made several removals since he has been in the county, but has always resided within its limits. He is still living on section 31, in Northwood township, as fine a specimen of a landed proprietor and as genial a soul as one would wish to meet. Fortune has dealt fairly with him, and as the result of many years of toil and exposure, he can point to his many farms scattered throughout the county with pride.

The spring of 1854 had hardly dawned, the snow had scarcely disappeared, when Simon Rustad, Christian Ammandsen, Ole Solimietien and Andrew Peter Nelson made their appearance and settled in the immediate vicinity and made full preparations to open up farms. Mr. Rustad located upon the northeast quarter of section 31, upon which he now resides.

A. P. Nelson was not long an inhabitant of this county, dying, with the leaves, in the fall.

Later in the summer three brothers, by the name of Hart, came into the county, and, after looking over the country, purchased the improvements made by Mr. Larsen, who had bought them from G. O. Mellem. These claims were in the neighborhood of the grove north of where the town now stands. On this spot they settled down, but did not remain long, selling out the next spring to David H. Phelps, after whom the grove is now called, and who, in company with Tilly McWithy, Hiram Bliton and the latter's two sons, Permeno and Willard J., who

had just entered the county with the intention of making a settlement, Mr. Phelps divided up his land and timber claim with his companions, and all settled down to the hard life of pioneers. They immediately proceeded to erect their rude cabins and get under shelter ere the rough blasts of surly winter overtook them. Breaking the turf, they turned it over, and proceeded to place within the keeping of mother earth the precious seed, and patiently awaited the harvest thereof.

In the late fall of 1854, when the snow began to fall, William Burgert, a trapper and hunter, came into the county and settled, taking up a claim close to Mr. Phelps'. Mr. Burgert had visited this locality some ten years previous, while on some hunting excursion, and was struck with the beauty and apparent fertility of the land. He was a peculiar man, given to much profanity, although not over and above sociable, but when well acquainted could, and would, tell some wonderful hunting stories. In the fall of 1855 he married the widow of Andrew Nelson, who had died in 1854, and lived happily with her. A few years since he emigrated to California, and has dropped from the remembrance of many. To a few friends, however, his memory is very sacred, as his friendship was as sincere as it was hard to gain.

It has been claimed that this marriage of William Burgert and Mrs. Nelson was the first to occur in the county. The fact is, that they were the first residents of the county to enter the matrimonial state after coming hither. But as they went to St. Ansgar to have the nuptial knot tied by the Rev. Mr. Clausen, it can

hardly be called the first marriage in the county. Tradition has it, however, that the first solemnization of the marriage rite within the present limits of Worth county, was that of Arthur Bolton to Felinda Bliton, which took place on the 11th of July, 1856. Some of the old residents remember well the occasion and speak of it as of that of yesterday.

In 1855 Edmund Wright located at what was called Glen Mary, but the following spring, in company with his two brothers, who had then joined him, he removed to a more favorable locality, in Hartland township, called Wright's Grove.

On the 19th day of May, 1855, Charles Johnson made a claim in the western part of the township near Rice's Lake, in what is now Bristol township. The succeeding fall Mr. Johnson received an addition to his settlement in the persons of Chauncey S. Lane, afterwards one of the first county officers, Benjamin Bloker and John M. Bennett, the latter of which brought his family. These pioneers were soon after joined by Hascal Skinner and his family, and formed the nucleus for the colony that soon grew up and blossomed out into the considerable village of Bristol. They had, at first, all settled near the east end of Rice's lake, but when the spring of 1856 had come they broke up and permanently located about a mile further east, at or near the present site of the village. Here they began to till the soil in earnest, and as the ground was rich and fertile, they raised a large amount of various products, which, together with the abundance of game which was hunted by the settlers and brought in, made quite

a luxurious living for the infant settlement.

In the meantime the Norwegian settlement in the eastern and northern portion of the county had received large accessions, among the most prominent of whom were: John S. Mark, Aslak Lee, Ole Lee, Elling E. Svensrud, Ole and Hans Aslaksen, Syver Syverson, Ole Hansen, Halvor H. Brecke, Abraham Christopherson, G. Jorgenson, Michael Paulson, Amos Leverson, Sever Johnson, L. O. Anderson, G. Ryerson, Gulbrand Gulbrandson and Hans Tollefson.

Some American and English settlers also located in the eastern part of the county this same year. Among them were: Dana Phelps, McWithy and the Blitons mentioned before. The others were, as far as could be gathered, as follows: Arthur T. Bolton, William Senior, John Elliott, Thomas Lowthian, Francis Cope and Edward Ripley.

Sketches of the early settlers appear in their proper place in the history of the township in which they elected to locate. Some of the early settlers of the year 1856 are here given, also, but details will be found on reference to the township histories. These were Otis and Henry Greeley, Dr. James Keeler, Isaac M. Bolton, Alonzo Frink, Lars Larsen Lobeig, Kittel Olesen, Benjamin Eyer, O. Gulbrandson, Samuel Egbert, Joseph M. Molsberry, Stephen and Jonathan Wright, Martin V. and Amos Bentley, C. K. Hundebly, Isaac Cummings, Mr. Clemmer, Horace Crandall, Andrew Henryson, Madison Rice, Chauneey Bliton, Martin Hanson, Knudt W. Johnson, Ole Torsten-

son, J. S. Loveland, Darius Gardner, T. K. Hundebly, William Rhodes, John Bickel, William H. Pritchard, Joshua W. Thomson, N. W. Emery, W. Senior and Mr. Vredenberg.

In 1857, among the arrivals were: G. H. Atwood, Soren Lah, Joseph Hultz, Hulver Olson, Martin Hanson, William H. Perkins, W. Henry Russell, John Butler, David Wright, Charles Wardall, L. Dwelle, B. H. Beckett, John M. Slosson, Robert Nicholson, John E. Towne, Albert L. Towne, William Anderson, Samuel D. Green, D. D. Franklin, S. H. Franklin, David Ayers, William Dixon, Enos Smith, Edwin Stevens, P. C. Towne, Asa Franklin, E. S. Winans, William Frankell and David Perry.

In the year 1856 was formed the first society that ever was instituted on the soil of what now constitutes Worth county. Owing to the encroachments of certain parties, an Old Settlers' club was organized for the mutual protection of each other, and was especially designed to assist one another in the occupation of half a section, or 320 acres of land. William Burgert was elected as president, and Samuel Egbert, secretary. A constitution was adopted and the society had an existence of about a year, until the necessity of it having passed away, the association was allowed to lapse. For the sake of preserving this relic of pioneer days, the constitution of the association is here given in full, as taken from the original book of the secretary, now in the possession of Samuel Egbert, of Northwood, who filled that office. It was adopted July 15, 1856, and is as follows:

We, the undersigned, settlers of the public lands in Worth county, Iowa, township 100, ranges 20 and 21, having found it necessary to form ourselves into a League for the purpose of assisting each other (as far as it is legal) in holding our claims until the land sale, do form the following resolutions:

FIRST.—*Resolved*, That we approve of a person holding two distinct pieces, provided the one be timber and the other prairie, and the timber not to be more than eighty acres separate from his prairie, and the whole claim not to exceed 320 acres.

SECOND.—*Resolved*, That whenever a person sells a part of their original claim, we will not tolerate them in making other claims to keep good their 320 acres, which would be speculating, and we will not approve of it.

THIRD.—*Resolved*, That in making a claim, which we will approve of, we require the person making it to do \$10 worth of improvements within ten days after the first is made, if together, if separate, that they be allowed to make the improvements on either piece, by noting on the register, the prairie or timber to which they are intended to belong, and as soon as may be, after the improvements are commenced, he shall take one person with him and trace out and mark off the boundaries of his claim, after which he must have it registered by the person appointed for that purpose.

FOURTH.—*Resolved*, That it be the duty of the secretary to call the members of this League together, if occasion requires, and inquire into cases which may come before them, and, if necessary, to remove the offending parties, if they resist, after the matter has been duly investigated and explained to them. It shall also be the duty of those residing within the limits of the League to present to the register the numbers of their respective lots, which he will minute down, within twenty days from the date hereof, and that they present to the register, within three days after the date of their claim.

FIFTH.—*Resolved*, That every member of this League after making \$25 worth of improvements on his claim, be allowed the privilege of leaving it for three months, in order to allow him ample time to get back to his claim. If not back in that time, or no notice from him to the secretary, he is to forfeit his claim: *Provided*, he be allowed thirty days grace on the above resolution.

SIXTH.—*Resolved*, That we elect a man to act as register, who shall have a fee of twenty-five cents, for the same, to be paid by the person claiming, and that the same shall be treasurer.

SEVENTH.—*Resolved*, That three public notices be posted, containing the necessary resolutions of this meeting.

EIGHTH.—*Resolved*, That we adjourn to meet for further business, if any should be necessary, in four weeks at this place, viz: the house of William Burgert.

To this original document was appended the following signatures as members thereof: Christian Ammandsen, Simon Rustad, Michael Paulson, Johannes Syverson Mark, William H. Pritchard, Isaac M. Bolton, Arthur T. Bolton, John Bickel, P. A. Bliton, Aslak Lee, Tilly McWithy, Gulbrand Olson, Kittel Olsen, Ole Torstenson, W. J. Bliton, Joshua W. Thomson, Thomas Lowthian, Nelson W. Emery, Ole Aslaksen, Hans Aslaksen, Willam Senior, John Elliott, Benjamin Eyre, Francis Coop, Knudt Johnson, William Burgert, O. Gulbrandson, David H. Phelps, Syver Syverson, Samuel Egbert, Andrew Henryson, Amos Leverson, Sever Johnson, Ole Lee, Ole Hanson, Halvor Halvorson, Abraham Christopherson, G. Jorgenson, Soren Lars, G. Gulbrandson, G. Ryerson and Halvor Olsen.

The hard winter of 1853-7 is yet a theme on which the old settler likes to dwell. The slightly built cabin with its clay or puncheon floor and hastily chinked walls was an insufficient protection against the inclemency of that phenomenal winter. Many cases of the loss of limbs from freezing are yet quoted and stories are told of belated travelers overtaken by the numerous snowstorms and bewildered by the obliteration of all land-marks, perishing on the wind-swept, snow-wreathed prairies. Women and children too suffered, huddling over their puny fires, and woe to the luckless wretches whose fuel became exhausted. A history in detail of these days would indeed be a catalogue of ghastly horrors. Among these stories of death by the intense cold of that horrible winter that stand out with vivid distinctness in the grim picture is that of William

Rice, who drove on the road from St. Ansgar and Albert Lea, carrying the mail. He started from the former place all right but a storm came up which, by piling the snow up in drifts and winrows, obliterated the track and the blinding of both man and horse by the furious storm caused them to lose their road. He wandered around all night and in the morning was somewhere in the neighborhood of Rock Falls. Huddled in a heap in a slight ravine he was found by some parties but nearly dead from the cold. He was brought to the cabin of one Olsen, where efforts were made to reanimate the frozen man but with no avail, and that evening he gave up the struggle and succumbed to the grim king of terrors.

A son of David H. Phelps, of Northwood township, on a rather warm, rainy day in December, 1856, started from Mitchell county for home. He waded the Cedar river near Newburg, for it was not then locked in winter's icy chain, and got his clothes wet. After he had come part way it commenced to rain which kept his already wet clothing from drying. Before long the rain turned to snow and the air grew chilly and cold and the clothes that hung about the boy grew stiff with ice and frost. Still he manfully trudged on, the snow falling faster and faster and the atmosphere growing colder and colder until it became intense. What the little martyr suffered in that terrible journey will never be known as he had to give up the struggle ere he reached shelter and die. His father, on his non-appearance, started in search of him but passed his body and went on toward Mitchell county, looking

on every hand. The body was found by G. O. Mellem near the present courthouse in Northwood, accidentally, after two or three days had elapsed. Evidences were plenty to show that the poor sufferer had crawled the last half mile of his fearful journey on his hands and knees. The anguish he suffered, the pain that he endured, must have been terrible and we hasten to draw the curtain over the tragedy and trust that no more will this country be visited by such another winter.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first white child born within the limit of territory now known as Worth county, was a son of G. O. Mellem, the first settler. The advent of this little stranger, who was christened Ole G., was a joyful break in the monotony of the pioneer's life; a subject of rejoicing over the birth of the first born. The date of this auspicious event was Nov. 23, 1853. His father would fain have called in the neighbors to help him celebrate, but as the nearest of these lived some eighteen miles off, in Mitchell county, he concluded to await the natural course of events and celebrate at some future time. The young Ole grew to manhood on his native heath and now resides within the bounds of his native county.

The second child born in the county was Samuel Rustad, a son of Simon Rustad, of Northwood township, who first saw the light on the 14th day of July, 1854.

The first marriage within the county has been said to be that of William Burgett and Mrs. Andrew Nelson, in the spring of 1856; but as the parties went to St. Ansgar to have knot tied it can hardly be called the first in the county. The

first that took place within its limits was that of Arthur T. Bolton to Miss Felinda Bliton, which took place on the 11th of July, 1856.

The first marriage of which any record exists upon the county books is that of Elling Ellingson Svensrud to Ann Abramston, Sept. 18, 1858. For this latter the license was issued by James Keeler, the then county judge, who also at the same time solemnized the rite matrimonial.

The first death that occurred in Worth county has been supposed to have been that of Andrew P. Nelson, which occurred in the fall of 1854. A diligent search, however, in the musty records of the past, reveals that prior to this, death had visited these beautiful prairies. The name of the man was Hall, and he is said to have been an Irishman by birth, a cook for Pennybaker's surveying party, who was drowned in June, 1854, about four miles west of the present site of Northwood village, in Beaver creek, at a place once called Hall's Grove, near John Olsen's house.

The first regularly laid out road in the county was one running from Bristol to Northwood, and was opened in September, 1857. Samuel Egbert was the commissioner to locate the same, and James Trumbull the surveyor.

The first house erected in the county was built by Gulbrand O. Mellem, in the summer of 1853, and was erected of the logs of the forest monarchs, and in the primitive style of architecture peculiar to the frontier. This house stood on the south side of what is now Main street, in the town of Northwood, somewhat in the

rear of Fiendeisen's shop, but rather west from that building. Here it remained until in 1874, when it was razed to the ground, and its historic timbers burned in the kitchen fire. To such base uses must come all things in the utilitarian age.

The first frame building erected in the county was that built by Johnson & Turnure, at Bristol, in the early spring of 1857, and was opened as a hotel in the summer of that year, thus being the first regular hostelry in the county.

The first store in the county was opened by B. H. Becket, in the town of Northwood, on the 9th of September, 1857. The store was for several years the only one in the vicinity, and was opened in the first frame building erected in the town of Northwood.

The first saw mill in the county was erected by William Rhodes, in the spring of 1857. This was at or near the present site of the village of Fertile. Logs were sawed here as early as the 1st of July of the same year.

The first celebration of the natal day of the republic that took place in Worth county was held on the 4th of July, 1857, at the village of Bristol. People gathered here from all parts of the county, at an early hour, and an enjoyable, old-fashioned frolic was indulged in; no stiff modern affair, but jolly good times. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Strowbridge, whose flight of eloquence met with the most rapturous applause. After the regular services were over dinner was in order and all enjoyed themselves, as some have said, "better than they have ever since."



A BURDICK.



The first party who made application to become a citizen of the county of Worth and the United States, was Knudt Brandson, who, on the 1st of June, 1858, filed his "declaration of intention," as it is called.

The first to be fully naturalized, however, were: Ole Knudson, Aaron Robinson and Soren Bansen, who received their final papers, and took the finishing oath June 1, 1860, James Keeler officiating as county judge.

The first sermon preached in the county was by Rev. Mr. Strobridge, sometime in October, 1856, at the embryo town of Bristol. It is to be regretted that no short hand reporter was present to hand down to future generations the words, as they dropped from the lips of this messenger of the Lord, bearing "the glad tidings" to perishing souls.

About the same time, sermons were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, who was among the arrivals of 1856, at Bristol, and subsequently at Northwood.

Bristol was the first town laid out in the county, being surveyed and platted in the spring of 1857, prior to the organization of the county. The plat was sent to Mitchell county, for record, and the date of filing the same was May 4, 1857.

The first postoffice in the county was at Bristol, which was established Oct. 30, 1857, with Dr James Keeler as postmaster, with instruction to get mails as best he could from all accessible points, until the government could establish post roads, which was not until the following year.

The first school within the limits of of Worth county was one taught by Cath-

arine Hostetter, at the house of Tilly Mc-Withy, at the grove. This was during the summer of 1857, and was what was called a subscription school.

The first deed upon record, in the county books, is dated Nov. 6, 1855, and was given by B. B. Richards of Dubuque, to Daniel Leroy Harrington. It conveys the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 98, range 22, and the consideration stated, for the forty acres, is \$140. There being no separate county organization at this time, this deed is recorded first upon the records of Chickasaw county and afterwards transcribed.

The first mortgage on record is dated Nov. 18, 1857, and was given by Norman Smith, of La Salle, Ill., to James G. Beebe. The land covered by it is the east half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, of section 29, township 98, range 20.

The first entry of land was made by Joseph M. Molsberry, at the Decorah land office, and consisted of the following described property: The northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 30, township 98, range 19. The date is the 21st of November, 1854.

The first sheriff's sale in the county occurred Jan. 11, 1862, at which time A. L. Towne, the sheriff of Worth county, sold a quantity of real estate, the property of J. W. Dutton and others, to satisfy a claim held by J. W. Bliss.

The first probate proceedings of record, in the county, was the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Amos Wilcox, of Silver Lake, and who died in October, 1861. The appointment bears the date of the 4th day of December, 1861.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEER LIFE.

The life of the pioneer is the same, to a certain extent, in almost every county of the State, and in fact, throughout the entire west. To many, the early settlement of the new country; the description of the land as they found it; their manners and customs and the method they pursued to conquer nature and make the wilderness yield its garnered treasures up, is a most interesting study. When Mellem and his little band of companions pitched their tent; when Rustad, Ammandsen and others followed so soon after; when Phelps, Bliton and Johnson, came to make the infant settlement, they found an almost unbroken wilderness, the hunting ground of the savage. Here then cabins were to be erected mills built and wind and water chained to do man's work in the development of the country. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their native adornment and the hand of art was to assist in their future decoration. Who was to undertake this task? Are they qualified for the labor?

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

To those who have come into this beautiful world since the pioneer days, the young of both sexes, the conception of the mode of life of the early settlers of this county is well-nigh impossible. One could hardly conceive the change that has

taken place in so short a time. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs have undergone such a transformation, that almost leads one to fancy that a newer, different race has taken possession of the land they settled.

In a new country far removed from the resources of civilization, where each man must rely solely upon himself and his ability, where he must build his own house, be his own tailor, provide subsistence for himself and family, and, perhaps, be his own miller, if he was fortunate enough to possess the grain to grind, it is hardly to be expected that his dwelling and garments could be aught else but rude. These were but supernumerary considerations with them; ease and comfort was what they sought, and they did the best that they could with the material at their disposal.

The cabin, the place around which hovers many a kindly recollection of home, was in almost every instance built of logs, if they were procurable. These were piled up, one upon another, the the spaces between being filled up with the split "chinks" and then treated to a liberal coating of clay, or prairie mud, both inside and out. Sometimes the floor was the native ground tramped hard and smooth, but often when a wish for more

luxury and comfort would crop out, then logs would be hauled and split in two, and placed with the split side uppermost, side by side, making what was then known as the "puncheon" floor. The roof was held in its place by poles laid upon them to hold the straw, of which they were often made, from leaving its resting place. The fire place was most often a space cut out from the logs, about six feet in length, and an offset built in the wall, sometimes of stone, and in many instances logs plastered with clay. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and three feet in length, and imbedded in, and plastered over with clay. This style of chimney, which was carried but a short distance above the roof, was called a "cat and clay" one. The door space was usually made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room, of the required size, the door itself being made of pieces of board, rived out often with an ax, secured by wooden pins to a couple of cross pieces. The hinges were often of wood or a strip of leather cut from an old boot, and as for latch, none was needed, as the almost empty cabin did not tempt the visit of sneak thief or burglar.

Here the family lived, and here the guest and weary traveler found a hospitable welcome. The living room, to be sure, was of good size, but often it comprised all of the house, being kitchen, bedroom, parlor, arsenal and provision room; the flitches of bacon, mixed with coon skins and seed corn, depending from the rafters for ornament. In one corner could be found the wheel and loom used in the manufacture of clothing, and round

the ample fire place were collected the kitchen furniture. From pegs driven into the logs that formed the walls, hung the garments not in use. Over the door was generally the rifle or shot gun, an indispensable article of the pioneer.

Sometimes some well-to-do individual, with an eye to a degree more of elegance or luxury, would at great pains rive out a floor for the loft above and the sleeping rooms of the children, and the articles not in general use were packed away there. This loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall, but oftentimes all lived and ate and slept in the one common room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of its discomforts, and a light heart beat in the bosom of many a kindly nurtured woman, who, leaving behind her in the home of her youth every convenience and comfort that ease and affluence can obtain, began western life on the lonely frontier in a log cabin, such as has been described.

As soon as the improvement could be made, another room was added to the humble dwelling. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles of kitchen use were as few and of as simple a nature as possible. A skillet or frying pan, an iron pot or kettle and the coffee or tea pot, constituted the stock of the best furnished.

Indian or corn meal was the common flour, which was made by the deft hands of the skillful housewife, into "pone," "corn-dodger" or "hoe-cake," as the appetite and wishes of "menfolks" directed. In the fall and early winter, sauce was

made from the golden pumpkin. Venison was roasted or broiled over the bed of coals, and lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, oft helped eke out the frugal meals. Indian corn, however, in some shape or other, formed the staple of food for some years, the great distance to mills grinding wheat making that kind of flour scarce.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true hearted people. Their strong sense disdained the modern mock modesty, and the weary traveler, asking for a lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the locality, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader will be left to imagine; for, as described, often a single room would answer for kitchen, parlor, dining room and bed room for the family, which many times consisted of from six to eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the early settlers of Worth county, comes properly within the province of the historian of its people. They lived in a country of rare fertility, where nature, with a lavish hand, had scattered rich blessings. The broad fertile prairies, the liberal supply of fine water, the countless improvements constantly going forward, and the bright future opening before them, combined to impress their character deeply, and give them an independence of feeling, a joyousness of hope, a broad spirit of enterprise. They were a mixture of many Nations, characters, conditions, languages, creeds and opinions. Nearly all the northern States of the Union were here

represented, and many of the Nations of Europe added their quota to the general make up of the pioneers. The strong Scandinavian added his sturdy sense of independence to the light-heartedness of the Celt; the phlegmatic German jostled the enthusiastic Frenchman; the stolid Bohemian contributed his mite to society, with the canny Scotchman; all helped to make up a community, wherein all were equal, and being equal, free. All the various religious sects, of which the world has so many, had here their advocates, but all lived in harmony and universal brotherhood. How true of them do these words of an early writer seem to be: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way and then embrace, and the society thus newly organized and constituted, is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and, of course, more affectionate than a society of people of like birth and character who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

CLOTHING.

The garments of the early pioneers were as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled, in this as in many other things, the strictest economy. The clothing brought from the old home was made to render a deal of service ere it was replaced with the homely homespun jean or de nimof the village store. The presence of the prairie wolves made it ex-

tremely difficult to bring sheep into the new country, but after they had been introduced it was still an arduous task to spin and weave the wearing apparel for the entire family. In summer many went entirely barefooted, father, mother, boys and girls, all laid aside the shoes and tramped through the long grass with only nature's covering on their feet. Some wore buckskin moccasins through the cold weather. After the introduction of sheep, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the latter was stained with the juice of the nut, and hence arose the name of "butter-nut jeans" still common to the country.

It is well for the youth of the present generation to look back on those early days. It involved for their fathers a life of toil and hardship, and the lack of much that now is deemed a prime necessity, but it was a life that moulded men of sterling character. Worth county, to-day, can boast of no better men than these men, and their descendants, who had planted their cabins upon the broad prairies, and wrought out the landmarks for a flourishing common-wealth. An old pioneer thus writes: "The boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time thickly covered with a dense thicket of hazel brush and young oaks, or the thick, tough sod of the virgin prairie. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked, generally, to meeting." Another tells that for some few years after his advent that the horses in the county were few and far

between, so much so, that when a new settler came in with a span of horses the doors and windows of each cabin were lined with eager faces to see the caravan go by.

Industry, supported by frugality and economy, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil and the early privations made men prematurely old, but they saw before their eyes the waste places made glad, and the fields, they had planted, yellow with the bending grain. Change and alteration were to be expected, but the reality had distanced the wildest conjecture, and stranger still, many are still living who were witnesses not only to the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of the whole people almost entirely changed. Many an old pioneer, when the labors of the day are past and gone, sits in his chair by the bright fireside, with closed eyes, and muses and dreams of the scenes of his youth. Ages seem to have come and gone since then, but the long ago was but yesterday judging by the tale of years. But then such men as these count not their time by years but by deeds, and he has lived the longest who has lived the best, thought the most, and took no note of passing time. The poet must have been inspired by higher power when he penned the lines that thus describes the olden days; the days of our forefather's halcyon, golden youth:

"The voice of nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago.
When down the wandering stream the rude canoe
Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led
Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,

That skulked about with blood upon their hands
 And murder in their hearts, The light of day
 Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
 Like some dark pall across the water's face,
 And folded all the land in its embrace;
 The panther's screaming and the bears low growl,
 The snakes sharp rattle and the wolfs wild howl,
 The owls grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
 In alternation with the Indian's yell,
 Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
 That were enacted in the early days.
 Now, o'er the vision, like a miracle, falls.
 The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
 And crippled chimney, with a crutch-like prop
 Beneath a sagging shoulder at the top,
 The coonskin, battered fast on either side,
 The whisps of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
 The yellow strands of quartered apples hung,
 In rich festoons, that tangled in among
 The morning-glory vines that clambered o'er
 The little clap-board roof above the door;
 Again, thro' mists of memory rise
 The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
 The happy mother humming with her wheel
 The dear old melodies that used to steal
 So drowsily upon the summer air,
 The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care,
 And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
 Some cooling dream of winter time romance.
 The square of sunshine through the open door
 That notched its edge across the puncheon floor,
 And made a golden coverlet, whereon
 The God of slumber had a picture drawn
 Of babyhood, in all the loveliness
 Of dimpled cheek, and limb, and linsey dress.
 The bough-filled fireplace and the mantle wide,
 Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,
 Where perchance upon its shoulders 'neath the joists,
 The old clock hiccoughed, harsh and husky-voiced;
 Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
 Preserved not then for diet, but for show;
 The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops;
 Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
 The flask of camphor and the vial of squills,
 The box of buttons garden seeds and pills.
 And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife,
 Reflectively reviews the scenes of early life."

WEDDING.

To the average pioneer, weddings were a specially attractive feature. Here, in the new country, there was little distinction of life and scarcely more of fortune. On these and other accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marrying. The family establishment

cost some little labor, nothing more, and with many willing neighbors the work was speedily done. The marriage was usually celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, and to her was left the choice of the officiating clergyman or genial squire. A wedding in those days engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood and community. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. On the eventful wedding day, the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the cabin of his father, and after due preparation, departed in a body, for the mansion of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on foot, or, if the distance was longer than made that desirable, in rough carts and wagons, drawn by plodding oxen. It was always a merry journey; and to add to the merriment the bottle often made the journey in their company. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage ceremony took place, and the dinner or supper was served. Oh! what jokes were cracked and laughter filled the pauses up. After the meal was finished the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. Here in mazy dance, joined old and young.

"And chased the fleeting hours with flying feet,
 Until the chanticleer warned all that day had broke."

About nine or ten o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simplehearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of the young men escorted the

groom to the same apartment, and placed him by the side of his bride. The dance, however, was still continued, with unabated fervor, and if the seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged upon the floor, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was, pretty generally, sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities ardent spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. Often the following evening the merry making was renewed and another night spent in fun and folic.

The early settlers of Worth county had the good fortune to escape much of that disease inherent to new countries, the ague, or "the shakes," as it is called in some localities. Whether this was owing to the super-excellent water and pure, free air, or whether it was the result of some climatic state, is not known; the fact simply exists, and our forefathers paused not to ask the reason why. In some localities this disease was a terrible bugbear, and drove many a man and his family to "pack up his traps" and decamp from the locality where he had first settled, after its first attack. But in this county, outside of a few sporadic cases, the disease never seemed to trouble the settlers.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattle-snake, black-snake, milk-snake, water-snake and garter-snake. Many of these were perfectly harmless, and had their use in warning people, and putting them on their guard, by drawing their attention to the fact that there were more venomous reptiles. In early spring the snakes are generally torpid and are

easily captured. Scores of rattle-snakes were sometimes brought out of a single den and dispatched, and left to be devoured by hogs, that then roamed at will. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and the oil extracted, which was kept on hand as a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, and their glittering skins saved for some other specific.

AGRICULTURAL.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and sloughs abounded, where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low flat places were avoided for the higher grounds not only on account of their untillableness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements were somewhat more rude and cumbersome than now-a-days. It was a common sight to see three, four, or five yoke of oxen dragging a breaking plow, with beam fifteen or more feet long, through the tough sod of the prairie, sod that had lain for centuries undisturbed, and of so tenacious a nature, that, many aver to having seen a strip turned up some forty rods long without its breaking. Some more economically minded made their own plows out of wood and shod them with iron, but these were few and far between. In the spring time, when the ground was to be prepared for seed, the father would take his post at the plow, and often when the boys were absent at some other necessary work, the daughter, with goad in hand, would step to the side of the patient ox, who headed the team, and, striding through the long grass or stubble, compell their movements. This was a grand scene—one full of grace and beauty. The pioneer girl thought but little of

dress, knew less of the fashions, had probably heard of the opera, but understood not its meaning; had been told of the piano, but had never seen one; wore a dress buttoned up behind; drove plow for her father, and bound the grain in the harvest field. In the planting of corn, which was always done by hand, the girls always took a part, many of them outstripping their brothers in the speed and deftness of their work. In the cultivation of wheat, the ground was ploughed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber or large stone. It was then sown broadcast by hand at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. Some of the early settlers cut their grain with the old fashioned sickle, this was chiefly among the foreign population. The yankee element delighted more in the swing of the cradle, a scythe fastened to a frame of wood with long bending teeth or fingers, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. Three acres a day was considered good work for one man to cut over with the cradle. Following close

behind the cradlers came the boys and girls, binding the grain into sheaves and placing it in shocks, where it stood until it was sufficiently cured and then stacked.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse racing, whisky drinking, card playing, or anything of like character, he indulged in them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing:

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for idle forms and ceremonies. If a Lutheran he clung to his Church, and ate and drank the veritable blood and flesh of our Redeemer at the sacrament.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Prior to its organization, the county of Worth was attached to Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell and Cerro Gordo counties, for electoral and judicial purposes, but was duly organized under an order emanating from Arad Hitchcock, county judge of Mitchell county, of which it was then a part. The instrument bears the date of Sept. 1, 1857. By it the county of Worth was divided into two civil townships; Bristol, comprising all the territory west of the center of range 21, and Northwood, that lying east of the same line. The order also designated Frank Wiggins, Joseph S. Loveland and James Keeler, as judges of election, and the house of Johnson and Turnure, as the place of holding the polls, for the township of Bristol, and Charles Wardall, David H. Phelps and H. Crandall, as judges of election, and the store of B. H. Beckett as the voting place for Northwood. The election was ordered to be held at the ensuing general election, which was to take place October 13, and was to be for county and township officers. One hundred and eighty-six votes were polled in the entire county, at that date, 112 at Bristol and seventy-four at Northwood.

At this time the powers of the present board of supervisors were vested in the county court. This consisted of a county

judge, a prosecuting attorney and sheriff. The judge had entire jurisdiction over all matters that could not properly be brought before the district court, and he was therefore, to a certain extent, supreme ruler, in local matters. The office was then the most important and responsible in the gift of the people of the county.

At the election mentioned above, the first in the county, choice was made of Dr. James Keeler as county judge; Chauncey S. Lane, treasurer and recorder; Benjamin K. Walker, clerk of the district court; Stanley H. Wadsworth, school fund commissioner; Amos Bentley, prosecuting attorney; Lorin D. Turnure, sheriff; Edward C. Cole, county surveyor; W. C. Caswell, coroner. Alonzo Frink and Martin Bentley were chosen by their fellow citizens to be the justices of the peace for Bristol township, and Charles Wardall and Warren Barbour for Northwood.

However, some illegality or informality having occurred in this organization and election, a delay was caused until the Legislature of the State could pass the necessary legalizing act.

The following is the copy of the certificate of the passage of the said act, as appears upon the records of the county judge.

WHEREAS, At the election held in Worth county on the 13th day of October, 1857, at which time the said county was organized and James Keeler was elected county judge, Chauncey Lane recorder and treasurer, Benjamin K. Walker clerk of the district court, Stanley Wadsworth school fund commissioner, Amos Bentley, prosecuting attorney, Lorin Turnure sheriff, Edmund Cole county surveyor, Warren Caswell coroner; and

WHEREAS, It was found that the county judge issued the order for this election in Worth county three days before the date of the governor's proclamation for an election in this State, from which a question has arisen in regard to the legality of the said election; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the election holden in Worth county on the 13th day of October, 1857, shall be declared legal, and all acts and parts of acts transacted by the parties then elected, in their official capacity, shall have the same force and effect in law as they would have been if the order for said election had been issued three days later, or after the issue of the governor's proclamation.

SECTION 2. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the Hamilton Freeman and Cedar Falls Banner.

Approved March 23, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Hamilton Freeman the 1st day of April, 1858, and in the Cedar Falls Banner on the 6th day of April, 1858.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of State.

On the receipt of this the organization was fully completed and the officers entered upon the duties of their several offices the 1st of May, 1858.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

The first entry upon the records of the new county court is the appointment of Isaac Cummings as assessor, and bears date of May 3, 1858.

Several sessions of the court were held at the time, but the entry simply states that "no business presenting itself, the court was adjourned."

Under date of May 7, however, the following is placed upon the minutes: "The commissioners appointed by the district court of the tenth judicial district to locate the county seat of Worth county

presented their report, locating the seat of justice at Bristol, in said county. It is therefore ordered that said report be accepted and such place be considered the county seat."

But little business was done at the county court until July 5, 1858, when the court appointed E. D. Hinman superintendent of common schools. On the 15th day of the same month the assessor's book being presented, the court resolved itself into a board of equalization, but made no change in the valuation of taxable property therein contained.

The first county warrant issued was to Luse, Lane & Co. in payment for a set of books, stationery, etc., for the use of the county, was for the sum of \$597.75, and was dated Aug. 30, 1858.

Warrant No. 2 was issued to Isaac Cummings for books, paper and work in assessing.

At this term of the court the dividing line between the townships of Bristol and Northwood was altered from the middle of range 21 to the line between ranges 20 and 21.

The first survey of the swamps lands was made the summer of 1858, under the direction of the court, by J. A. Trumbull, surveyor; John Overholt and Thomas Lowthian, chainmen.

On the 4th of October, 1858, the first tax levy was ordered by the court, and was for State purposes—three mills on the dollar, and for county purposes six mills. A levy was also made in school district No. 1 of ten per cent. for the purpose of building a school house.

The court, looking ahead to the prospect of a severe winter, determined to

enjoy some warmth, issued an order and warrant of \$27.25 to Levi Farnum for the purchase of a stove. This is dated Nov. 13, 1858.

On the 7th day of November, 1858, Alfred Burdick presented himself before the court with a wolf scalp, and as bounty thereon claimed the price made by the State and county. His claim was sustained and a warrant drawn in his favor.

At the January term of the county court the judge made an order, in answer to a petition presented by Eli Wood and others, authorizing the organization of a civil township to comprise all of the congressional townships 98, 99 and 100, range 21. This township was to be known as Hartland, and the order designated the house of Eli Wood as the place of voting, and the time the third Monday in February, 1859.

Early in the month of October, 1858, the county treasurer presented his report, which was as follows :

Received fees.....	\$ 98 35
Received taxes.....	91 49—189 84
Disbursed.....	\$ 86 03
On hand.....	103 81—189 84

The county superintendent of common schools also, under date of Nov. 1, 1858, made a report that there were in the county persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years—males, sixty-eight and females eighty, making a total of 148.

The court, on the 7th day of February, 1859, in answer to a petition presented, ordered the organization of a civil township to consist of congressional township 98, range 19, and township 98, range 20, to be set off from Northwood township and called Jack Oak township. On March

7, 1859, it also ordered the organization of congressional township 100, range 19, and all of township 100, range 20, except sections 27 to 34, inclusive, and including sections 1 and 12 of township 99, range 19, into a civil town, to be called New Era. A petition was, however, received, signed by Parmenio Bliton and others, for the restoration of the township of New Era to that of Northwood, and upon the 6th day of June, 1859, the judge decided to grant their prayer on account of some illegality. The township of Jack Oak seems never to have been organized, as the records are totally silent about it subsequently, except the remark that it "was informal and was annulled."

On the 31st day of December, 1859, the following record appears upon the minutes of the county court :

STATE OF IOWA, } s.s.
WORTH COUNTY.

Be it remembered that on the 26th day of December, 1859, Alfred Burdick filed in the office of the county judge of the aforesaid county his proposal, with specifications, for building a court house for the said county; and having duly considered said proposal and the plan and specifications presented for said court house, and having approved said plan and specifications and are satisfied that the interests of said county would be promoted by the erection of said court house, and being fully satisfied that the sum of \$20,000, for which said Burdick proposed to complete said court house was the lowest sum for which said building can be completed, it is ordered and adjudged that said proposal be accepted and that said Burdick be required to enter into bonds in the penal sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the faithful performance of said contract by the 1st day of January, 1862, and that upon the filing of said bond and executing a written contract for the performance of said work (both to be approved by the county judge), it is ordered that the warrants of the county be issued to said Burdick, or his order, to the full amount of the contract price, in full payment of said contract.

With this provision, attached to the issue of said warrants, that if, on or before the 31st day of January, 1860, said Burdick surrender fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) of said warrants, the said Burdick

shall receive, in place thereof, county coupon bonds of the same date and drawing six per cent. interest. Said bonds to consist of five classes, of three thousand dollars each class; payable respectively in four, five, six, seven and eight years from date:

And be it further remembered, that after making the order aforesaid, the said Burdick did forthwith, file his said bond, and the contract was entered into and both were approved by me.

Witness my hand,

J. KEELER,
County Judge.

Under date of the same day as the above entry, county warrants numbering from 368 to 587, both numbers included, were issued to Alfred Burdick, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$20,000 to pay for building the above mentioned court house, and under date of Jan. 31, 1860, it is recorded, that Alfred Burdick appeared and surrendered the fifteen thousand dollars worth of the county warrants and received in lieu of them the six per cent. coupon bonds of the county. These were the first bonds issued by the county, and were numbered from one to eighty, inclusive.

Perhaps it would be as well to mention, in this connection, that the ambitious court house was never built, but the contract was annulled and the bonds were returned by Mr. Burdick, and cancelled, the county paying some \$389.63, as interest and damage money, to Mr. Burdick. The cause of the withdrawal of the contract is not stated in the records but it is not difficult to conjecture, as the county at that period only contained a population of 700 people.

Fertile and Silver Lake townships were ordered to organize as such, as appears upon the records of the county court, under date of the 20th day of October, 1860, and the general election in November,

designated as the time by which they were to perfect such organization and elect the necessary township officers.

On the 10th day of December, 1860, the first warrant for poor relief was issued to Charles Ruby, for the support of a pauper; the first instance of any mention of any such in the county, upon the records.

During the winter of 1859-60 an act was passed by the eighth General Assembly, which was approved by the governor, changing the mode of local government, and creating, in chapter forty-six, the board of county supervisors. This board took charge, and had all the powers formerly vested in the county court, excepting the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters and civil cases.

The county court still held its sessions and continued so to do until 1869, when it was abolished by law; but nothing of interest transpired, as the time was all taken up by the unvarying routine matters. (See chapter on County Representation.)

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The board of county supervisors consisted of one member from each township, at that time. The election for members was held at the general election in November, 1860.

The first meeting of the board was held at Bristol, in the office of the clerk of the district court, on the 7th day of January, 1861. The newly elected members were all present and took their oaths of office before B. K. Walker, the clerk of the district court, who by virtue of his office was also clerk of the board.

The board then effected an organization by electing Reuben Wiggins, president. Ballots were then taken to ascertain the

length of term to be served by the various supervisors, resulting as follows:

John Morris, one year,	Fertile.
Lemuel Dwelle, two years,	Northwood.
Reuben Wiggins, one year,	Bristol.
Duncan McKercher, two years,	Hartland.
Andrew Henryson, one year,	Silver Lake.

The board, on its organization, immediately proceeded to business and almost the first matter attended to was the payment of claims. The first county warrant issued, under this administration, was drawn in favor of W. H. Russell, the township clerk of Hartland, and was for the sum of fifteen dollars, and bears the same date as the organization of the board.

At this session of the board of county supervisors, the question that has agitated so many of the other counties of the State, the swamp land interest, was brought up. The proposal of W. P. Hepburn was agreed to, and a contract was entered into with him, by which he was to affect a settlement of the question and to attend to the entire business. He was to receive, as compensation for such labors, the sum of eight hundred dollars.

When the board met in March, 1861, a petition was received, signed by Gulbrand Olsen and others, praying for the re-location of the county seat at the village of Northwood. It was moved that the petition be granted, and that the question of moving the seat of county government be submitted to the qualified electors of the same. On a call for the ayes and nays, however, the motion was lost.

Civil township, to consist of congressional township 98, ranges 19 and 20, was ordered to be organized under the name of Sunnyside, and to hold an election for

the officers at the house of Peter Crum. This was at the September session of the board. For some unexplained reason this town never completed its organization and the precinct still remained attached to that of Northwood. At this session, Warren Caswell, from Fertile, appeared and took his place on the board, in place of John Morris, resigned.

At the October session a contract was let to H. V. Dwelle to build a bridge across the Shell Rock river, at Northwood, on road No. 2; the price to be paid for the completed structure being \$578.79½. The board, also, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution giving to all who enlisted in the service of the government, then engaged in the great civil war, the sum of \$20 as county bounty.

The first men to apply for this bounty were Iver G. Dahl and Paul M. Paulsen. These were soon followed by the applications of others as fast as they enlisted. Among some of the earliest may be found the names of the following:

Terre A. Lee,	\$20 00
Theodore Knudson,	20 00
Herbrand Olson,	20 00
Tolef Anderson,	20 00
Kittel Olson,	20 00
John Q. Beadle,	20 00
Benj. K. Wadsworth,	20 00
Hoel L. Hinman,	20 00

These were followed by others as the war progressed and enlistments went on.

At the January session 1862, the following members comprised the new board:

Reuben Wiggins,	Bristol.
Warren Caswell,	Fertile.
Duncan McKercher,	Hartland.
Lemuel Dwelle,	Northwood.
John Beadle,	Silver Lake.

After the new members had qualified the board was organized by the the elec-

tion of Reuben Wiggins to the office of president. The bonds of the new officers of the county and townships were then examined and approved, and the officials sworn in. The following is taken from the records of this session: Mr. Dwelle presented a petition of Iver G Dahl, and others, for a vote at the next general election on the question of re-locating the county seat on the east half of block 79—within the village plat of Northwood, and oath being made by Gulbrand Olsen Mellem, that the petitioners were legal voters of the county, it was moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted." Thereupon Mr. Dwelle read the petition, said to have the names of ninety-four signatures attached. After a lengthy discussion of the question, *pro* and *con*, Mr. Beadle moved that it be made the special order for the following day, which motion prevailed. At the appointed time the question was taken up, and on a call for the ayes and nays, the vote on the motion to order the election, resulted as follows: Ayes—Dwelle and McKercher, Nays—Beadle, Caswell and Wiggins. So the motion was lost and the petition dismissed. Before the meeting had broken up, Mr. Dwelle gave notice, however, that he would present another petition to the same purport. On the 9th day of January he did so, presenting a petition signed by I. M. Bolton and others, but on a vote being taken the result was as before and the prayer denied.

At the March session of the board, Andrew Henryson appeared and claimed a seat as a member, representing the township of Silver Lake, in the place of J.

Beadle, who had ceased to be a resident of that precinct. His papers being in order, he was admitted and duly qualified.

At this session the contest over the county seat matter again came to the front. A petition was presented, signed by Gulbrand Olsen Mellem and others, asking for an order for an election to decide which place should be entitled to the location of the seat of county government. Mr. Caswell moved to postpone the hearing of the petition until the next day. Some filibustering now ensued and pending a motion to grant the prayer of petitioners the motion to adjourn was made and carried amid some confusion. When the board met the next day it was agreed that the subject should be postponed until the September session.

At the meeting of the board, held at that time, the subject was again discussed, and when the test of a vote was reached the friends of Northwood were not strong enough to carry their point. This question cropped out at almost every meeting in some shape or other, but for a time unavailingly.

On the 9th day of July, 1862, a special meeting was held, at which T. E. Brown appeared as the agent of the American Emigration Company, and made a proposition to the board, that that corporation would purchase all of the swamp land interests of the county, the payment to the county to be made only in the increased value of the other property and the addition of these reclaimed lands to the taxable property of the county. The company bound themselves to make improvements to the amount of \$1,000. The board so far entertained the idea as to

submit the question to the people at the next general election, where it met its fate in a total rejection by the people, who doubtless scented a job in the scheme.

On the 15th-day of August, a special meeting was held at which the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and adopted :

WHEREAS, The governor of this State has issued a proclamation calling for 10,507 volunteers, the quota assigned this State under the call of the President, dated July 2, 1862, for 900,000 volunteers; and

WHEREAS, The said governor has ordered that unless said call for 10,570 shall be filled by the 23d inst., a draft shall be made from the militia; therefore, in order to encourage enlistments from the county, be it

Resolved, By the board of supervisors of this county, that this county will give to each volunteer, who shall enlist from this county, in the United States military service, under said call, the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), and to the wife of each volunteer, while in service, the sum of four dollars per month, and to the children of each volunteer under fourteen years of age, the sum of two dollars per month. And the clerk of the board be authorized and empowered to draw warrants upon the county fund, in favor of each volunteer, to the amount of this appropriation, upon satisfactory proofs that each applicant, under this resolution, has been duly enrolled as a volunteer from this county, and sworn into the service of the State. And that the clerk of this board be further authorized empowered to draw warrants upon the county fund, monthly, in favor of the families of said volunteers, to the amount of this appropriation, upon application of the parties entitled to the same, accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant, or some credible citizen of the same township as the applicant, setting forth the names and ages of the children of the applicant, and that the husband and father of the said applicant is in the military service of the United States, from this county.

When the board met at the regular session, in September, 1862, the above act was made retrospective, so as to cover relief to the families of all the volunteers from the county, whether the men had enlisted under this or previous calls, and the board mention in a special manner, as

among those entitled to such relief, the mothers of P. Cope and Tolef Anderson.

The swamp land question seems to have been an interesting one in these early days, for it is found cropping up at short intervals. At the October session, the board of supervisors entertained a proposition of Messrs. English & Harwood, of Mithell county to arrange the question of these overflowed lands and attend to the business for the county. They were by resolution made the agents of the county in these matters, and a basis of compensation was agreed upon.

The board for the year 1863 was composed of the following gentlemen :

Reuben Wiggins.....	Bristol.
Duncan McKercher, re-elected.....	Hartland.
Lemuel Dwell, re-elected.....	Northwood.
H. D. King.....	Silver Lake.
Warren Caswell.....	Fertile.

A special war tax of four mills on the dollar was levied by the board during this session to make a relief fund for the families of the volunteers. A resolution was also passed whereby it was ordered that all those who had acted as scouts in the late Indian troubles on the northern borders should receive the sum of \$2.67 per diem as compensation for such services.

When the honorable board gathered together for consultation, at the regular June session, 1863, the air was full of the murmurs of war and turmoil. It had been talked of and discussed that the momentous question of the re-location of the county seat would again be brought to the front and the friends and enemies of the measure each girded himself for the fray. Hostilities were commenced by the reading of a petition

signed by Gulbrand Olsen Mellem and 114 others, praying that the proposition to re-locate the county seat at the village of Northwood should be submitted to the legal voters of the county at the next general election. And it further offered proof of the notice of the presentation of the petition having been posted according to law. And it further appearing "upon the affidavits of B. H. Becket and Gulbrand Olsen Mellem, that the signatures of those whose names were upon the petition were genuine, and those signing the same are legal voters and citizens of Worth county, and it appearing still further that Gulbrand O. Mellem makes affidavit to the fact that he has examined the census returns of Worth county, taken in 1863, under the State law, and that, as he verily believes, the number of legal voters, as shown by said census returns, are 169, and that this petition shows, therefore, thirty-one petitioners, more than one-half of the legal voters of the said county."

On a motion to grant the prayer of the above petitioners being made, some confusion arose and one of the opponents of the measure fell back on the old tactics by offering a motion to adjourn, which was accepted. But when the next morning had dawned they again entered into a discussion in the matter, and a motion was made that the question be submitted to the qualified electors of the county; this was seconded and on a call for the ayes and nays the vote stood: McKercher, Dwelle and King for the affirmative; Wiggins and Caswell in the negative. So the motion prevailed. It was then ordered that the question should be sub-

mitted at the next general election on the second Tuesday in October.

At the same session the order was made for the organization of Union township and an election ordered to be held for the purpose of choosing the proper township officers at the school house in sub-district No. 5. Brookfield township was also ordered to perfect its organization and hold an election at the residence of Martin V. Bentley, in the village of Glenmary.

The question of the re-location of the county seat being submitted to the vote of the citizens of the county resulted in a victory for the friends of Northwood by a vote of 115 to forty. The board, at its October term, ordered the removal of the county offices to the latter place, and appointed Messrs. Dwelle and McKercher a committee to procure suitable quarters for the county government.

On the 4th day of January, 1864, the county board of supervisors met for the first time at the village of Northwood. The following were the component parts that made it up:

L. Dwelle.....	Northwood.
Elling Ellingsen.....	Hartland.
H. D. King.....	Silver Lake.
J. M. Molsberry.....	Union.
S. P. Cravash.....	Brookfield.
R. Wiggins.....	Bristol.
William J. Clark.....	Fertile.

The organization was completed by the election of S. P. Cravash to the office of president of the board. The question of granting larger county bounties was the most important discussed at the time. A proposition being made that the county, pay to each volunteer from the county who enlisted under the call at that date, the sum of \$150. The quota assigned to the county was short yet about ten men, divided as follows: Three from North-



Darius Gardner



wood, three from Hartland, two from Bristol, and one each from Fertile and Silver Lake. After some considerable delay the above was put into shape and adopted, paying the volunteers \$150 with relief to their families under the old law. The court house where this meeting was held, in Northwood, was a stone building that was located on lot 5, in block 53, and owned by Thomas Wardall who rented it to the county for three dollars per month.

At this session, however, the question of building a court house was broached, and J. M. Molsberry offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is made the duty of the county board of supervisors, of every organized county, by law, to provide suitable rooms or buildings for the convenience of the county officers of the county.

Therefore, this board decides that it will build one, not to cost more than one thousand dollars.

After some discussion it was determined to advertise for sealed bids for the erection of a suitable building, 22x30 feet in dimension, and two stories high. The maximum cost was not to exceed the sum mentioned above. The contract for the erection of the building was let, at the February session, to S. D. Wadsworth, who was to have it completed by the 20th of October, 1864.

At the June session S. R. Butler took the place of H. D. King upon the board, the latter having ceased to be a resident of the State. At this session the clerk of the board was authorized to grant licenses to parties who wished to sell ardent spirits.

At the session held in September the board passed resolutions, equalizing all the bounties paid by the county, making them all one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150,) and later in the same year so extended it as to cover all drafted men.

The year's work of 1865 was inaugurated by the board at a session on the 2d of January. S. V. Cravash was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and the following members-elect appeared and qualified.

Solomon L. Evanway	Silver Lake.
J. M. Molsberry	Union.
Thomas J. Hunt	Northwood
John D. Johnson	Hartland

At this session the board passed a resolution to pay the sum of \$500 to any volunteer who enlisted in the county, in response to any call of the general government. It was fortunate, perhaps, for the future finances of the county that no more calls for men were made, if they had to fill them at that ruinous price.

September 5, the contract was let to Lemuel Dwelle, to build the court house, Mr. Wadsworth, the former contractor, having failed to accomplish anything in that line, and had settled with the county paying the damages assessed against him.

The board also assumed all the private bounties paid by the residents of the county, and agreed to refund the same on presentation and proof of claim. This added to an already large debt, but was highly honorable in that body.

The first meeting in 1866 was held on the 2d day of January, and after the following members were sworn in, opened for business:

R. Wiggins	Bristol
S. Levanway	Silver Lake
M. V. Bentley	Brookfield
W. J. Clark	Fertile

Mr. Bentley was elected to fill the office of chairman for the ensuing year. Under date of this meeting is found the last payment on the Northwood bridge,

which was completed the previous autumn.

In 1867 the board convened the first Monday in January. The following members-elect made their appearance, and being qualified, took their seats :

S. K. Butler.....	Silver Lake
John D. Johnson,	Hartland
Peter Crum,	Union
B. H. Beckett,	Northwood

The board was organized by the re-election of M. V. Bentley to fill the chair.

For the year 1868, the board of supervisors first convened on the first Monday in January, and commenced routine business. The following members-elect from their respective townships presented themselves and qualified and took their seats :

M. V. Bentley,	Brookfield
W. J. Clark,	Fertile
J. M. Molsberry,	Union
T. K. Hundebly,	Silver Lake

The board was organized by the election of M. V. Bentley as chairman, and the usual county business was transacted, mostly the settlement of claims against the county.

The initial meeting of the board for the year 1869 was held on the 4th of January. The following new members took their seats, after having been properly qualified :

C. C. Watson,	Northwood
J. M. Pennell,	Union
John D. Johnson,	Hartland
E. S. Winans,	Fertile

M. V. Bentley was re-elected as chairman and the organization completed.

On the next day a petition was presented, by the citizens of the township of Northwood, asking that the board set

aside the 5 per cent. railroad tax voted at the special election of July, 1868. The petitioners asserted that it was the general understanding, that the tax was not to be collected unless the townships of Union and Brookfield also voted the same railroad tax. The board, after a careful consideration of this fact, together with the knowledge that over one half of the voters of the township had signed the petition, declared that, in justice to the wishes of the citizens of Northwood, said railroad tax ought not to be collected.

An application was also presented by the St. Louis & St. Paul Railway Co., for submitting to the electors of the county the question of donating the swamp lands to the said company. The board acquiesced in the measure of submitting it to the people, coupled with the condition, that, in the event of the people making said donation, the said railway company should grade, bridge, culvert and tie their road to Northwood within two years from the ratification of the measure. At first the board placed this election on a special calendar for April 5, but on account of the shortness of the time, for the necessary legalities, it was finally ordered to constitute one of the questions to be solved at the general election in October.

During this year the clerk of the board, who had nearly always been the clerk of the district court, was displaced and the minutes bear the signature of J. N. Perry, county auditor; that office having been created some little time previously.

The members-elect of the new board for 1870 were as follows, and met and were qualified at the January session :

R. Wiggins,	Bristol
H. H. Platts,	Fertile
M. V. Bentley,	Brookfield
Lars Larsen,	Silver Lake

This was the last meeting of the board of supervisors represented by a member from each township, as the General Assembly passed an act changing the system, and providing that the board should consist of three members, elected at large in the county, instead. During the administration of this board, the contract to build the fine bridge that spans the Shell Rock river, at Northwood, was let to James Smith, who agreed to erect the same, a Howe truss bridge on a stone superstructure, for \$1,485.

The first meeting of the new board, under the new order of things, was held at Northwood, on the 2d day of January, 1871, and consisted of the following members, who were duly qualified: Lemuel Dwelle, John D. Johnson and Reuben Wiggins. The latter was chosen chairman for the ensuing year, and on lots being cast for the length of term each was to serve, Mr. Dwelle drew the one year term, Mr. Johnson, the two year, and the chairman the three year term.

At the September session, a petition was received from the Central Railroad of Iowa, stating that they had succeeded to the St. Louis & St. Paul Railroad Company, and were entitled to the rights and franchises of that road, and asked that the swamp lands, to which they were entitled, be deeded to a trustee for their benefit, and placed in the hands of some competent person. In accordance with this prayer, some 32,017.62 acres were deeded, and the deed placed in the hands

of Lemuel Dwelle, to hold until the said railroad company had complied with the terms of their contract. This deed bears date of Sept. 11, 1871, and is signed by the chairman of the board and the county auditor.

The board held a session on the 1st of January, 1872. R. Wiggins and J. D. Johnson answered to their names, and Lemuel Dwelle, having been re-elected, was duly sworn and took his seat. Mr. Wiggins was also re-elected as chairman. Under date of April 3, 1872, the following resolution was adopted by the board:

Resolved, That there be appropriated the sum of \$250, or so much thereof as may be needed, for building a jail, 14x18 feet in dimension, and eight feet high, with two cells and a hall. That said jail be built in the most substantial manner possible, for the money, and that L. Dwelle be appointed a committee to build, or cause to be built, the said jail.

Previous to this time many of the civil townships in the county were of an irregular shape and size, but at the September session, the board adopted a resolution to make the lines and boundaries of the same conform to the congressional lines. Two new townships were also organized—that of Danville, to consist of township 98, range 21, and Deer Creek, townships 99 and 100, range 19.

In November, Duncan McKercher having resigned the office of county recorder, the board appointed Thomas Wardall to fill the vacancy.

The board for the year 1872, met and R. Wiggins and Lemuel Dwelle answering to their names. Herbrand Olsen, the new member-elect, was duly qualified, and the board proceeded to elect a chairman. The choice fell upon R. Wiggins.

A new civil township was organized during the June session, to consist of

congressional township 99, range 20, called Kensett. At the September session, it was determined to submit to the electors of the county the proposition to levy a special tax for paying off the indebtedness of the county, then amounting to some five thousand dollars.

When the new board met in January, 1874, William Rhodes took the place left vacant by the expiration of the term of R. Wiggins, and was duly qualified. On a ballot for the position of chairman being taken, it was found that Mr. Rhodes was called upon to perform the duties of that office.

The board for the year 1875 was the same, and William Rhodes was re-elected chairman for the year.

S. O. Peterson resigning the office of county recorder, the board appointed Ole Onverson, in October, to fill the vacancy.

January, 1876, the new board met for organization, and was composed of the following members: William Rhodes, S. J. White, new members-elect, and C. A. Knapp, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lemuel Dwelle.

William Rhodes was again re-elected to fill the responsible position of chairman.

At this session, L. and A. J. Dwelle made a proposition to build a front addition to the court house, of brick, 24x40 feet, and two stories and a basement in height, including a fire-proof vault, for \$2,750. The board after due consideration decided to reject the proposal. But at the June session, a contract was let to Hunter & Robertson to build a fire-proof vault in the rear of the old court house. Diebold & Norris, of Chicago, at the same time

receiving the contract to supply their on front, vault, doors, etc., of the same.

In 1877 Reuben Wiggins was the new member who was duly qualified. C. A. Knapp and S. J. White answering to their names, Mr. Knapp was chosen chairman for the approaching year.

At the April session, this year, the board ordered the organization of township 99, range 19, as a civil township, under the name of Barton.

The board for the year 1878 was the same as the preceding one. C. A. Knapp was duly elected chairman.

The new member for the year 1879 was A. C. Blackmore, who appeared and was duly sworn. C. A. Knapp and Reuben Wiggins answered to their names. Mr. Knapp was re-elected chairman.

On the 7th day of April a petition was received by the board, asking for a re-location of the county seat. The question was made the special order for the 10th inst. The record of the latter date bears the following:

This day appeared King and Wilber, attorneys, and present the petition of Charles Locke and others, praying that the board order that the question of the removal of the county seat, from Northwood to Kensett, be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of Worth county, at the next general election, to be held on the second Tuesday in October next. The same parties offered in evidence, that the last official vote of Worth county, as shown by the census of 1875, was 763 votes. On the face of the said petition it was found, by count, to contain 784 signatures.

Ed. Collins, attorney, then appeared and presented a remonstrance to the aforesaid petition, which, upon count, was found to contain upon its face 685 signatures, and it was found that sixty-nine names were found upon both papers.

After some discussion and a delay of several days, Senator Dwelle, (so the record reads,) appeared before the board and suggested that the matter might as

well be tested now, and thereupon the board passed the resolution authorizing the submission of the question to the legal electors at the October election of that year.

When the momentous time had arrived, it was found, on a canvass of the vote, that the friends of Kensett numbered but 644, and those of Northwood 709, a bare majority of sixty-five; so the county seat remained at the latter place.

Thereupon Lemuel Dwelle deeded to the county of Worth the east quarter of block 79, in the village of Northwood, on condition that the land thus conveyed should be used for court house purposes. And in addition the citizens of Northwood raised by private subscription the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), for the purpose of donating the same to the county, to form a fund to build a court house with. These gifts were accepted by the board in behalf of the county. The county auditor was further instructed to advertise for sealed bids for the erection of the structure in accordance with the conditions of the deed of gift.

Michael Kelley, the new member-elect for the year 1880, appeared at the January session of that year, and being duly qualified, took his seat. C. A. Knapp and A. C. Blackmore answered to their names. Mr. Knapp was re-elected chairman for the year.

The contract for the building of the new court house was signed at this session. Simon Larsen was the contractor, who undertook to erect it for \$4,594, payable as follows; \$500 when the stone for the foundation was on the ground; \$300 when

the basement was completed; \$900 when all the brick was on the ground; \$500 when the first story was completed; \$500 when the second story was completed; \$500 when the roof was on; \$500 when the plastering was completed, and the balance when the building was completed and accepted. The building committee, who were appointed to superintend the work, was composed of the following gentlemen: A. D. Robertson, Lemuel Dwelle and B. H. Beckett.

At the April session of this board the resignation of C. A. Knapp was received and accepted. A. C. Walker was then admitted in his place, and on a re-organization Mr. Walker was inducted into the chair. Mr. Knapp retired with a very complimentary resolution of the board, thanking him for kindness, courtesy and efficiency, that space forbids the insertion of in this place.

A resolution was passed allowing the contractor for the building of the court house extra compensation, on account of changes in the plan.

The board of 1881 consisted of the following: A. C. Blackmore, chairman; Michael Kelley, held over; Isaac M. Bolton, member-elect.

That of 1882 was the same as the preceding year, with the substitution of J. M. Mosher for Mr. Blackmore, whose time had expired.

The board in 1883 was made up of the following gentlemen who held their first session in January: Isaac M. Bolton, Elling Nelson and C. F. Jewett. Mr. Bolton was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

CHAPTER V.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

In this chapter are given matters of various descriptions gathered from the county records and other sources.

POPULATION.

In 1853 the population of Worth county was one family, consisting of three persons. No notice is taken of this part of the country, in any census report, until 1860. In that year, just prior to the breaking out of the Rebellion, the census gave this county a total population of 756; the same year a total vote was polled of 139. In 1870, just ten years later, the same authority makes the statement that this population had increased to 2,892, a trifle over 375 per cent. of an increase in that time.

By the last census taken, in 1880; it had 7,953 inhabitants, which has probably been increased to 8,500. The foreign element is somewhat predominant, consisting mostly of the Scandinavian races. The American inhabitants are mostly emigrants from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois or Wisconsin, and, as a whole, are an industrious and thrifty people. The foreign born population, and their immediate descendants have adopted, along with their new Nationality, the manners and customs of the Anglo Saxon race, and no better class of farmers come to this county. Many of them are also engaged in mercantile calling in the towns and villages, and when

called upon to perform the duties of office, bear the burden with equanimity.

COUNTY CHARITY.

Although the heart of every man in the county beats in sympathy with the poor and destitute that lies within his knowledge, and the hand of pity is never withheld, in time of need, from those who are in want, the time has not yet arrived when the county has felt it just, to itself and others, to provide a county home for the friendless. Many, having in their minds the parish poor houses and "unions" of the fatherland, shrink back with horror at the idea that any in whom they feel an interest should be doomed to inhabit a place within the cold and cheerless walls of such an asylum. Little do they think that many a waif, upon the broad and troubled sea of this world's bitter experience, has hailed as a safe harbor, as a secure haven, the much dreaded poor house. Here the weary can find rest and the wolf starvation be held at bay, until a brighter day can dawn. To those who of us think, the name has many a sad and tender recollection of pity for the unfortunate wretch who is compelled to lower his pride and seek relief, rather than meet death from starvation and cold.

The only effort that has been made toward the establishment of a county poor farm was made in the fall of 1880. At

the September session of the board of supervisors, in that year, several plans for an improvement in the method of relief of the necessitous wards of the county were discussed. It was decided to make a proposition to the people of the county, at the next general election, that they appropriate sufficient funds to purchase the land and erect the necessary buildings for a county poor farm. An amount of some forty-five hundred dollars, (\$4,500), was needed, and the people of the county were asked if they were willing to authorize the levy of a three mill tax, a mere trifle, with which it was possible to accomplish this truly charitable project. Through some mistaken notions of that noble charity, and the dread that our foreign-born citizens have of such institutions, the outgrowth of their remembrances of the degrading humiliations practiced in the older countries, the vote, when taken, was in the negative. So Worth county remains without a poor farm. Let not the stranger think, however, that it is a land whose people are lacking in brotherly charity. The method of relief practiced, and the amount yearly appropriated for the relief of the needy, need only be scanned to demonstrate the fallacy of such a judgment. The weary wight who has lost his all through force of untoward circumstances; the widow and orphan struggling hard for the daily crust; the waif left to live or die as best it may, can here all meet open-handed charity, whose heart and purse are ever open to the suffering.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

The twelve civil townships of Worth county were organized upon the following dates:

Northwood township, upon the 13th day of October, 1857.

Bristol township, on the 13th day of October, 1857.

Hartland township, on the 21st of February, 1859.

Fertile township, on the 20th of October, 1860.

Silver Lake township, on the 20th of October, 1860.

Union township, on the 13th of October, 1863.

Brookfield township, on the 13th of October, 1863.

Danville township, on the 5th of November, 1872.

Deer Creek township, on the 5th of November, 1872.

Kensett township, on the 14th of October, 1873.

Barton township, on the 9th of October, 1877.

Lincoln township, on the 7th of November, 1876.

Northwood incorporate was separated from the balance of the township and made independent, April 3, 1876, although the town had been incorporated before that date.

TOWN PLATS.

The plats of the several towns and villages in Worth county were filed for record, in the recorder's office, upon the following date :

Bristol was the first, being filed for record, in the office in Mitchell county, prior to the organization of Worth. The date of the filing, as given by the records, is May 4, 1857, and it is, thereon, said to be presented as the property of Chauncy S. Lane and Joseph S. Loveland.

Northwood, the original plat, was filed for record on the 21st of September, 1858, by Lemuel Dwelle, Charles Wardall and D. D. Franklin.

Jones' addition to the town of Northwood was filed on the 5th of April, 1872.

Egbert's addition to Northwood was filed on the 8th of April, 1872.

Kensett was filed on the 11th of October, 1872.

Dwelle's addition to Northwood was filed on the 19th of September, 1873.

Woodworth's addition to Northwood was filed on the 24th of January, 1875.

Fertile was filed for record on the 21st of August, 1877.

Grafton was filed on the 27th of March, 1878.

These matters are treated in detail in the township and village histories.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

Marriage licenses have always been required in the State of Iowa, and the facts found here are taken from the record of certificates, in the office of the clerk of the courts.

The first marriage in the county is traditionally reported to have been that of William Burgert to the widow Nelson, in the spring of 1856, but of this there exists no record, as it was prior to the organization of the county.

The first license issued in Worth county, bears date of Sept. 17, 1858, and authorizes Elling Ellingson Svensrud and Ann Abramston, to wed. The ceremony was performed by James Keeler, county judge, the same day.

On the 16th day of April, 1859, the second license was issued to Sver Tharkildson Hoff and Berrett Asl  sdatter, who

were united in marriage by Christopher Pickle, justice of the peace, April 25.

Anson M. Stewart and Helen M. Converse appeared before the county judge, James Keeler, June 28, 1858, for a license; it was granted, and the marriage performed by him at the same time.

John Anderson and Maria Shepherd, applied to the same party on the 21st day of May 1859. The license was granted, and knot tied. This license is numbered four, but by date should precede the last.

The licenses for the year 1860 were issued to the following parties:

George W. Beadle and Sarah J. Streeter, June 24. They were married on the same date, by James Keeler, county judge.

George H. Butts and Sarah Ann Beadle, July 28. They were united in the bonds of matrimony by Judge Keeler, the next day.

Benjamin Bloker and Orissa G. Morris, November 20. The ceremony was performed the same date by M. Rowe, a justice of the peace of the county.

Hans Aslaksen and Ann Aalsen, December 5. For some unexplained cause the ceremony was deferred until the 10th of the following February, when it was solemnized by Asa Franklin, a justice of the peace.

No licenses appear to have been issued during the year 1861. In 1862 the list is small consisting of the following:

Chester Wright and Ellen R. Rendall, the date of whose license was May 18, and the ceremony was performed by David Wright, Esq., the following day.

David Bright and Mary E. Kendall, June 7. United by David Wright, Esq., the same date.

Jorgen Simonson and Anna A. Lee, November 25. Married the same day, by Rev. J. Koren, the first instance of the solemnization by a clergyman.

The list does not swell any in the succeeding year, 1863, being issued as follows :

Andrew Henryson and Isabel Olsen, July 3. Married the same date by David Wright, county judge.

Gilbert Tanuson and Eliza Peterson, June 29. Married by Judge Wright, July 2.

Sever Bendicksen and Gunhild Lee, July 20. United the same day by Judge David Wright.

In 1864, but three licenses were issued, to the following parties :

Knudt Johnson and Martha Amondson, January 3. Married by Judge Wright, on the 31st of the same month.

Francis T. Payne and Nancy J. Harrington, February 1. Married by Enos Smith, Esq., on the 5th of the same month, (The record says they were married 1865, this is a mistake).

William Moore and Ellen C. Butler, August 22. Married by S. K. Butler, Esq., the 4th of September.

The following licenses were issued during the year 1865 :

Perry J. Perkins and Harriet J. Remore, March 22. Married by Rev. L. B. Gleason, the 30th of the same date.

Amos B. McKinley and Cenith Boswell, March 28.

Elias Ford and Elvira Randall, March 28.

Edward Haroldson and Cecil M. Johnson, April 23.

Peder Nelson and Miss Robedson, April 23.

Knudt Johnson and Caroline Paulson, April 16.

William P. Pickle and Miss Crowser, May 25.

Arne Olsen and Ragnild Guttormson, September 17.

Doctor Bigelow and Hattie Finch, October 7.

Henry Peterson and Betsey Olson, November 20.

But this is sufficient. Very many of the names will be recognized by the settlers, both of those early days and those who came later.

The following table will show how the number of marriages varied with each year, and how the market, matrimonial, was affected by the circumstances of the times.

1858.....	1	1871.....	28
1859.....	3	1872.....	30
1860.....	3	1873.....	41
1861.....	1	1874.....	43
1862.....	3	1875.....	44
1863.....	3	1876.....	54
1864.....	3	1877.....	50
1865.....	10	1878.....	66
1866.....	16	1879.....	68
1867.....	19	1880.....	50
1868.....	19	1881.....	49
1869.....	14	1882.....	55
1870.....	13		

FINANCIAL.

The following will show the value of the taxable property and amount of tax levied each year from 1860 to 1882, with the exception of a few years, reports of which were not accessible :

1860.

Value of lands in the county.....	\$613,206
Value of town property	5,126
Value of personal property.....	20,037

Total assessed value of all property.....	\$638,369
Total tax levied.....	9,582

1861.	
Value of farm lands.....	\$594, 194
Value of town property.....	3, 748
Value of personal property.....	23, 416
Total assessed value of all.....	\$622, 358
Total tax levied.....	9, 910
1863.	
Value of lands.....	\$480, 361
Value of town property.....	2, 883
Value of personal property.....	22, 806
Total valuation.....	\$506, 050
Total tax levied.....	7, 530
1864.	
Number acres assessed in county.....	237, 399
Value of lands.....	\$476, 100
Value of town property.....	2, 742
Value of personal property.....	28, 154
Total assessed value.....	\$506, 996
Total tax levied.....	12, 825
1865.	
Value of lands.....	\$472, 932
Value of town property.....	3, 765
Value of personal property.....	47, 879
Total assessed value.....	\$524, 576
Total tax levied.....	16, 089
1866.	
Value of lands.....	\$475, 313
Value of town property.....	3, 883
Value of personal property.....	76, 417
Total assessed value.....	\$555, 613
Total tax levied.....	14, 201
1867.	
Value of lands.....	\$531, 950
Value of town property.....	8, 453
Value of personal property.....	79, 001
Total assessed value.....	\$619, 404
Total tax levied.....	12, 593
1868.	
Value of lands.....	\$523, 066
Value of town property.....	8, 035
Value of personal property.....	90, 414
Total valuation.....	\$621, 515
Total tax levied.....	21, 950
(This includes a railroad tax of \$8, 520.)	
1870.	
Number of acres assessed.....	241, 952
Value of lands.....	\$748, 971
Value of lots.....	11, 771
Value of personal property.....	127, 248
Total value.....	\$887, 990
Total tax levied.....	18, 799

1871.	
Value of lands.....	\$828, 367
Value of town lots.....	20, 497
Value of personal property.....	139, 191
Total value.....	\$988, 055
Exemptions for trees planted.....	4, 037
Total assessed value.....	\$984, 018
Total tax levied.....	37, 642
(Including a railroad tax of \$11, 808, collected in 1872.)	
1872.	
Value of lands.....	\$ 826, 073
Value of town lots.....	20, 353
Value of personal property.....	265, 726
Total value.....	\$1, 112, 162
Total tax levied.....	25, 885
1873.	
Value of lands.....	\$ 864, 110
Value of town lots.....	32, 278
Value of personal property.....	160, 139
Value of railroad property.....	102, 738
Total valuation of county.....	\$1, 159, 265
Total taxes levied.....	25, 598
1874.	
Value of lands, less exemptions.....	\$ 869, 007
Value of town lots.....	34, 125
Value of personal property.....	188, 627
Value of railroad property.....	100, 678
Total valuation of county.....	\$1, 192, 437
Total tax levied.....	28, 712
1875.	
Value of lands.....	\$1, 033, 248
Value of town lots.....	37, 860
Value of personal property.....	207, 761
Value of railroad property.....	97, 315
Total valuation.....	\$1, 376, 184
Total tax levied.....	33, 030
1876.	
Value of lands.....	\$1, 033, 415
Value of lots.....	38, 056
Value of personal property.....	236, 865
Value of railroad property.....	89, 210
Total valuation.....	\$1, 397, 546
Total tax levied.....	39, 962
1877.	
Value of lands.....	\$1, 172, 972
Value of town lots.....	64, 781
Value of personal property.....	228, 085
Value of railroad property.....	89, 210
Total valuation.....	\$1, 555, 048
Total tax levied.....	41, 645

1878.	
Value of lands.....	\$1,163,020
Value of town property.....	64,267
Value of personal property.....	255,910
Value of railroad property.....	117,300

Total valuation.....	\$1,600,497
Total tax levied.....	41,785

1879.	
Value of lands.....	\$1,125,541
Value of town property.....	70,091
Value of personal property.....	241,263
Value of railroad property.....	122,998

Total valuation.....	\$1,559,893
Total tax levied.....	37,919

1880.	
Value of lands.....	\$1,121,275
Value of town property.....	69,979
Value of personal property.....	254,118
Value of railroad property.....	131,563

Total valuation.....	\$1,576,929
Total tax levied.....	38,573

1881.	
Value of lands.....	\$1,184,629
Value of town property.....	89,290
Value of personal property.....	233,304
Value of railroad property.....	136,617

Total valuation of county.....	\$1,550,516
Total tax.....	38,999

1882.	
Value of lands.....	\$1,185,615
Value of town property.....	89,529
Value of personal property.....	250,521
Value of railroad property.....	150,915

Total valuation of county.....	\$1,676,580
Tree exemptions.....	90,066

Net valuation of county.....	\$1,586,514
Total tax levied.....	4,240,824

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is the summary of the report made by the first treasurer of the county, on the 3d day of January, 1859:

COUNTY FUND.

Amount received from fees.....	\$ 98 35
" " " taxes.....	91 40

Total receipts.....	\$189 84
Amount paid on warrants.....	86 03

Balance on hand.....	\$103 81
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STATE TAX.

Amount received.....	\$ 22 77
Paid Auditor of State.....	5 94

On hand.....	\$ 16 83
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SCHOOL FUND.

Received on school fund.....	\$ 37 87
" " " house fund.....	26 11

RECAPITULATION.

On hand county fund.....	\$103 81
" " State.....	16 83
" " school.....	63 98

Balance on hand.....	\$184 62
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The following is a summary of the cash on hand in the different funds of the county treasury, as reported to the board of supervisors, at the June session, 1883, by the county treasurer, K. Cleophas :

CASH ON HAND.

State fund.....	\$1,168 73
County.....	3,137 73
Permanent school.....	2,616 14
Interest.....	1,718 76
Bridge.....	2,795 16
Insane.....	1,139 51
Institute.....	14 05
School house site.....	17 50
School district of Union.....	134 60
" " " Barton.....	446 83
" " " Deer Creek.....	91 14
" " " Lincoln.....	113 80
" " " Kensett.....	220 98
" " " Northwood.....	80 14
" " " Danville.....	108 65
" " " Brookfield.....	981 58
" " " Silver Lake.....	111 42
" " " Hartland.....	119 58
" " " Fertile.....	212 32
" " " Bristol.....	289 64
Independent school district, Northwood.....	258 43
Carpenter.....	15 08

Total cash on hand.....	\$16,112 99
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This, with no indebtedness, whatever, makes a showing that the administration and the people of the county can point to with a just pride, and many counties envy.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The following items are taken from reports in the auditor's office :

Lands, exclusive of town property, in acres, 253,818
Valuation of the above..... \$959,982

The value of real estate in the towns and villages of the county, as shown by the assessment rolls of 1883, is as follows :

Grafton.....	\$ 1,842
Manly Junction.....	3,8905
Kensett.....	4,595
Northwood, incorporation,....	66,146
Fertile.....	4,240
Bristol.....	2,96

Aggregate..... \$83,618

Total value of railroad property..... \$1,62,068

Total value of personal property, including horses, cattle, etc..... 261,837

Total valuation of the county..... \$1,467,505

LIVE STOCK.

	Number.	Valuation.
Cattle assessed in the county.....	9,642	\$ 72,524
Horses.....	4,223	110,624
Mules.....	111	3,078
Sheep.....	1,109	1,473
Swine.....	8,796	15,208

Total valuation of live stock.... \$202,907

TAX LEVIED.

The total tax levied in the county, in 1882, the last levy, amounted to \$42,408.24, divided as follows :

State tax.....	\$ 31 73
Special tax.....	793 37
County tax.....	9,519 84
Insane tax.....	793 34
Poll tax.....	727 00
Bridge tax.....	1,586 64
County School tax.....	3,173 29
Teachers' tax.....	13,389 02
School House tax.....	673 45
School contingent tax.....	5,185 57
Road tax.....	2,616 51
Northwood incorporate.....	776 90

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

As has been already stated, the county of Worth was attached to that of Mitchell, and the first records of land was therefore made in that county.

The first entry on the books of this county is the entry of land under patent of

of the United States conveying the north-east quarter and southwest quarter of section 30, in township 98 north, of range 13 west, to Joseph M. Molsberry, and is dated Nov. 21, 1854. This entry is, of course, transcribed from the books of the county of Mitchell.

After the organization of the county of Worth, books were procured and kept at the county seat, Bristol. The first recorder was Chauncy S. Lane.

There are now seventeen books of deed records, the recorder using the book bearing the figure "2."

The first mortgage recorded bears date of Nov. 18, 1857, in book "A" of mortgages. It runs, that Norman Smith, of the town of LaSalle, in the State of Illinois, mortgages to James G. Beebe, the east half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, in township 98 north, of range 20 west, to secure the payment of a note given by Norman Smith to Alonzo Wilson, which note James Beebe had endorsed.

There are now thirteen books of mortgages used in the office, the recorder being employed upon the book lettered "M."

The following is a list of the various town plats, recorded in the office : Bristol, Northwood proper, Egbert's addition, Jones' addition, Dwelle's addition, Woodworth's addition, Kensett, Fertile and Grafton.

Particulars of each of these appears in its proper place.

The whole number of record books in the office at present is seventy-eight.

CHAPTER VI.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD SETTLER.

G. O. Mellem, the pioneer, par excellence, of Worth county, relates, in communicating the reminiscences of the days when first he located here, the following singular incident:

In the summer of 1854, a party started out from Dubuque to survey and lay out a part of Worth county into the proper divisions and sub-divisions. The head of this company was John Pennybaker, a nephew of the surveyor-general, and who was in a bad state of health, being of a consumptive tendency, and advised by his friends to breathe the pure, free air of the Iowa prairies. He had assembled his squad of five men, himself making the sixth, and after loading up their teams, in Dubuque, preparatory to starting, took a rest of a day before making the move. John Blew, one of his companions, set down upon the tongue of one of their wagons to rest. The day was bright and beautiful; an afternoon sun shown from a cloudless sky, and all nature rejoiced, as it seems always to do when we are blessed with that rarest of all days, a perfect spring day. Blew leaned his head upon his hands in apparent meditation, and suddenly looking up into the sky, told his companions, who were standing by, that he had seen before him, in the heavens, six men marching, in Indian file, from the east to the west, and after they had gone a short

distance, a man came from the south, and joining them, the seven continued on their westward march. All at once they stopped and appeared to dig, and when they proceeded on in a moment, there were but six of them. All soon melted into thin air shortly after this. A hearty laugh greeted this tale, and Blew was rallied about it quite often afterwards.

The party set out and while they were crossing the prairie, somewhere, perhaps, in Howard county, an Irishman, from Chickasaw county, joined them as cook for the party. The advent of this man from the south, was so remarkable a coincidence with the vision, that, although they still laughed "with counterfeited glee," yet in their own minds, they all felt troubled. After their advent into this county they related the whole story to Mr. Mellem, and he laughed with them.

Now comes the singular part of the story. While they were yet running the lines in Northwood township, one of their number fell sick, and the horrible incubus of the vision weighed upon each man, that they were doomed to lose one of their number, and, of course, who else could it be but the sick man? He, lying there, ill, conjured up all the whole story of the vision, and feeling that he must die, desired that he might be taken to Charles City, that he might not die in "this horrid wilderness," as he termed it. Ac-

cordingly Mr Mellem was employed to drive him there, and whilst he was absent, the denouement came. It seems that one day it became necessary for the compass and other instruments to be carried across the creek, where it is very deep, and while the party were congregated together, discussing whether it was best to go above the head of the stream, and thus turn it, or to build a little raft to carry their tools over the deep water, the cook, the Irishman, who had joined them from Chickasaw county, approached. Seeing that they were in a quandary, he, naturally enough, inquired the cause. He was informed. "Is that all," he said, "why, I'll put 'em on me back and swim across fur yees." Now, he was quite a noted swimmer among them, and all felt that no danger could come to him, so Paddy stripped, and, taking the compass by the legs, threw it over his shoulder, and struck out for the other shore. He had hardly made a half-dozen strokes, when he was seen to sink beneath the water, and not rising again every effort was made to reach him. All, however, failed in their object; until too late, for when he was finally hauled up on the shore, life was extinct. His companions buried him on the banks of the pellucid stream, and all but Blew left for the settlements. The latter lingered a short time when he, too, went back east. Thus the survey was broken up by a singular—dream—was it? and its fatal fulfillment. It has been the endeavor to preserve in the above recital, as near as possible, the sequence and relation of events, as detailed by Mr. Mellem.

THE INDIAN SCARE.

Mr. Gulbrand O. Mellem speaking of the Indian scare of 1854, says:

"I did not see any Indians, after coming here, until the morning of Christmas day, 1853. It was early in the morning, and we had just finished eating our breakfast, and my wife was washing the baby, seated by the fire, when the door was partially pushed open and a painted, plumed head was shoved in over the top of the low door. I supposed, not thinking of the reality, that some of our friends from St. Ansgar, having come over to visit us, had indulged in the old country pastime of dressing up in fantastic dress, with the intent of scaring me. I rose up and shouted, "come in you fools, do you think you can frighten me?" Imagine my feeling when there entered my cabin three buck Indians. Two of these were evidently of some rank, as they were the handsomest dressed Indians I have ever seen, whilst the third was the shabbiest, meanest looking. They, looking around the room, asked for "Minnie, Minnie," I, misunderstanding them, said I had no money, for that is what I thought they wanted, and it would hardly do to let them know I had any. They, seeing the pail setting near, on a stool, pointed to it and then to their mouths, saying as before, "Minnie," which, now, I understood to be the Sioux for water. I gave them a drink. My wife was sitting there, in fear and trembling, scared almost to death, and told me to give them anything they wanted. They now began to try and question me, but as neither could speak the language of the other, it had to be done by signs. They peered in the cup-

board, went down in the cellar and up overhead, peering in every nook and corner, as if in search of something or somebody. I now came to the conclusion that somebody had been into their camp, up north, and hooked some of their horses, and they were in search of them and the thieves. I determined, therefore, to take them to my stables and show them my stock, so that they could see that I had none of theirs. This I did, but it did not seem to be what they wanted, and we seemed no nearer an explanation than before. They now took my foot and planting it in the snow, showed me the track of a boot, asking, this time plainly, by signs, if I had seen a man, or the tracks of a man with boots on going south. I shook my head no; at this, one of them grabbed me by the head with one hand, while with the other he flourished a knife, drawing it across my throat. I thought my hour had come, and for the only time I can remember felt scared. The Indian dropped his hold on me, and seeing how frightened I looked, they all indulged in a good hearty laugh.

While I was thinking what to do they started suddenly for the cabin. Now, I thought, the slaughter will begin, and did not know, hardly, what to do, whether to run and hide in the timber, go to the cabin, or what. After a moment's reflection I felt that my duty was to go to the house and see just what was going on, and at once proceeded there. I drew near with fear and trembling, and peeping in, expecting to view a horrible scene of bloodshed, saw my three red friends seated on stools around the fire, quietly smoking their pipes. I knew that all

danger, if there had been any, was now over, and I entered quite boldly. I tried hard to learn their errand, and partially succeeded before their departure, which was soon after.

It seems, from what I gathered from them, and from others, learned afterwards, that Joseph Hewitt, of Clear Lake, had been up among the Sioux, in the quality of trader, and to help his trade in ammunition, etc., he had told them that the Winnebagoes were coming to raid them, and that they had better be prepared. Now, they, not seeing their savage foes make an appearance, came south to Round Prairie where they threw up fortifications, remnants of which can be yet seen, sent out scouting parties, of which my visitors were one, in search of Joseph Hewitt, to learn of him the whereabouts of the Winnebagoes. They remained encamped there for sometime, and early in the spring two Norwegians, returning from the Blue Earth country, north, on foot, came in view of six or seven hundred natives, who were indulging in war dances and hallooing like mad around a pole. This post was ornamented with the head of a Winnebago boy, who had been an attendant of Capt. Hewitt's, and whom they had shot that day. The Indians had, by this time, understood the reason of Hewitt's telling them the story, and wanted to get hold of him to kill him. These two Scandinavians did not tarry long when they caught a sight of the ghastly trophy, but "gave leg bail for security," and on reaching the settlement spread the report of what they had seen. All was consternation now, and all were making ready to leave the country at

once. On their making a visit to Hewitt, who they all knew was perfectly familiar with the Indians, he assured them that there was no danger, whatever; but when they looked around for him next morning, he too, had fled, and they, without any more ado, gathered up their traps, left for the more thickly settled country, rousing up and scaring the country as they passed with their stories. Some, it is said, did not stop short of Decorah, and a few even reached McGregor.

The Indians, not finding Hewitt, made preparations for their return, not having injured a single white man.

I would not run, nor was I scared as I partially understood how matters were.

Shortly after this, in the spring, I had to go to St. Ansgar to have my plough sharpened, and hitching up my team, I packed in the wagon the wife and baby.

While crossing the prairie, about on the line between this and Mitchell county, looking ahead, I discovered a grove, where I had never seen a grove before. My curiosity led me to drive nearer and I finally saw it move. Can it be elk? I thought. On a closer examination I discovered it to be about 300 Indians, emigrating to their homes in Minnesota. When I got closer up they treated me very kindly, entreating me by signs to go back, that they meant no harm, for they thought I was trying to run away, as I was journeying toward the settlement. They wanted me to buy a horse of one of them, but I did not think it best to be the purchaser, so drove off in peace.

Soon after this they moved north and left the country for good.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURTS OF WORTH COUNTY.

Man in his imperfection requires the strong arm of law for his government. If he had no law, and no penalties attached to the violation of such law, he would, in the license of such a state of society, degenerate into a state of barbarism; yes, worse than barbarism. From the first creation humanity has been placed under the restraining hand of law, and penalties more or less severe have

been affixed to the violation of the statute, be the same oral or written. "In the day whereof thou eateth thou shalt surely die" was as much a law and a penalty for its disobedience as is the whole statute book of the State of Iowa. The existence of laws necessarily implies the creation and existence of courts for the interpretation of all questions involved in darkness, and for the trial of the vio-

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later of the safeguards of civilization. Certain courts were instituted on the formation of our State government, each with certain well defined powers and jurisdiction. Districts have from time to time changed their boundaries, but no matter how much it changes, the rights of every citizen, be he high or low, have ever been maintained.

DISTRICT COURT.

The first term of the district court in the county was held at the town of Bristol, the county seat, on the 27th day of September, 1859. There were present on this occasion John Porter, judge; B. K. Walker, clerk of the court, and Lorin B. Furnure, sheriff. After the organization of court, George Stoskopf, a native of France; Ole Torsen, a native of Norway; Thorsen Olsen, Ole Hansen, Tolif Ingabretson, Knudt Halvorsen, severally natives of Norway, and John Cullen, a native of Ireland, appeared and were made citizens of the United States. There being no further business, the court adjourned.

The first case upon the docket of the court appears under date of May 31, 1860, when the court met in regular session, and is entitled, "The State of Iowa *vs.* Nathan Swain, assault and battery." It is but just to the defendant to say that a *nolle pros.* was asked by the deputy prosecuting attorney and so entered upon the docket, and the case dismissed. At this term there were some eight cases brought before it—some criminal, but the most of them civil and chancery suits. There were present, besides the judge, John Porter; L. B. Turnure, sheriff; D. B. Chase, deputy district attorney; A. K.

Eaton, Cyrus Foreman and Harwood, attorneys.

The second regular term of court was held at Bristol, commencing the 30th day of May, 1861, with the same officers as the preceding one. Many cases were cleared from the docket and disposed of.

On the 5th day of June, 1862, the district court was convened, with John Porter, judge; B. K. Walker, clerk; and A. L. Towne, sheriff of the county, present. At this session John U. Perry was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at this court and the several district courts of the State, the first lawyer admitted in the county. The first divorce case also appears upon the docket this session of the court, being that of David Bright *vs.* Mary Ann Bright. The plaintiff was represented by T. M. Atherton and the defendant by Daniel B. Chase, as attorneys. This was really the cross-bill to the real case, which was brought in the inferior court for a divorce by the wife on account of cruelty. The court held that the shackles that bound her to her husband should be dissolved and he was to grant her sufficient alimony and the custody of the children of their union.

The fourth term of the court was held, as heretofore, at Bristol, in June, 1863, commencing on the 4th day of the month. John Porter still continued to preside as judge, and was attended by H. V. Dwelle, clerk of the court; Charles Wardall, sheriff of the county; and I. W. Card, acting prosecuting attorney.

At the session of the court held on the 3d day of June, 1864, and subsequently, but little business appeared, except a

long-drawn-out chancery suit. John Porter was still the presiding judge.

On the 4th of July, 1864, the twelfth judicial district was created, and comprised the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Hancock, Mitchell, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Butler and Bremer, the counties composing the district, however, remaining connected with their former districts until January, 1865. On the 8th of November, 1864, William B. Fairfield, of Floyd county, was elected district judge, and John E. Burke, of Bremer county, district attorney. The first term of court under the new administration of these able jurists was held at Northwood in the early part of May, 1865.

All these years it had been entered upon the record of each succeeding term of court, "No grand jury being in attendance, and none being demanded," the court attended to other business. The first grand jury impanelled in the county was during the session of the district court held in May, 1865, and was composed of the following gentleman: David Wright, foreman; S. D. Wadsworth, W. H. Pritchard, William Burget, S. P. Cravash, John Kittelman, Permeno Bliton, John D. Johnson, E. S. Winaus, O. A. Lee, William K. Frankell, E. F. Towne, Daniel Phelan, John E. Towne and Calvin Finch. William Pickle was also sworn in as special bailiff to take charge of the jury.

Judge Fairfield was re-elected in 1868 and I. W. Card was elected district attorney. In 1870 Judge Fairfield resigned and George W. Ruddick, of Bremer county, was elected to fill the vacancy. Since that time he has been elected as his

own successor at the end of each term, and is the present judge.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit courts were established in the State of Iowa, by an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868. By this, each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, and every succeeding four years, a circuit judge was to be elected. The same act provided for four terms or sessions of this court in each county, each year. By this act the office of county judge was abolished, and all of the business pertaining to that office was transferred to the newly created circuit court, which was to have a jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in all civil actions at law, and an exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts and all other inferior tribunals, in civil or criminal cases.

Worth county, together with several others, made the second circuit of the twelfth judicial district.

H. N. Brockway was the first circuit judge, having been elected at the election of Nov. 3, 1868. He served from January, 1869, until October, 1872, when Robert G. Reiniger was elected in his stead, and assumed the ermine. He has since been elected his own successor twice, and the year 1883 finds him still in the chair of the circuit judge.

The first term of the circuit court for Worth county was held at Northwood, commencing Jan. 25, 1869, H. N. Brockway presided as judge, W. H. Perkins was sheriff, and H. V. Dwelle, clerk. The first case on the docket was one entitled,

of but short duration, for ere many months had passed, he left this section, going to Des Moines, where he still resides, having an extensive and lucrative practice in his chosen profession. Mr. Smith never was married although he was a sociable, genial man, of the strictest integrity and of good business capabilities and a great favorite with all who knew him and came in contact with him.

D. M. Butler, a brother of L. S., was also an attorney of Worth county. He was born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in December, 1853, and was the son of M. V. and Emily S. Butler, who were both natives of Ohio, and who had settled at Springdale, Cedar county, in 1846, and where they now reside. D. M. received his education at the common schools of his native county, and at the State University, at Iowa City. After graduating from the above institution of learning, he passed a full course of lectures at the Des Moines Law School, and finished therefrom in June, 1877. The same month he was admitted to practice in the supreme court. In July, of that year, he removed to Northwood and entered into the practice of the profession of law, in partnership with his brother, L. S. Owing to the failure of his health by close confinement, and thinking to derive a benefit from the change, in August, 1878, he retired from the firm and business. He was appointed postal clerk in the United States mail service, in which he continued to serve until February, 1883, when he resigned his position, and purchasing the *Osceola Record*, a republican newspaper of Osceola, Polk Co., Neb., embarked upon the stormy seas of journalism. He was mar-

ried in August, 1882, to Bessie Pershing, of Laclede, Mo. Mr. Butler was a man of fair legal abilities, but in many things possessed a knowledge far beyond the requirements of even that profession.

A. I. Smith, an attorney, who was at one time in partnership with Mr. Butler, was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1848, but was brought up at Monroe, Greene Co., Wis. He commenced the study of law at Hampton, Franklin county, this State, with the firm of King & Henry, and was admitted to the bar at Marshalltown in 1878. After coming to Worth county, and making a temporary stop at Kensett, then striving for the county seat, he came to Northwood and entered into law partnership with L. S. Butler, in October, 1879. He was a member of this firm until March, 1881, when he withdrew, going to Allison, Butler county. Here he entered into a new partnership with George M. Craig, with whom he is doing an extensive business.

John D. Watson, an attorney, also located at Northwood, during the year of 1872. He, however, did not stay long, but emigrated to Delaware county. Some years since, his mission here on earth having been fulfilled, he was called to plead at the bar of a higher court, and earthly tribunals ceased to know him.

About the same time C. J. Leslie located and opened an office at Northwood, for the practice of law, but business not proving satisfactory, the people either not being litigatiously inclined or preferring the old attorneys, he packed up his traps, and emigrated to other climes. His present whereabouts seem to be involved in obscurity.

A. Elliott, a graduate of the Iowa State University, located at Northwood during the fall of 1875. Business, in a professional way, not being all that he could wish, he for a short time entered into a partnership with Dr. McEnnamy in the livery stable business, and that proving a more disastrous venture he left these parts and has been entirely lost sight of.

In 1876 a new banner hung upon the outward walls of the office occupied by Edwin Collin, which bore upon it the device of "P. O. Noben, Attorney-at-Law." Mr. Noben remained in this office some eighteen or twenty months, and then branched out for himself in a building on the corner of Eighth and Monroe streets. A short stay here convinced him that the business was too limited for the number of legal lights located here, and he politely withdrew. He is now at Fergus Falls, Minn., in the practice of his profession.

O D. Eno, the present county auditor, has practiced law to some slight extent since coming to Worth county and should not be forgotten in the roll of honor. A sketch of this gentleman can be found under the head of "County Auditor," a position he has honored for some eight years.

There are now resident in the county the following gentlemen who are engaged in the full practice of the profession, and who all, without any exception, are an honor to the guild: Edwin Collin, W. E. Pickering, W. T. Hartley, L. S. Butler and William Young.

Walter T. Hartley was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., on the 7th of November, 1851, and is the son of Thomas E. and Hulda H. Hartley. When he was about three

years of age his parents moved to Morrow Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1864, when a further removal was made to Cedar Co., Iowa, where he resided two years, then going to Mahaska county. Mr. Hartley was reared on a farm and received his education in the common and graded schools. He was a student during the years 1874 and 1875 in the law department of the State University, at Iowa City, from which he is a graduate. He commenced the practice of law in New Sharon, Mahaska county, in 1876, and continued to discharge the duties of his profession until the spring of 1878, when he came to Northwood, arriving on the 28th of March. On the 10th of September, 1878, he was united in marriage with Olive B. Wood, and they have one child—Riley S. Mr. Hartley, although a young man, is rapidly taking a foremost place in the legal ranks.

Edwin Collin, attorney at law, has resided in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, since 1869. He was born in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1842. He was the son of Henry A. and Sarah A. (White) Collin. The parents were married in Hillsdale. They had three children—Alonzo, professor in Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa; Addie, wife of James H. Gilruth, and Edwin. In 1856 Mr. Collin moved his family to Lynn Co., Iowa, where he at present resides. Henry A. Collin is a staunch democrat. He has been justice of the peace and notary public for many years. He is a trustee of Cornell College, and has always taken an active interest in that institution. Edwin was educated at Cornell College, graduating in the class of 1864. Soon after

leaving college he was employed with a party of civil engineers in the survey and construction of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern), through Story and Boone counties, Iowa. In 1865 he visited Europe for his health, going to Genoa, Italy, where he was employed as clerk in the United States Consulate, remaining there eight months. He then visited Switzerland, when he received the appointment of consular agent at St. Gall, and afterward vice-consul. Here he remained over two years, then he returned to the United States and entered the law department of the Iowa State University, graduating there in 1869. The same year he came to Northwood, where he soon after made abstracts of the county records, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1874 he was married to Mary E. Hunter, a daughter of William Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Collin have two children—Henry A. and Nellie M.

H. H. Remore has lived in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, since 1864. He is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., born July 12, 1824. When quite young his parents settled in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood. He was married in 1845 to Nancy Hull, by whom he had

five children—Hattie E., Charles H., Martha J., Ida D. and Charles W. Hattie E. married Perry Perkins, with whom she lived about three years, and died in Northwood, March 22, 1868. Charles H. died in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1851. Martha J. is the wife of Orra Perkins, of Kensett. Charles W. married Leonā Hitchcock. In 1855 Mr. Remore settled in Columbia Co., Wis., remaining there until 1857, when he removed and settled in Olmstead Co., Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Remore had no capital when they came to Minnesota. Here they endured the privations of pioneer life for several years, but finally by hard work and economy secured a farm, which he sold when he came to Worth Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1864, locating on what was known as the Enos Smith farm, in Northwood township. He lived there until the summer of 1870, when he removed to the city of Northwood, and built a residence where he now lives. He has 200 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre. In politics he is a democrat. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, of Northwood. His father is still living in Jefferson Co., N. Y., aged ninety years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF WORTH COUNTY.

From time immemorial, the medical profession has been held in the highest repute, by all men, civilized or barbarous. Whether he is the learned disciple of Galen and Hippocrates, who has made a profound study of the healing art in all its branches, or the medicine man, of the untutored savage, who from the experience gathered from years of observation uses the healing properties of the herbs and roots about him, honor awaits him on every hand, while the power of life and death, so far as it can be commanded by finite man, is placed in his keeping. The weary, suffering patient, lying upon his bed of pain, and the no less weary, anxious watcher, await the coming of the doctor with eagerness, and upon his arrival, note every movement and expression, seeking for the ray of sustaining hope.

The medical fraternity of Worth county have, with but very few exceptions, been an honor to the honorable profession. Ever ready to respond to the call of duty, they have defied the cold of winter's chill breath, the summer's heat, or the rain and darkness at all times. They have been compelled to cross the trackless prairies, face the fearful blizzard of the north, at risk of life or limb, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only the consciousness of having performed a good action, in listening to the cry of

distress of him in pain. All this has been done by the physicians of this county, without complaint. If the good deeds done by these noble self-sacrificing members of the profession are not now remembered by those whom they have rescued from pain and suffering, the time is coming when they will be. When the names of these pioneer doctors are recalled to mind, it is hoped that the hearts of the old settlers will be touched and none fail to respond. "May God bless them."

Dr. James Keeler, the first disciple of Galen that entered this fair land of Worth county, came during the month of July, 1856, to Bristol, and seeing the beauty of the land, determined to settle in that locality, returned for his family, and in September of that same year, permanently located at that town, where he has resided ever since. His well known face has cheered many an anxious heart, and he has relieved many an aching limb or body by his medicaments. He has been largely identified with the political interests of the county, and is noticed in full detail in that connection. James Keeler, M. D., has practiced his profession in Bristol, Worth county, since 1856. He has a fine farm of 361 acres, lying on several sections about a mile from Bristol, and owns 100 acres of timber land in

Bremer Co., Iowa. His residence is in town. He was born in Connecticut, April 9, 1825. In 1835 they went to Harpersville, Broome Co., N. Y., where his father, who was an Episcopal clergyman, preached a number of years. His health failing, he purchased a farm, and located, preaching whenever called upon. James began reading medicine at seventeen years of age. He graduated in 1846, and at once began the practice of medicine, in Tioga county. In the fall of 1851 he moved to Cedar Falls, Iowa, remaining three years. He then removed to Bremer county. In the fall of 1856, he emigrated to his present home. He was the first judge of Worth county, elected in 1858, serving two terms. He was county superintendent of schools three terms, also assessor several terms, also town clerk. He was postmaster at Bristol eleven years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Miss C. R. Streeter, of Cedar Falls, Sept. 21, 1852. She was born in White Hall, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1831. They have three children—C. E., born Jan. 25, 1854; J. B., born Oct. 15, 1856; F. Z., born Oct. 12, 1858. J. Z. died July 9, 1880, at Clear Lake.

Dr. D. D. Franklin was the pioneer physician of the eastern part of the county, at or around Northwood. He had been a cabinet maker in his early days, but after he was married, ambition stirred his breast, and he studied the science of medicine and became quite a successful physician. He came to Worth county in 1857, and endeavored to work up a practice. He was postmaster at Northwood village for a short time, but

finally, in 1861, he grew dissatisfied and returned to his former home at Fredonia, N. Y., and has been lost to the sight of his friends here.

Dr. T. J. Hunt was the first to practice the healing art in the county, according to the teaching of the homeopathic school. He located at Northwood, in 1862. It is reported that prior to his coming here he had been a carpenter by trade, but he was in possession of a case of domestic medicines and the book of directions, and he hung up his shingle as a doctor on that limited capital. A keen sense of observation, and a natural sagacity, assisted to aid him in mastering the simple ailments of that day, and his success brought him a large practice. His known carelessness, and the great want of money in the early days of his business, made the venture anything but lucrative. He left Northwood for Marysville, Mo., in May, 1878.

Dr. Loop also located in Northwood, in 1866 or 1867. He had been an army surgeon, and in his department never, probably, had his equal in the county. After remaining some eighteen months or two years, he retired from the field, finding Worth county too healthy for his business.

Dr. N. L. Kean came to Northwood, prepared for the practice of medicine, in June, 1871, where he still resides in the full enjoyment of his beloved profession.

N. L. Kean, M. D., has been located in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, since June, 1871. He was born in Girard, Erie Co., Penn., in December, 1845. His parents were John V. and Phæbe (Taylor) Kean, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to

Portage Co., Wis., where they now reside. N. L. graduated at Madison University in 1861. From 1865 to 1870, he read medicine in the office of Dr. Hall, Monroe, Wis., and then went to the Chicago Medical College, graduating there in 1871. After practicing for a short time in Monroe he came to Northwood, Iowa, where he has been very successful as physician and surgeon, and has gained a lucrative practice. He is a member of the American Medical Society, the State Medical Society, also of the Upper Cedar Valley Medical Society of Iowa, of which he was elected president in 1880. His wife was Carresa V. Smiley, a native of Pennsylvania. The doctor is a member of the Masonic lodge at Northwood, and of the Chapter at Mason City.

Dr. J. C. Michener was the next follower of Esculapius who appeared upon the scene of action in Worth county. He came to Northwood during the summer of 1871, and at once drew a large patronage. He was largely interested in a store building and shortly after his removal, in the fall of 1872, the structure was burned to the ground.

Dr. McNenamy located at the town of Northwood, in May, 1875. He had been for some three or four years practicing medicine at Decorah, Winneshiek county, before his advent here, and added a considerable experience to a mind well stored. It is said of him that had he given his whole attention to his profession, a lucrative practice would have been the result. During the year 1876, however, he emigrated from Worth county, going to Austin, Minn.

D. S. Moore M. D., located in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1876, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was born at Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Oct. 6, 1850. His parents were George and Sophronia (Wait) Moore, of Essex Co., N. Y., who settled in Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1846. They had two children. D. S. was reared on a farm, attended the common school, finishing his education in the Appleton University, Wisconsin. In 1871 he commenced reading medicine in the office of C. C. Olmsted, of Fond du Lac, he went to Cleveland, pursued his studies until 1875. He attended lectures at the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, graduating there in February, 1875. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Randolph, Wis., remained there but a short time then went to West Bend, same State, and came to Northwood in 1876. After coming here he was in partnership with Dr. T. J. Hunt for two years, at the end of which time he purchased his partner's interest and has since continued his profession alone. He was married in 1878 to Libbie E. Young. The doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has an extensive practice, and is a good physician.

Dr. Nelson located at Northwood during the year 1876. He was an educated man, and a Norwegian, and drew considerable practice from among his fellow-countrymen. He, however, left in about six months, finding some place more to his liking.

Among the physicians of the county the name of Dr. W. W. Meyer, must not be forgotten. This young man settled in

the village of Kensett, during the summer of 1877, but owing to ill health did not remain any length of time. On the 17th day of October, of that same year he died while visiting with relatives at Hampton, this State.

Dr. W. T. Boughton came to Northwood to engage in the practice of medicine in the month of November, 1877. He was a graduate of the Memphis Medical College, at Memphis, Tenn., receiving his diploma from that college in February, 1860. After having engaged in practice for some years, he attended the Medical College at St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated with honors, Feb. 24, 1875. He had for some years previous to this made his home in Monroe Co., Wis., but on his issuing from this second collegiate course, he located, for a short time only, in Fayette county, coming to Worth, as above stated. He was a regular school doctor, and met with a great success in his treatment of the diseases incident to a new country. During the year 1880, he left the county in search of "pastures new."

Dr. J. R. Jones, a resident of Fertile township, is registered as an eclectic physician. He graduated from the

Eclectic Medical College, at Cincinnati, in May, 1878. Coming to this county he entered upon the duties of his profession, which he follows to the time of the present writing.

Dr. Christian Sether, an American-Norwegian physician, settled in Northwood in 1878. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, his diploma from which was dated Feb. 24, 1878. He remained about two years, and then left, going to the Medical College in New York for further instruction in the healing art.

Dr. N. T. Wetmore, located at the town of Kensett during the year 1879, and remained about a year.

Dr. C. H. Maxwell, a recent graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, located at Northwood, but not possessing the necessary patience to wait for patients, he removed in 1883 to Colorado, within a few months of the date of his arrival.

Dr. N. E. Nelson, a young Norwegian physician, took up his residence in Northwood in February, 1883. He, of course, will draw to himself many of his race, when they are in need of his services.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

Nothing, perhaps, is of so general an interest as the political history of a Nation, State or county. And especially, true is this of our own free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all men are free and equal, and no matter how lowly the condition of a man may be, he can aspire to, and attain, if fitted for the position, the highest office in the land. Railsplitter, tanner or tow-path boy, he can, if he has merit, push aside the froth and foam that lies upon the surface, and reach the pinnacle of greatness and honor. How many instances of this can be recalled, in the history of America? Many of our greatest statesmen, who have graced the halls of Congress, from the time of the adoption of the Constitution to the present, are examples of it, and this must continue as long as our institutions are founded on the rights of equality and democratic principles. The masses who rule must have their rightful inheritance. The policy of the Nation justly encourages this political ambition, and it is with infinite satisfaction that we watch the great man who step by step leaves his humble condition, and ascending the ladder of political preferment reaches the broad arena of National politics and diplomacy, ay, oft reaches the chair of Chief Magistrate of a free people. Each has his ambition, and although a man

may not, through adverse circumstances, reach the goal, still the possibilities of it fan the flame of a noble emulation in his breast, and he is led to aspire for nobler things and thus enobles himself and race.

There is an exhilarating excitement about a political campaign that most men enjoy, and although many personalities are indulged in, yet, as a general thing, all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, when they are in the majority, and bow acquiescent to the will of the "power behind the throne."

In this chapter is sketched, at as much length as space would admit, the issues of each campaign, both at large and local. The local complexion of every campaign in the county, since its organization, has hinged on the comparative merits of the individual, and the minor local questions that arise in all communities, only to be lost in the oblivion of years. The democratic party has but seldom placed a county ticket in the field, being so largely in the minority. The fight on all those offices, being, therefore, left to the regular nominee of the republican convention, and such as saw fit to contest the question of office on an independent ticket. Following this is presented the official vote of every election.

Worth county proper came into existence in 1857, when it was organized, hav-

ing been, as has been stated, attached to Cerro Gordo, Floyd and lastly to Mitchell counties. Of any election previous to the organization their exist no record nor memory. The first election took place Oct. 13, 1857; the electors in the west half of the county, or Bristol township, voting at the house of Johnson and Turnure; the electors of the east half, or Northwood township, voting at the residence of B. H. Beckett. There was not much excitement in regard to this election, which is to be expected as but 112 votes were polled in both townships. But such as it was it is an index to the popular feeling, politically, which then and ever since has held the county. The vote on governor showing sixty whigs and forty-five democrats. James Keeler, county judge; B. K. Walker, clerk of the district court; Chauncey S. Lane, recorder and treasurer; S. B. Turnure, sheriff; Stanley D. Wadsworth, school fund commissioner; Amos Bentley, prosecuting attorney, and E. C. Cole, surveyor, were the successful candidates, the only opposition arising from independent candidates, who polled but a very few votes.

The returns for the next election, on the 12th of October, 1858, are incomplete, the only ones in the long chain from then until 1883. It is claimed that the papers were forwarded, for what purpose is now unknown, to Osage and were destroyed by fire, while there. Only the return from Bristol is given, and makes it difficult to analyze the vote. The county officers elected were: B. K. Walker, clerk of the district court; Reuben Wiggins, drainage commissioner, and J. W. Jack-

son, county superintendent of common schools. Mr. Jackson was the first elected to that honor, but was not the first superintendent, as E. D. Hinman has been appointed by the county judge to that position, July 5, 1858.

In the fall of 1859 there were both State and county officers to be elected, but the "free soil" party being so largely in the majority, divested the contest of much of the bitterness developed elsewhere. Samuel J. Kirkwood, afterward well-known as the "War Governor" of Iowa, was the republican, and Augustus C. Dodge the democratic candidate for governor.

The vote for county judge being a tie between Lemuel Dwelle and James Keeler, they were ordered to appear before the county judge on the 31st day of October and cast lots for the office. At the appointed time and place the drawing was had, and Lemuel Dwelle having drawn the favorable number, was declared to have been elected. Considerable acrimony had grown up in the different parts of the county, arising, it is said, out of the rival claims of Bristol and Northwood to be considered the seat of county government. Mr. Keeler, immediately upon the decision of the chances of fortune against him, contested the right of Lemuel Dwelle to the position of county judge on various pleas. Jerome Beals and Alfred Burdick were chosen as judges, with the addition of B. K. Walker, county clerk, to try the case. This court met on the 29th day of November, and after a patient hearing declared that "the election of Lemuel Dwelle be and the same is hereby set aside and

annulled, and that James Keeler, the contestant, was duly elected to the office of county judge."

The vote on coroner was also a tie, but upon casting lots, David Wright drew the favorable number and was inducted into the duties of the office.

E. B. Hinman also saw fit to contest the right of B. H. Beckett to hold the office of treasurer and recorder, and issue was joined on the 10th day of December before James Keeler and Reuben Wiggins, acting as a board of contest, and the said court ruled that E. B. Hinman was elected to the office of treasurer and recorder, and that B. H. Beckett pay the costs of the contest.

Local matters controlled the election of the other county officers, all of whom were republicans.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever before. The dark clouds of the forthcoming storm had been gathering in the political skies since the memorable repeal of the Missouri Compromise; "bleeding Kansas" cried aloud for help, and the hearts of a long-suffering people had leaped forth to meet them throughout all this northland. John Brown's raid upon Harper's Ferry, although not a success, had its proper effect of arousing the fire in the southern heart. Every thinking mind north had fully determined that the newer States and territories should be free from the curse of slavery's dark pall, and that the dominion of the "sacred institution" of the south should be no longer enlarged, at the imminent peril of a republican form of government. These ideas filled

the minds of the majority of men in the free States. On the contrary, the individual whom fate had thrown upon a southern soil, and who by education had been taught to look upon slavery as of divine origin, was as fully committed to the resolution that its territory should not be restricted—no "pent-up Utica" for them—but rather that the institution should be extended. Thus a feeling was springing up eminently sectional, and already the dark cloud of impending war cast its red shadow over our fair land. While excitement ran at fever heat the republican party met in public convention at Chicago for the purpose of placing in the political field candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. Among the names that had been bandied about from tongue to tongue as the possible candidates were those of Seward, Chase, Blair and Bates. But when the convention was gathered a "dark horse" went to the front, and on every mention of "honest Abe"—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—the air was rent with cheers. So unanimous seemed to be this feeling that but three ballots were taken, and on the third Lincoln received a large majority of those present. Wild excitement filled the air, during which the convention took the chance to make the choice unanimous. Hannibal Hamlin was made the second name on the ticket.

The democratic national convention met at Charleston April 23, 1861. The northern democrats had repaired thither, instructed by their constituents at home to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant." On presenting his claims



Wm. Rhodes



Hannah Rhodes.

they were immediately antagonized by the leaders of the southern branch of the party, and it was evident to almost any on-looker that it would be difficult to reconcile the difference. The rule had always been in all democratic national conventions that the successful candidate must have a two-thirds vote, and therefore fifty-seven ballots were cast without a choice, as it was found to be impossible for any candidate to control the necessary two-thirds. Many of the southern delegates now withdrew, and an adjournment was agreed upon. The convention met in Baltimore, June 19, pursuant to the adjournment, but, as before, no agreement or compromise could be reached to reconcile the factions. After a six days' contest, Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was placed upon the ticket. These nominations occasioned the greatest enthusiasm in the great democratic party north.

The seceders from this convention held a distinct one June 23, and placed in nomination John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, then Vice-President, for the Chief Magistracy, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for the second place upon the ticket. The conservative men of both sections held a "union" convention, and in the hopes of averting the "impending crisis," nominated two ultra-conservative men—John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.

With four Presidential candidates in the field, the excitement growing out of the threats of the southern people of

what that portion of the country would do in case of the election of Lincoln, and the general feeling on the slavery question, all tended to the result of making this one of the most stormy campaigns that has ever agitated our country.

Wide-a-wake and invincible clubs, on the part of the republicans, and hickory boys, on the part of the Douglas democrats, helped increase the general excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held in nearly every city, town, or village throughout the length and breadth of the land. The names of Rail Splitter and Little Giant became household words and evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The republican State convention of Iowa met at Iowa City, on the 23d of May, and nominating a State ticket, adopted a platform in general harmony with the National convention, endorsed its nominations and favored rigid economy in State matters.

July 12 the democratic State convention met at Des Moines and nominated a State ticket and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. Throughout the State the so-called union ticket met with but little favor, being often characterized as "milk and water."

The contest in Worth county, although the feeling ran high among the particular partisans of each faction, still, could not assume very large or portentous proportions, as the republican element outnumbered the democratic almost three to one. Lincoln received a majority of seventy-nine, in a total vote of only 139.

B. K. Walker, the candidate of the republican county convention for the office of the clerk of the district court, came

very near to a defeat, A. L. Towne, the independent candidate, lacking but eleven votes of carrying off the prize.

When the political campaign of 1861 came on the War for the Union was in progress, and feeling ran at fever heat. Issues growing out of the war were being formed. The republicans were the first to lead off in convention, assembling at Des Moines in July. A State ticket was put in nomination and a platform was adopted pledging their support to the government in coercing the seceding States, denouncing the heresy of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring that the Rebellion must be put down at any cost of men or money.

The democratic State convention passed resolutions also unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but at the same time, declaring it to be simply the outgrowth of the morbid feelings of fanatics, and the teachings of the irrepressible conflict doctrine, and denying the right of the National government to coerce their erring brothers by force of arms. The doctrine of State Sovereignty was fully endorsed, and any departure therefrom declared to be fraught with danger to our republican form of government.

As far as this county was concerned the democratic party need not have gone to the trouble in the matter, as but three voted that ticket at all in the county. In some instances none whatever was cast for the candidate of that faction, although a full vote was polled. In county matters, things wore a different aspect, politics entering but very little into the canvass.

David Wright, who was an independent candidate for the office of county judge, defeating by a majority of thirty-four, James Keeler, the regular nominee. In several other of the offices, the call was close, sometimes the majority being cut down to one, and in one case, that of coroner, only a plurality of seven over the second highest.

During the year 1862, the federal army had met with several serious reverses and checks and a feeling of gloom overshadowed the minds of all patriots in the country. This had its effect in the campaign. The democratic convention, on assembling at Des Moines, adopted a platform declaring that they were in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the Rebellion, but were at the same time opposed to any scheme of emancipation and confiscation; they were also opposed to a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and declared the superiority of the white over the black race, and were also opposed to the purchase of slaves. The republicans, in their platform adopted at Des Moines, enunciated the doctrines, that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the National government; condemned those who differed from them, whom they called "rebel sympathizers," and asked the support of all who were favorable to giving the administration honest and hearty co-operation.

In this county the vote was but a repetition of the last, being nearly entirely republican. The canvass on State officers standing, in nearly every instance, 115 to two. The local feeling was not so intense this year either, the regular republican ticket sweeping the field. A propo-

sition to levy a special tax to meet the increased expenses of the county, was however defeated by a majority of twenty-eight.

The democracy of the State met in convention at Des Moines, the 8th of July, 1863, and nominated a State ticket. Questions growing out of the war still afforded matter for issue between the parties. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by the President, the declaration of martial law in some of the States not in rebellion, and the issuing of the famous emancipation proclamation, all met with condemnation in the platform of that year. The republican convention, on the contrary, endorsed all these measures, as of vital importance to a vigorous prosecution of the war. In the county some change of sentiment was shown by the vote on State officers, rising from the insignificant figures of the democratic vote previously, to a more considerable one of thirty-five. The republican State ticket, however, had an average majority of ninety. In county matters the republican nominees were elected, with the exception of one, for treasurer and recorder, in which contest, Duncan McKercher, the independent candidate defeated the regular one, J. U. Perry, by a majority of nine.

The real contest in this election was over the question of the re-location of the county seat. Bristol, the place where the seat of county government had been since the organization of the county, struggling hard against the claims of the fast growing town of Northwood, had put off the question from year to year, but this year the matter was subjected to the test of the wishes of the majority and Bristol was

compelled to deliver up the coveted honor. The vote stood, for Bristol, forty and for Northwood, 115.

In 1864 the republican party, with enthusiasm, re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and Andrew Johnson, the Union governor of Tennessee, accepted the second place on the ticket.

Gen. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, were the nominees of the democratic party, for the same offices. The republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines, July 7, and in their platform endorsed the National nominees and paid high tribute to the soldiers and soldiers' wives, for the sacrifices they were making for the defense of the Union. The democratic convention met at the same place, July 16, and although they adopted no platform, placed in nomination a full ticket for State offices. A peace convention was held in Iowa City, August 24, which adopted strong resolutions, denouncing the war and its further support, and denying the equality of the negro with the white man.

In Worth county the vote polled on National and State officers was about the same as the preceding year, being an average majority for the republican nominees of ninety-two. In the race for county offices the regular nominees of the republican convention were elected to a man, receiving majorities running from sixty-three to 114. The total vote polled was a light one, 156.

The campaign of 1865 was marked by some singularities. The republican convention met at the State capital on June 14, and nominated a ticket and adopted a platform. The union anti-negro suf-

frage party, evidently a split-off from the democratic party, held a convention also, at Des Moines, August 23, and placed in nomination a soldier's ticket. The platform endorsed the administration of Andrew Johnson, then President; opposed negro suffrage, and advocated the idea that the soldiers of the late war deserved the sympathy and support of their countrymen. The democratic convention, which met the same day, made no nominations, but simply endorsed the soldiers ticket, as it was called.

The vote in this county was a light one, being only 150, the regular republican nominees carrying the day, but in some instances by a close contest. Lemuel Dwelle, the candidate for the Assembly, had no opposition and carried nearly the whole vote of the county. The most hotly contested part of the fight was evidently over the office of coroner, some ten names being mentioned in the canvass. S. P. Cravash carried off the palm, however.

The issue of the campaign of 1866 was the mode and method of reconstruction in the southern States. The subject is too hackneyed a one to give in this connection, did not want of space forbid. The republican State officers secured a majority in the county of 130, in a total vote of 192. But little interest was demonstrated in the county contest, all the republican nominees being elected. The general issues dividing the parties in 1867 were about the same as in the previous year and the results did not vary much from that contest.

The year 1868 brought in its train another Presidential campaign. When the republican National convention met

in Chicago, they placed on their banner the names of the matchless General, Ulysses S. Grant, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; and with these leaders started on a victorious and enthusiastic campaign. The nominees of the democratic party were Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr. The financial question began to be the leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the United States bonds in coin or paper, the republicans espousing their payment in the former, the democrats claiming that, as paper was good enough to pay the defender of the Union, it was good enough to pay the bondholder. The latter also, by a resolution, advocated the abolition of the National banking system, and the substitution of greenbacks for those of the National banks. This the republican party opposed. The campaign in the county of Worth developed a vote of 260 republicans to forty-one democrats, on National and State issues. In county matters the party lines seem to have been more closely drawn, the republicans, in nearly every instance, voting for the regular nominees, and the democrats supporting the independent candidates. An additional or special tax was also voted, to be levied for the express purpose of liquidating the debt of the county fund.

The campaigns of 1869, 1870 and 1871, were devoid of any special interest, being but repetitions of the results of previous years, as a glance at the official vote in this chapter will show.

In 1872 the movement known as the liberal republican was a main factor in the contest, and virtually dictated the nomination of the democratic convention.

In May this "third party" held its convention at Cincinnati, and placed in nomination Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The platform enunciated the idea that, although they had been connected with and sympathized with the great republican party, yet the time had come when they were opposed to the extreme measures that had been adopted by the administration, in the reconstruction of the southern States, and that the hour had arrived when the issues growing out of the war should be buried, and north and south, to use the words of their leader, "shook hands across the bloody chasm." Many of the most able statesmen and scholars of the country were numbered in their ranks, including Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and others, and the movement had a large following of the lesser fry. The democratic convention simply endorsed this platform and the candidates, and did not place an independent ticket in the field. The nominees of the republican party were U. S. Grant, who was renominated, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. Many of the democrats, disgusted in consequence of the endorsement of their life long enemy, Greeley, by their convention, split off and placed in nomination Charles O'Conner, of New York. The liberal republicans and democrats, in the State of Iowa, met in joint convention, and placed in nomination candidates for the various State offices, composed of two democrats and three liberals. The liberal ticket did not meet with much encouragement or support in this county, receiving only a small per cent over the usual democratic vote. The Presidential

vote stood: Grant, 400; Greeley, eighty-nine. The total vote was 489, and the average republican majority was 314, on National and State tickets. On judicial and county ticket the result did not differ much from former years, the republicans capturing every office.

In 1873 the question of capital *vs.* labor was a prime factor in the political fight, and engaged the attention of all. At Des Moines, June 25, the Republican State Convention met, and nominating candidates for governor and other State officers, promulgated their platform, the leading ideas of which were, a declaration against monopolies of all kinds, and restriction by the State and several States of the powers of the railroads and other corporations. The democrats made no nomination, but favored the antimonopoly movement generally. A convention was held at Des Moines, August 12, which nominated candidates and adopted resolutions, in which was denounced the old party organizations as corrupt and no longer useful in live issues, and deploring the chicanery in government affairs. The latter ticket seems, in this county, to have had no following the democrats voting with the republicans, or totally refraining from using their franchise. A glance at the official canvass will show that, outside of a few scattering votes, no opposition is found to the republican candidates. In county matters the main contest was over the offices of treasurer and sheriff, the local feeling running to a great extent counter to the regular nominees; however, H. V. Dwelle was elected on the republican ticket, having 250 ballots, and T. K. Hundebly, the "anti-ring" candidate 210,

with six scattering. George F. Watson, capturing the office of sheriff, as the regular nominee, with a bare plurality of eight.

A convention was held at Des Moines, June 24, 1875, composed of democrats, anti-monopolists and liberal republicans, and all the shades of political complexion between the the two extremes. A ticket was nominated headed by Shepherd Lefler for governor, and a platform adopted covering the principal grounds of belief of all the various parties thus fused. The republicans put in nomination the old war-horse of their party, Samuel J. Kirkwood for governor. A prohibition ticket was also in the field, headed with the name of Rev. John H. Lozier, for governor. The latter ticket was ignored in this county, not receiving a single vote. O. D. Eno, the republican nominee for county auditor, had a close contest, John M. Slosson, his principal opponent, receiving within twenty-two votes of enough to defeat him. On nearly all the county offices the contest was hotly fought, but the "regulars" were victorious with the exception of that of county treasurer; this office S. O. Peterson, the independent candidate, captured from H. V. Dwelle, by a majority of 158 over all competitors. This is one of the few years, in the county history, when the democratic party had a ticket in the field. This received, on an average, about twenty votes. The total vote cast was 617.

The election in 1876 was for National, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the standard-bearers of the republican party, while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A.

Hendricks received the nomination of the democratic party. A third party calling themselves greenbackers, nominated the old and good man, Peter Cooper, of New York, for President. The hard times which had prevailed throughout the country since 1873 had perceptible effect upon this campaign. The democratic party, which had for some years fought upon the defensive, except when allied with some other political party, now assumed the aggressive, and throwing down the gauntlet and uttering their war cry of "Tilden and reform," struck out for victory. On their part the campaign was boldly and well contested. The occurrence is of too recent a date for the result to have been forgotten. The greenbackers held two conventions in Iowa, at the first of which was adopted a State platform which contained the principal tenets of their party, and nominated candidates for the various offices. In this county the republican National and State ticket was carried with a majority of 549. The Presidential candidates received: Hayes, 703; Tilden, 149; Cooper, 5. The county ticket carried by about the same majority as the others. The total vote was 756.

In 1877 State tickets were placed in the field by republicans, democrats, greenbackers and prohibitionists. Worth county, as usual, elected the republican ticket by a majority running from 540, downward.

Greenbackers, democrats and republicans nominated State tickets in 1878. Subsequently, however, a fusion was effected between the former two, and a portion of the nominees of each party were placed on a fusion ticket. In this

county the fusion was not accepted and all three parties were represented and received votes on the original nomination for State officers. The republican majority was some reduced, being only about 450 on State officers. C. W. Clausen, the independent candidate, defeated the regular nominee, L. L. Carter, in the race for the office of clerk of the court, the vote on which stood, Carter, 230; Clausen, 447, August Couse, 128. The balance of the republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging about 540.

The campaign was opened on the 12th of May by the democrats, who met in convention on that day, and nominated H. H. Trimble for governor. The greenbackers were the next to follow, with a ticket headed by Daniel Campbell for the same office. The nominee of the republican party was John H. Gear, and a full ticket followed his name. The prohibition element had a ticket in the field, with the name of D. R. Dungan at the head. The latter ticket did not receive a single vote in the county. The vote polled this year was an excessively full one, numbering 1367. The republicans carried the entire State ticket by majorities in the neighborhood of 850. F. M. Goodykoontz, who was the republican candidate for State senator, received 1094 votes in this county out of a total ballot of 1097. In local matters, O. D. Eno, was re-elected to the office of auditor by an almost unanimous vote. The contest between S. O. Peterson, the regular nominee, and S. P. Cravash, the independent candidate for county treasurer's office, was more closely contested, as was the conflict for the sheriff's office, to the lat-

ter of which E. E. Savre was elected. The real seat of conflict and prime mover in this election was an endeavor on the part of Kensett and its friends to take away from Northwood the seat of county government. Hard and bitter was the battle, but the victory remained in the hands of the village of Northwood, although the antagonism to the old county seat made the war a warm one, and the vote a close one, as the poll shows, standing as follows: For Northwood, 709; for Kensett, 644; making a majority for the former place of only sixty-five in a total vote of 1353.

The general campaign for 1880 was opened by the republican convention, which met at Chicago, placing in nomination James A. Garfield for the office of President. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock was chosen leader of the democratic hosts. Gen. James B. Weaver was nominated by the greenbackers. The canvass was eminently an aggressive one, the republican and democratic parties striving to their uttermost to reach success. The first State convention held in Iowa this year, was by the republicans at Des Moines, April 7. Three resolutions were introduced and adopted, all looking to the nomination of the "Knight of the White plume," James G. Blaine, for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates from this State to vote for him in the National convention. The greenbackers in their convention held at Des Moines, May 5, adopted a platform reiterating their former ones and adding the important plank of restriction of Chinese immigration. The democrats held their convention at the same place, September 2, and endorsed Hancock and English, and the platform

of the National democratic convention. In this county the republicans carried the National and State tickets by 622 majority. The usual contest was had over the county offices, but the republicans carried every one by fair majorities.

In 1881 the election was for State and county officers, and the three leading parties had tickets in the field. In the county but little opposition to the regular nominees was manifested, and the republican party swept the field. In the campaign of 1882 the regular nominees of the republican party were successful.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of Worth county for every election from the date of its organization, in 1857, to the present time, so far as could be ascertained from the records preserved in the county auditor's office. It will, no doubt, be appreciated as a means of ready reference :

Election of October 13, 1857.

Governor.	
Ralph P. Lowe, Rep.....	60-15
Ben M. Samuels, Dem.....	45
Lieutenant Governor.	
Orrin Faville, Rep.....	60-15
G. Gillaspie, Dem.....	45
Member of Assembly.	
C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....	67-32
John C. Bishop, Dem.....	35
County Judge.	
James Keeler, Rep.....	108-96
Enos Smith, Ind.....	7
Clerk of the District Court.	
B. K. Walker,.....	104-96
S. H. Franklin.....	7
Thomas Blair.....	1
Recorder and Treasurer.	
Chauncey S. Lane.....	107-94
B. H. Beckett.....	7
Prosecuting Attorney.	
Amos Bentley.....	99-93
Thomas Blair.....	6
County Surveyor.	
E. C. Cole.....	105-99
Joshua W. Thompson.....	6

Sheriff.	
Lorin B. Turnure.....	103-96
S. D. Green.....	7
School Fund Commissioner.	
Stanley D. Wadsworth.....	105-99
D. H. Phelps.....	6
Coroner.	
Warren Caswell.....	105-99
D. D. Franklin.....	6

Election of October 12, 1858.

Incomplete on Congressional and State, the returns from Northwood township not appearing.

Member of Congress—2d District.

William Vandever, Rep.....	47-28
W. E. Lettingwell, Dem.....	19

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Rep.....	47-28
Samuel Douglas, Dem.....	19

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones.....	47-28
Samuel L. Lorah, Dem.....	19

State Auditor,

J. W. Cattell, Rep.....	47-28
Theodore S. Parvin, Dem.....	19

Register of State Land Office.

A. B. Miller, Rep.....	44-28
James M. Reid, Dem.....	19

Attorney General.

Samuel A. Rice, Rep.....	47-28
James M. Elwood, Dem.....	19

Judge of the District Court, 11th District.

John Partin, Rep.....	52-38
D. J. Thompson, Dem.....	14

District Attorney,

William P. Hepburn, Rep.....	47-28
John A. Hull, Dem.....	19

Members of the Board of Education.

I. J. Mitchell, Rep.....	47-28
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem.....	19

Clerk of the District Court.

B. K. Walker.....	69-29
S. H. Franklin.....	31
James A. Trumbull.....	9

Drainage Commissioner.

Reuben Wiggins.....	60-19
Lemuel Dwelle.....	41

County Superintendent.

J. W. Jackson.....	60-19
J. W. Thompson.....	41

Election of October 11, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	98-72
Augustus C. Dodge, Dem.....	26

Lieutenant Governor.

Nicholas J. Rusch, Rep.	98-72
Lysander W. Babbett, Dem.	26

State Senator, 4th District.

J. W. Powers, Rep.	98-72
Moses Conger, Dem.	26

Member of Assembly.

E. G. Bowdoin, Rep.	94-69
W. C. Stansberry, Dem.	25

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe, Rep.	98
Caleb Baldwin, Rep.	98-72
L. D. Stockton, Rep.	98
Thomas S. Wilson, Dem.	26
Charles Mason, Dem.	26
C. C. Cole, Dem.	26

County Judge.

James Keeler	61
Lemuel Dwelle	61
H. Dwelle	61

(No Choice.)

Treasurer and Recorder.

B. H. Beckett	63-2
E. D. Hinman	57
Scattering	4

Sheriff.

L. B. Turnure, Rep.	62-18
G. Olsen, Ind.	44
C. Wardall	16
A. L. Towne	1
E. Wardall	1

For County Superintendent.

William H. Russell	73-21
J. W. Jackson	52

County Surveyor.

W. H. Prichard	67-15
Simon Rustad	35
H. Dwelle	13
Scattering	2

Drainage Commissioner.

J. M. Molsberry	62-2
Reuben Wiggins	60

Coroner.

Warren Caswell	62
David Wright	62

(No Choice.)

Election of November 6, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.	109-79
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.	30

Representative in Congress.

William Vandever, Rep.	108-78
B. W. Samuels, Dem.	30

Judge of the Supreme Court.

George G. Wright, Rep.	108-78
J. M. Elwood, Dem.	30

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Rep.	108-78
J. M. Corse, Dem.	30

Auditor of State.

J. W. Cattell, Rep.	108-78
George W. Maxfield, Dem.	30

Treasurer of State.

John W. Jones, Rep.	108-78
John W. Ellis, Dem.	30

Register of State Land Office.

A. B. Miller, Rep.	108-78
Patrick Robb, Dem.	30

Attorney General.

C. C. Norse, Rep.	108-78
William McClintock, Dem.	30

Member of the Board of Education.

Samuel D. Chase, Rep.	71
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Clerk of the District Court.

B. K. Walker	74-10
Albert L. Towne	63
Reuben Wiggins	1

County Superintendent.

Duncan McKercher	93-55
Edwin Stevens	30
William H. Russell	4
William Rhodes	4

Election of October 8, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.	125-121
William H. Merritt, Dem.	4

Lieutenant Governor.

John R. Needham, Rep.	126-123
Lauren Dewey, Dem.	3

Member of Assembly.

E. J. Bowdoin, Rep.	125
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Judge of the Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe, Rep.	128-125
James Elwood, Dem.	3

District Attorney.

Daniel D. Chase.	126
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County Judge.

David Wright, Ind.	79-34
James Keeler, Rep.	44
Asa Franklin	1

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. U. Perry, Rep.	87-27
C. S. Lane Ind.	37
E. D. Hinman, Ind.	22
A. Towne	1

Sheriff.	
A. L. Towne,	83-41
L. B. Turnure, Ind.	27
A. Frink,	11
L. Frink,	4
County Superintendent	
J. Randall, Rep.	82-46
D. McKercher, Ind.	36
County Surveyor.	
L. Dwelle, Rep.	81
For Drainage Commissioner.	
S. P. Cravash, Rep.	63-1
Peter Crum, Ind.	61
W. Caswell,	1
Coroner.	
James Randall, Rep.	37
William Rhodes, Ind.	30
Charles Wardall, Ind.	22
G. Olsen,	18
G. S. McPherson,	1
On the Levy of Special Tax.	
Against the tax,	78-59
For the tax,	19
<i>Election of October 14, 1862.</i>	
Representative in Congress, 6th District.	
A. W. Hubbard, Rep.	117-115
John F. Duncombe, Dem.	2
For Secretary of State.	
James Wright, Rep.	116-114
R. H. Sylvester, Dem.	2
Auditor of State.	
J. W. Cattell, Rep.	116-114
John Brown, Dem.	2
Treasurer of State.	
William H. Holmes, Rep.	116-114
Samuel Lorah, Dem.	2
Attorney General.	
C. C. Norse, Rep.	116-114
B. J. Hall, Dem.	2
Register of State Land Office.	
J. A. Harvey, Rep.	116-114
Frederick Gottschalk, Dem.	2
Judge of the District Court.	
John Porter, Rep.	117-115
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem.	2
District Attorney.	
D. D. Chase, Rep.	117-115
J. S. Frasier, Dem.	2
Member of Board of Education.	
John M. Brainard, Rep.	117
Clerk of the District Court.	
H. V. Dwelle, Rep.	79-44
Lilan Noyes, Ind.	34
James Keeler,	1

Sheriff.	
Charles Wardall, Rep.	76-52
L. B. Turnure,	24
County Surveyor.	
Lemuel Dwelle, Rep.	77
Coroner.	
Simon Rustad, Rep.	72
Levy of Special Tax.	
For tax,	36
Against tax,	64-28
For Swamp Land Contract with Am. Emigrant Co.	
For the Contract,	34
Against the contract,	69-95
<i>Electober to October 13 1863.</i>	
Coroner.	
William M. Stone, Rep.	120-85
James M. Tuttle, Dem.	35
Lieutenant Governor.	
E. W. Eastman,	124-90
John F. Duncombe, Dem.	34
Judge of the Supreme Court.	
John F. Dillon, Rep.	124
Charles Mison, Dem.	34
State Senator, 42d District.	
J. G. Patterson, Rep.	124-92
N. W. Wilder, Dem.	32
Member of Assembly.	
Charles D. Pritchard, Rep.	124-91
James Crow,	33
County Judge.	
David Wright, Rep.	83-8
W. H. Russell, Ind.	68
James Keeler, (wrong office) ..	6
William Perkins,	1
Treasurer and Recorder.	
D. McKercher, Ind.	88-9
J. U. Perry, Rep.	79
Sheriff.	
William H. Perkins, Rep.	95-27
Charles Wardall,	68
County Surveyor.	
Lemuel Dwelle, Rep.	128-88
Martin Bentley, Ind.	40
County Superintendent.	
James Keeler, Rep.	93-21
D. McKercher, Ind.	72
Coroner.	
Stephen R. Butler, Rep.	90-66
William R. Perkins, Ind.	17
James Keeler,	6
John R. Bowen,	1
Drainage Commissioner.	
James M. Pennell, Rep.	80-50
S. P. Cravash, Ind.	30

On Bridge and Slough Tax.

Against such tax.....	87-60
For such tax.....	27

On Re-location of County Seat.

For east half of block 79, Northwood.....	115-75
For Bristol.....	50

Election of November 8 1864.

President

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	123-92
George B. McClellan, Dem.....	31

Member of Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Rep.....	120-88
B. B. Richards, Dem.....	27
William Allison, Rep.....	5

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Rep.....	125-94
John H. Wallace, Dem.....	31

State Treasurer.

William H. Holmes, Rep.....	125-94
J. B. Lash, Dem.....	31

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Rep.....	125-94
E. C. Hendershot.....	31

Register State Law Office.

J. A. Harvey, Rep.....	125-94
B. D. Holbrook, Dem.....	31

Attorney General.

Isaac L. Allen, Rep.....	125-94
Charles M. Dunbar, Dem.....	31

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Chester C. Cole, Rep.....	125-94
Thomas M. Monroe, Dem.....	31

Judge of the District Court 12th District.

William B. Fairfield, Rep.....	121-87
Cyrus Foreman, Dem.....	34

District Attorney.

John E. Burke, Rep.....	125-95
R. Mathews, Ind.....	30

Clerk of the District Court.

H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	108-63
B. K. Walker, Ind.....	45

County Recorder.

Duncan McKercher, Rep.....	131-114
J. U. Perry, Ind.....	17

Drainage Commissioner.

S. P. Cravash, Rep.....	69
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Soldier's vote.

Clerk of the District Court.

B. K. Walker, Ind.....	9-3
H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	6

Election of October 10, 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone, Rep.....	143-135
Thomas Benton, Dem.....	6
S. P. Cravash, (Fun).....	2

Lieutenant Governor.

B. F. Gue, Rep.....	149-147
Aslag Torson, (Fun).....	2

Judge of the Supreme Court.

George G. Wright, Rep.....	150
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Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Orrin Faville, Rep.....	153
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Representative in Legislature, (58th Dist.)

Lemuel Dwelle, Rep.....	139
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County Judge.

Enos Smith, Rep.....	65-2
Jerome Beals, Ind.....	63
J. U. Perry.....	21
David Wright.....	1

Sheriff.

A. L. Towne, Rep.....	108-62
William H. Perkins, Ind.....	46

County Treasurer.

Duncan McKercher, Rep.....	132-112
B. K. Walker, Ind.....	20

County Superintendent.

James Keeler, Rep.....	128-103
F. Parker, Ind.....	19
S. P. Cravash.....	6

County Surveyor.

L. Dwelle, Rep.....	133-121
H. V. Dwelle.....	12

Coroner.

S. P. Cravash, Rep.....	49-34
S. K. Butler, Ind.....	15
L. Randall, Ind.....	12
J. M. Molsberry, Ind.....	16
S. Greeley.....	1
Charles Wardall.....	1
M. Paulsen.....	2
D. Wright.....	4
R. Bigelow.....	1
Jonathan Wright.....	1

Drainage Commissioner.

J. M. Molsberry, Rep.....	37-16
J. M. Beals.....	1
D. C. Bigelow.....	1
A. J. Dwelle.....	11
S. P. Cravash, Ind.....	21
M. Paulsen.....	1
R. Wiggins.....	6

Election of October 9, 1866.

Secretary of State.	
Ed. Wright, Rep.....	161-130
S. G. Van Anda, Dem	31
Auditor of State.	
John A. Elliott, Rep.....	161-130
Robert W. Cross, Dem	31
Treasurer of State.	
Samuel E. Rankin, Rep.....	161-130
George A. Stone, Dem	31
Attorney General.	
F. E. Bissell, Rep.....	161-130
W. Ballinger, Dem	31
Register of State Land Office.	
C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....	161-130
L. P. McKinnie, Dem	31
Clerk of Supreme Court.	
Charles Linderman, Rep.....	161-130
F. Gottschalk, Dem	31
Reporter of Supreme Court.	
E. H. Stiles, Rep.....	161-130
A. Stoddard, Dem	31
Member of Congress, 6th District.	
A. W. Hubbard, Rep.....	160-127
J. D. Thompson, Dem	33
Clerk of the District Court.	
H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	121-58
Charles C. Watson, Ind.....	63
Recorder.	
D. McKercher, Rep.....	142-94
Thomas Wardall, Ind.....	45
J. U. Perry.....	3
County Judge.	
J. U. Perry, Rep.....	110-48
S. P. Cravash, Ind.....	43
J. Beals	19
County Surveyor.	
Lemuel Dwelle	18
Coroner.	
J. U. Perry	1
John Abbey	1 } No choice
T. J. Hunt	1 }

Election of October 8, 1867.

Governor.	
Samuel Merrill, Rep.....	180-144
Charles Mason, Dem	36
Lieutenant Governor.	
John Scott, Rep.....	180-144
D. M. Harris, Dem.....	36
State Senator.	
Theodore Hawley, Rep.....	180-152
M. P. Rosecrans, Dem	22
C. C. Smeltzee, Dem.....	6

Representative, Legislature.

Charles W. Tenney, Rep	175-145
C. C. Smeltzee, Dem.....	22
M. P. Rosecrans, Dem.....	8

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck, Rep.....	180-144
John H. Craig, Dem.....	36

Attorney General.

Henry O'Connor, Rep.....	180-144
W. T. Barker, Dem.....	36

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

D. T. Wells, Rep.....	180-144
Maturin L. Fisher, Dem.....	36

To fill unexpired term.

D. T. Wells, Rep.....	180-144
Maturin L. Fisher, Dem.....	36

County Judge.

J. U. Perry, Rep.....	182-151
A. Burdick, Ind.....	31

Treasurer.

D. McKercher, Rep.....	168-136
B. H. Beckett, Ind.....	31
B. K. Walker.....	1

Sheriff.

William H. Perkins, Rep.....	185-15-
W. L. Weed, Ind.....	31
L. Dwelle.....	1

Superintendent of Common Schools

James Keeler, Rep.....	183-149
William H. Russell, Ind.....	34

County Surveyor.

Lemuel Dwelle, Rep.....	166-122
W. V. Bentley, Ind.....	32
B. K. Walker.....	11
James Keeler.....	1

Drainage Commissioner,

James D. Randall, Rep.....	180-146
J. M. Pennell, Ind.....	34

Coroner.

Simon Rustad, Rep.....	178-140
T. J. Hunt, Ind.....	38

To Prohibiting Stock From Running At Large.

For Prohibition	149-133
Against Prohibition.....	16

Additional County Tax.

Against Tax.....	128-55
For Tax.....	73

Election November 3, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, Rep.....	259-218
Horatio Seymour, Dem.....	41

Congressman 6th District.

Charles Pomeroy, Rep.....	260-219
C. A. L. Rozelle, Dem.....	41

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright, Rep.....	259-218
David Hammer, Dem.....	41

Auditor of State.

John A. Elliott, Rep.....	260-219
H. Dunlavey, Dem.....	41

Treasurer of State.

Samuel E. Rankin, Rep.....	260-219
L. McCarty, Dem.....	41

Register of State Land Office.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, Rep.....	258-217
A. D. Anderson, Dem.....	41

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Rep.....	260-219
J. E. Williams, Dem.....	41

Judge of the District Court.

William B. Fairfield, Rep.....	189-103
Cyrus Foreman, Dem.....	85
W. C. Stansberry.....	1

District Attorney.

Irving W. Card, Rep.....	261-252
T. M. Atherton, Dem.....	2
W. A. Stow.....	7

Judge of the Circuit Court.

H. N. Brockaway, Rep.....	203-124
Cyrus Foreman, Dem.....	79

County Recorder.

Duncan McKercher, Rep.....	249-211
Thomas Wardall, Ind.....	38

Clerk of the District Court.

H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	245-205
E. C. Finch, Ind.....	38
B. K. Walker.....	2
M. A. Molsberry.....	1

Superintendent of Common Schools.

James Keeler, Rep.....	245-211
William H. Russell, Ind.....	34

Additional County Tax.

For a Tax.....	128-92
Against a Tax.....	36

On Constitutional Amendments.

For the Amendments.....	207-139
Against the Amendments.....	68

Election, October, 1869.

Representative in Legislature, 65th District.

B. F. Hartshorn, Rep.....	191-174
M. P. Rosecrans, Dem.....	17

County Auditor.

B. K. Walker, Rep.....	153-83
J. U. Perry, Ind.....	68
C. C. Watson.....	1

County Treasurer.

Duncan McKercher, Rep.....	207-206
J. U. Perry.....	1

Sheriff.

T. K. Hundebey, Rep.....	211-205
C. C. Watson.....	1

A. Towne.....	1
W. H. Perkins.....	4

County Surveyor.

H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	205-200
L. Dwelle.....	4
C. C. Watson.....	1

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Franklin Parker, Rep.....	194-182
Walter Stoll.....	11
James Keeler.....	1

Coroner.

Simon Rustad, Rep.....	207-206
J. U. Perry.....	1

Drainage Commissioner.

S. P. Cravash, Rep.....	202-201
C. C. Watson.....	1

On the Swamp Land Contract.

For Swamp Land Contract.....	124-41
Against Swamp Land Contract.....	83

On the Stock Act.

For the Stock Act.....	128-81
Against the Stock Act.....	47

Election, October 11, 1870.

Representative in Congress.

Jackson Orr, Rep.....	289-281
C. C. Smeltzer, Dem.....	8

Judge of the Supreme Court, Full Term.

C. C. Cole, Rep.....	282-274
J. C. Knapp, Dem.....	8

Judge of the Supreme Court to fill Vacancy.

William E. Miller, Rep.....	284-277
P. Henry Smith, Dem.....	7

Judge of the Supreme Court to fill Vacancy.

James G. Day, Rep.....	286-279
Reuben Noble, Dem.....	7

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright, Rep.....	286-279
Charles Doerr, Dem.....	7

Auditor of State.

John Russell, Rep.....	284-277
Wesley W. Garner, Dem.....	7

Treasurer of State.

S. E. Rankin, Rep.....	286-279
William C. James, Dem.....	7

Register of the State Land office.

Aaron Brown, Rep.....	286-279
D. F. Ellsworth, Dem.....	7

Attorney General.

Henry O'Conner, Rep.....	285-277
H. M. Martin, Dem.....	8

HISTORY OF WORTH COUNTY.

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles, Rep.....	286-279
C. H. Bane, Dem.....	7

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman, Rep.....	285-278
William McLennan, Dem.....	7

Shall there be a Convention to Revise and Amend the Constitution?

No.....	116-76
Yes.....	40

Judge of the District Court.

G. W. Ruddick, Rep.....	291
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Clerk of the District Court.

H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	287
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County Recorder.

D. McKerhoer, Rep.....	288-284
A. B. Blackmore.....	1
T. Wardall.....	1
Scattering.....	2

County Commissioner.

Lemuel Dwelle, Rep.....	224-1
John D. Johnson, Rep.....	223
Reuben Wiggins, Rep.....	216
William Keeler.....	14

Shall the Number of the Supervisors be increased to Seven?

No.....	135-10
Yes.....	125

Election, October 10, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....	385-342
J. C. Knapp, Dem.....	43

Lieutenant Governor.

H. C. Bulis, Rep.....	383-339
M. M. Ham, Dem.....	44

State Senator, 46th District.

E. A. Howland, Rep.....	387-378
B. B. Richards, Dem.....	9

Representative in Legislature, 66th District.

David Secor, Rep.....	392-391
D. Bu. Cowa, Dem.....	1

Judge of the Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Rep.....	384-340
J. F. Duncombe, Dem.....	44

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonso Abernathy, Rep.....	385-342
E. M. Mumm, Dem.....	43

County Auditor.

B. K. Walker, Rep.....	290-149
S. A. Wright, Ind.....	139
Scattering.....	2

County Treasurer.

Duncan McKercher, Rep.....	245-63
Charles C. Watson, Ind.....	114
C. C. Watson.....	68

Sheriff.

Theodore K. Hundebay, Rep.....	267-108
T. K. Hundebay, Ind.....	158
Ed. Collin.....	1

County Superintendent.

F. Parker, Rep.....	231-67
George H. Weitcomb, Ind.....	157
Scattering.....	7

County Surveyor.

J. P. Jones, Rep.....	229-209
H. V. Dwelle.....	26
Scattering.....	3

Member Board of Superviaor.

L. Dwelle, Rep.....	247-62
Clarence A. Knapp, Ind.....	97
C. A. Knapp, Ind.....	88

Coroner.

G. Olsen, Rep.....	245-68
Samuel P. Cravath, Ind.....	97
S. P. Cravath, Ind.....	79
John D. Johnson.....	1

Drainage Commisiener.

A. Severson, Rep.....	228-40
J. D. Johnson, Ind.....	107
John D. Johnson.....	63
Amos Leversen.....	18

Election of November 5, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, Rep.....	400-311
Horace Greeley, Lib.....	89

Representative in Congress, 4th District.

H. O. Pratt, Rep.....	398-321
A. T. Lusch, Dem.....	78

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Rep.....	398-392
E. A. Guilbert, Lib.....	96

Auditor of State.

John Russell, Rep.....	389-394
J. P. Casady, Lib.....	95

Treasurer of State.

William Christy, Rep.....	399-304
M. J. Rohife, Lib.....	95

Register of State Land Office.

Aaron Brown, Rep.....	399-304
Jacob Butler, Lib.....	95

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, Rep.....	399-304
A. G. Case, Lib.....	95

Same to fill Vacancy.

M. E. Cutts, Rep.....	358-356
A. G. Case, Lib.....	1

Judge of the District Court.

G. W. Ruddick, Rep.....	399-106
W. A. Lathrop, Dem.....	92
Ed. Collins.....	1

Judge of the Circuit Court.

R. G. Reiniger, Rep.....	400-322
W. C. Stansberry, Dem.....	86
J. W. Perry.....	1

District Attorney.

L. S. Butler, Rep.....	375-279
J. B. Wood, Dem.....	96

Same to fill Vacancy.

L. S. Butler, Rep.....	357-350
J. B. Wood, Dem.....	1

Clerk of the Courts.

L. L. Carter, Rep.....	281-81
H. V. Dwelle, Ind.....	200

County Recorder.

S. O. Peterson, Rep.....	423-363
Thomas Wardall, Ind.....	48
E. E. Savie.....	12

Member Board of Supervisors.

Herbrand Olsen, Rep.....	464-439
S. J. White, Ind.....	24
W. H. Russell.....	1

Election of October 14, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....	455-452
S. O. Peterson, (fun).....	1
Samuel Egbert, (fun).....	1
G. Olson, (fun).....	1

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart, Rep.....	458-456
I. M. Bolton (mischief).....	1

Judge of the Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Rep.....	457-456
J. U. Perry (fun).....	1

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernathy, Rep.....	458-456
Walters Stott.....	1

Representative in the Legislature, 69th District.

David Secor, Rep.....	457-456
Ed. Collins.....	1

County Auditor.

B. K. Walker, Rep.....	280-98
T. E. Wright, Ind.....	177
H. V. Dwelle.....	4
Wright.....	1

County Treasurer.

H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	250-34
T. K. Hundebey, Ind.....	210
Thomas Wardall.....	4
D. McKercher.....	5

Sheriff

George F. Watson, Rep.....	225-8
A. L. Townd, Ind.....	217
E. E. Sabre.....	18
S. Morgan.....	1
Snattering.....	4

Member of the Board of Supervisors.

William Rhodes, Rep.....	446-428
H. H. Platt.....	10
S. J. White.....	8

County Superintendent.

G. H. Whitcomb, Rep.....	451-436
F. Parker.....	12
A. C. Walker.....	2
Scattering.....	1

County Surveyor.

H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	460-458
J. P. Jones.....	2

Coroner.

O. D. Eno, Rep.....	464-461
T. J. Hunt, Ind.....	2
N. L. Kean.....	1

On Additional Max of Four Mills.

Against.....	225-88
For the special tax.....	147

Election of October 19, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah F. Young, Rep.....	314-302
David Morgan, Dem.....	12

Auditor of State.

B. R. Sherman, Rep.....	314-302
Joseph M. King, Dem.....	12

Treasurer of State.

William Christy, Rep.....	314-302
Hedry C. Hargis, Dem.....	12

Register of State Land Office.

David Secor, Rep.....	311-296
Robert H. Rodermael, Dem.....	12
Patrick Haley.....	3

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, Rep.....	314-302
John H. Keatley, Dem.....	12

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, Rep.....	314-302
George W. Ball, Dem.....	12

Reporter of the Supreme Court.

John S. Rannels, Rep.....	314-302
James M. Weart, Dem.....	12

Representative of Congress, 4th District.

H. O. Pratt, Rep.....	298-273
John Bowman, Dem.....	25

Clerk of the Courts.

L. L. Carter, Rep.....	328
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County Recorder.

S. O. Peterson, Rep.....	328
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Member of the Board of Supervisors.

Lemuel Dwelle, Rep.....	309-295
S. J. White.....	13
David Abbey.....	1

County Surveyor (to fill vacancy).
J. P. Jones, Rep 2

Election of October 12, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep..... 533-429
Shepherd Leffire, Fusion 93
Benjamin Fletcher 1

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joshur G. Newbold, Rep 523-429
Emmett B. Woodward, Fusion..... 94

Sudge of the Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Rep 523-429
Wm. J. Knight, Dem 93
D. Miller 1

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abnerthy, Rep..... 522-428
Isaiah Doane, Fusion 94

State Senator, 46th District.

Lemuel Dwell, Rep 460-436
Sames M. Elder, Dem 124

Representative in Legislature, 69th District.

H. H. Bush, Rep..... 530

County Auditor.

O. D. Eno, Rep 452-98
John M. Slossen, Ind 230
R. H. Root, Dem 22
B. K. Walker 2

County Treasurer.

S. O. Peterson, Ind..... 388-158
H. V. Dwell, Rep..... 311
Theron Finch, Dem..... 19

Sherif.

George F. Watson, Rep 316-14
E. E. Savre, Ind 287
A. L. Towne, Dem 15

County Superintendent.

George H. Whitcombe, Rep 590-566
John B. Lewis, Dem 22
Mrs. Whitcomb (fun) 2

County Surveyor.

H. V. Dwell, Rep 384-154
J. P. Jones, Ind 206
S. Egbert, Dem 24

Coroner.

Gulbrand Olsen, Rep..... 387-159
E. E. Saure, Ind 206
M. Kelly, Dem 23

Member of the Board of Supervisors.

S. J. White, Rep 396-171
Andrew Henryson, Ind 205
J. L. Suttod, Dem 20

On the Question "Shall Stock be Restrained from Running at Large."

No..... 256-25
Yes..... 211

"Shall Stock be Restrained from Running at Large Between Sunset and Sunrise."

Yes..... 237-69
No 168

"Shall Stock be Restrained from Running at Large from May 1 to December 1."

No..... 264-44
Yes..... 202

"Shall Stock be Restrained from Running at Large Between Sunset and Sunrise from May 1 to December 1."

Yes..... 239-89
No..... 150

Election of November 7, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep 703-549
Tamuel S. Tilden, Dem 149
Peter Cooper, Gr 2

Judge of the Supreme Court, Full Term,

William H. Seever, Rep..... 703-549
Walter I. Hayes, Dem 150
Charles Negus, Gr 4

Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill Vacancy, Created by Chapter 7, Acts of the 16th General Assembly.

James H. Rothrock, Rep 703-547
William Graham, Dem 150
O. R. Jones, Gr 5

Judge of the Supreme Court to fill Vacancy, Created by the Resignation of C. C. Cole

William H. Seever, Rep 703-552
Walter I. Hayes, Dem 150
Charles Negus, Gr 1

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Rep 793-548
John H. Stubenruch, Dem 150
A. McCready, Gr 5

Auditor of State.

B. R. Sherman, Rep 703-548
Wm. Grunweg, Dem 150
Leonard Brown, Gr..... 5

Treasurer of State.

George W. Bemis, Rep 703-548
Wesley Jones, Dem 150
Geo ge C. Fry, Gr..... 5

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, Rep 703-549
N. D. Ridenor, Dem 149
George M. Walker, Gr 5

Attorney General.

J. F. McJunkin, Rep..... 703-553
J. C. Cook, Dem 150

HISTORY OF WORTH COUNTY.

621

Superintendent of Public Instruction, to fill Vacancy
Caused by Resignation of A. Abernathy.

Carl. VonCoelln, Rep. 702-879
J. A. Nash, Dem. 23

Representative in Congress, 4th District,
N. C. Deering, Rep. 701-544
Cyrus Foreman, Dem. 157

Judge of the District Court, 12th District.
George W. Ruddick, Rep. 617-495
C. A. L. Roszelle, Dem. 122

Judge of the Circuit Court.
R. G. Reiniger, Rep. 706-555
James M. Elder, Dem. 151

Attorney General.
John B. Cleland, Rep. 397-186
John W. Cliggett, Dem. 138
C. W. VonCoelln (by error) 73

Clerk of the Courts.
L. L. Carter, Rep. 793-555
R. H. Root, Ind. 147
H. V. Dwelle 1

County Redorper.
Ol Onverson, Rep. 718-589
B. H. Beckett, Ind. 232

County Surveyor.
H. V. Dwelle, Rep. 528

Coroner.
Stephen Gullickson, Rep. 530-529
Charles Peterson, Ind. 1

County Surveyor, Full Term.
R. Wiggins, Rep. 389-83
Alfred Burdick, Ind. 150
S. N. Stowe, Ind. 306
Scattering 3

County Superintendent, to fill Vacancy.
C. A. Knapp, Rep. 699-549
Samuel Egbert, Ind. 145
Scattering 5

"Shall Stock be Restrained from Running at Large
from May 1 to December 1."
Yes 450-120
No 330

Election of October 9, 1877.

Governor.
John H. Gear, Rep. 628-482
John P. Irish, Dem. 122
Elias Jessup, Prob. 14
Daniel P. Stubbs, Gr. 8
Scattering 2

Lieutenant-Governor.
Frank T. Campbell, Rep. 649-522
W. C. James, Dem. 120
A. McCready 7

Judge of the Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Rep. 649-522
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem. 120
John Porter 7

Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Carl VonCoelln, Rep. 652-528
C. D. Cullison, Dem. 120
S. T. Ballard 4

Member of Assembly, 77th District.
A. C. Walker, Rep. 643-515
H. H. Bush, Dem. 127
Mr. Bush. 1

County Auditor.
O. D. Eno, Rep. 676-577
Jonathan Williams, Ind. 98
H. V. Dwelle 1

County Treasurer.
S. O. Peterson, Rep. 653-537
Wm. Dixon, Ind. 116

Sheriff.
George W. Watson, Rep. 653-533
Theron Finch, Ind. 117
J. F. Johnson, Ind. 3

County Superintendent.
Walter Scott, Rep. 646-522
John B. Lewis, Ind. 122
John Lewis 2

County Supervisor.
C. A. Knapp, Rep. 653-531
L. T. Sime, Ind. 122

County Surveyor.
H. V. Dwelle, Rep. 653-532
Samuel Egbert, Ind. 117
L. T. Sime 4

Coroner.
F. E. Kenaston, Rep. 653-534
Stephen Gillickson, Ind. 119

"Shall Stock be Restrained from Running at Large
from May 1 to December 1."
Yes 464-240
No 224

Election of October 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.
John A. T. Hull, Rep. 630-444
E. M. Farnsworth, Dem. 137
T. O. Walker, Gr. 49

Auditor of State.
Buren R. Sherman, Rep. 628-439
Joses Eiboeck, Dem. 186
L. H. Weller, Gr. 3

Treasurer of State.
George W. Bemis, Rep. 631-446
M. L. Devine, Dem. 136
E. D. Fenn, Gr. 49

HISTORY OF WORTH COUNTY.

Register of State Land Office.

James K. Powers, Rep.....	631-447
M Farrington, Dem.....	185
T. S. Bardwell, Gr.....	49

Attorney-General.

John F. McJunkin, Rep.....	631-446
John Gibbons, Dem.....	185

Judge of the Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock, Rep.....	635-454
J. C. Knapp, Dem.....	181

Representative in Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep.....	632-435
M. V. Allen, Dem.....	137
L. H. Weller, Gr.....	50

Clerk of the Courts.

C. W. Clausen, Ind.....	447-78
L. L. Carter, Rep.....	230
August Couse, Ind.....	128
Scattering.....	11

County Recorder.

O. C. Onverson, Rep.....	675-534
O. J. Stewart, Ind.....	139
Scattering.....	2

County Supervisor.

A. C. Blackmore, Rep.....	679-548
W. H. Russell, Ind.....	127
Scattering.....	4

County Superintendent.

G. H. Whitcomb, Rep.....	682-549
S. J. White, Ind.....	131
Scattering.....	2

Coroner.

F. E. Kenaston, Rep.....	602-424
S. Gullickson, Ind.....	171
Scattering.....	7

Election of October 14, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....	1,104-843
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....	257
Daniel Campbell, Gr.....	3
Scattering.....	1

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Rep.....	1,108-849
J. A. O. Yeoman, Dem.....	257
W. H. Moore, Gr.....	2

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck, Rep.....	1,101-835
Reuben Noble, Dem.....	265
M. H. Jones, Gr.....	1

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl Von Coelln, Rep.....	1,101-843
Erwin Baker, Dem.....	257
J. A. Nash, Gr.....	1

State Senator.

F. M. Goodykoontz, Rep.....	1,094-1,091
Theron Finch, Dem.....	2
Scattering.....	1

Representative in Legislature.

J. M. Hall, Rep.....	1,154-1,151
Scattering.....	3

County Auditor.

O. D. Eno, Rep.....	1,291-1,288
S. P. Cravash, Ind.....	3

County Treasurer.

S. O. Peterson, Rep.....	761-162
S. P. Cravash, Ind.....	598
W. H. Perkins (error).....	1

Sheriff.

E. E. Savre, Rep.....	780-205
William H. Perkins, Ind.....	565
T. J. Dennison,.....	10

Coroner.

William F. Broughton, Rep.....	1,227-1,225
Scattering.....	2

County Superintendent.

B. J. Booth, Rep.....	1,036-724
H. T. Toye, Ind.....	307
G. H. Whitcomb.....	5

County Surveyor.

H. V. Dwelle, Rep.....	1,238-1,232
Scattering.....	6

County Supervisor.

Michael Kelley, Ind.....	754-151
John A. Dahl, Rep.....	603
On the question of re-locating the county seat.	
For Northwood for county seat.....	709-65
For Kensett for county seat.....	644

Election of November 2, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, Rep.....	933-622
Winfield S. Hancock, Dem.....	290
Peter Cooper, Gr.....	18

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, Rep.....	933-622
A. B. Keith, Dem.....	290
G. M. Walker, Gr.....	18
A. W. Hall, Proh.....	3

Auditor of State.

William V. Lucas, Rep.....	932-621
Charles I. Barker, Dem.....	290
G. V. Swearingen, Gr.....	18
S. E. Starry, Proh.....	3

Treasurer of State.

Edwin H. Conger, Rep.....	933-622
Martin Blinn, Dem.....	290
M. Farrington, Gr.....	18
G. P. Loomis, Proh.....	3

dent of Elkader, Clayton county, and served through the thirty-fifth Congress.

The district was represented in the thirty-sixth Congress, by William Vandever, of Dubuque, who was re-elected to the thirty-seventh, serving until March, 1863. He was a native of Maryland, but in 1839, came west and located at Rock Island. In 1851 he removed to Dubuque. In 1855 he entered into a partnership with Ben W. Samuels, for the practice of law. While serving in the Congress of the Nation, he left his seat, and returning home, raised the 9th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made colonel. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and at the close of the war, was brevetted major-general. Since his return to the home of his adoption, he has held several important public positions.

By the census of 1862, Iowa being entitled to six representatives, was re-districted, and Worth county became a component part of the sixth district. Its first representative from this district was Asahel W. Hubbard, of Sioux City. He was elected in the fall of 1862, and became a member of the thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congress. Mr. Hubbard was born in Connecticut, 1817. He came west to Indiana in 1836, and in 1857 to Iowa, locating at Sioux City. He had been in that place but one year, when he was elected judge of the fourth judicial district. He was noted, while in Congress, for his attention to his duties, and served his constituents with strict fidelity.

Charles Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, succeeded him as representative in Congress, having been elected Nov. 3, 1868. He took his seat in March, 1869, in the forty-first Congress, and served his district one term.

Jackson Orr, of Boonesboro, was the next representative of the sixth district in the National Congress, having been elected to that position in 1870. His record, while in the forty-second Congress, was such that he was re-elected to the forty-third from the ninth district, of which, however, this county did not form a part.

In 1870, on account of the increase in the population of the State of Iowa, the State was re-districted, giving it nine congressional districts. In this new distribution, Worth county was assigned a place in the fourth district.

Henry O. Pratt, of Charles City, was the first to represent its people in the halls of Congress from the new fourth district, being elected in 1872 as representative to the forty-third Congress. Mr. Pratt was re-elected to the forty-fourth, and served until 1877. He is a native of Maine. Was admitted to the bar in Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, in June, 1862. Soon afterward he enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry, but his health broke down, and he was discharged in 1863. The following summer, while trying to recuperate his health, he taught school in this county. He afterward removed to Charles City, where he entered upon the practice of law. As a lawyer, he was very candid in the trial of a case; he never tries to defeat the ends of justice, never resorted to clap trap, nor

forgot the dignity of his profession. He is a most fluent speaker and excellent reasoner, and his record, while in Congress, was creditable to all concerned.

N. C. Deering was the successor of Mr. Pratt, being elected in November, 1876, to represent the fourth district in the forty-fifth Congress. He proved to be a very influential and able member of that body, and was re-elected to the forty-sixth and forty-seventh Congress.

In 1882 the State was again re-districted and Worth county was assigned a position in the tenth district. A. J. Holmes was the first and present representative to the Congressional halls from the new tenth, and gives general satisfaction to his friends and constituents.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Before Worth county was organized as a separate precinct, it was attached to a senatorial district, which, however, bore no number, but was composed of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Howard, Floyd, Mitchell, Chickasaw and the territory now known as Worth county. This district was represented, from 1854 to 1858, by William H. Hamilton, Maturing L. Fisher and John G. Shields.

In the representative district, Worth county was a part of the third, associated with Fayette, Chickasaw, Bremer, Butler, Black Hawk, Grundy, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Howard and Mitchell. From 1853 to 1855, this was represented by Reuben Noble and Lafayette Bigelow.

The next term in 1856 and 1857 this county, then a part of the forty-ninth district, was represented in the lower house by E. G. Bowdoin and J. H. Powers, of

Chickasaw county, who was elected for the four years term as senator.

In 1861 Worth county was part of the fifty-fourth legislative district, and E. G. Bowdoin was again returned to represent it in the State council.

In 1863 the senatorial district was numbered forty-two, and J. G. Patterson was deputed to the honors of the office of State senator. The legislative district, at the same time, was known as the fifty-seventh, and comprised the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Hancock and Wright, and was represented by C. D. Pritchard.

In 1865 the counties of Worth, Winnebago, Hancock and Kossuth, forming the fifty-eighth legislative district, returned Hon. Lemuel Dwelle, of Northwood as their representative. Mr. Dwelle was the almost unanimous choice of the four counties, and well merited the position. In 1867 the county of Worth was a part of the forty-fifth senatorial district, and Thomas Hawley was elected senator. Charles W. Tenny, at the same time, was chosen as member of the assembly from the fifty-ninth legislative district, of which this county formed a part.

In 1869 Worth, with the counties of Winnebago, Hancock and Cerro Gordo, formed the sixty-fifth representative district and returned B. F. Hartshorn as her choice.

1871 found Worth county in the forty-sixth senatorial and the sixty-sixth representative districts and was represented by E. A. Howland, as senator, and David Secor, as representative.

In the campaign of 1873, David Secor was re-elected his own successor from

the district, this time bearing the number sixty-nine.

In 1875 H. H. Bush was chosen to represent the sixty-ninth representative district, and Hon. Lemuel Dwelle, as senator from the forty-sixth senatorial district, in both of which Worth county had a part interest.

October, 1877, brought around another legislative election, and the seventy-seventh district, composed of Wright, Winnebago, Hancock and Worth, returned as their choice the Hon. A. C. Walker, of Northwood.

Andrew C. Walker, of the firm of Walker Brothers, real estate, collection and loan agents and conveyancers, settled in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1871. He was born in York Co., Maine, Jan. 16, 1828. Receiving an academical education, he taught school several years, commencing to teach at the age of seventeen years. In 1864 he was appointed chief clerk in the paymaster-general's office at Augusta, Maine. He also had charge of the State pension bureau, disbursing from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year to its indigent soldiers. Perhaps no man in Maine had a larger acquaintance with the prominent public men there than Mr. Walker had when he left Augusta in the spring of 1871, having been for seven years in constant employ at the State house, serving as clerk on many important committees, such as that of equalization, of municipal war debts, investigation of paper credits, etc. He was married in Maine to Harriette, daughter of Israel Boothby. They have two children—Emma E., wife of Charles F. Littlefield, a prominent merchant of North-

wood, and Charles H., of the same place. Mr. Walker, after coming to this county, was appointed deputy auditor, elected president of the independent school district, chairman of school house building committee; held the office of mayor of the city, and was elected representative and served in the seventeenth General Assembly. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1879 F. M. Goodykoontz was elected from this, the forty-seventh senatorial district, and at the same time the representative district returned J. M. Hull to the lower house.

In 1881 F. M. Goodykoontz having resigned his place as senator, the district returned H. G. Parker to fill the vacancy, J. E. Anderson, of Winnebago, being sent to the lower house by a large vote.

The county of Worth, by the new distribution of districts, with the counties of Winnebago and Hancock, forms the eighty-sixth representative district, and with Mitchell and Howard, the forty-first senatorial district.

BANK EXAMINER.

Hon. S. O. Peterson, of Northwood, is the only citizen of the county that has filled this position, having been appointed to that office in the autumn of 1881. As he has been one of the most prominent men in the county, both officially and otherwise, and this being the most important office, a sketch of his life and services is here presented: S. O. Peterson is bank examiner of the State of Iowa. He settled in Northwood, Iowa, in 1866, where he has since resided. He was born in Norway, Aug. 1, 1843, and at the age of nineteen emigrated to the United States,

first stopping at Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where up to 1864 he labored during summers and attended the common school in winters. In 1864 he went to Winona, where he learned the trade of harness-maker. During 1864 and 1865 he spent about sixteen months as a clerk for Elsworth & Sanders, in Decorah, Iowa, and afterwards attended for awhile the State University at Madison, Wis. When he came to Northwood, in the spring of 1866, he embarked in the mercantile trade, in company with his brother, Henry Peterson. The next fall he took Mr. Gullickson into the partnership, continuing thus the business until 1871. He was married Dec. 21, 1871, to Lina Nelson, a daughter of one of the early and prosperous farmers of Freeborn Co., Minn. By this union they have had three sons and two daughters, three of whom are living—Julia T., William C. and Alfred N. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Peterson was elected county recorder, re-elected in 1874, resigning in 1875. In the fall of 1875 he was elected county treasurer, which office he held three consecutive terms. In the fall of 1881 he received the appointment of bank examiner for the State of Iowa. Mr. Peterson is a staunch republican, having always worked with that party. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Without a record of the county officials who have served in the various offices this history would indeed be incomplete. Much difficulty has been met in procuring the material for these, especially of those who have died or removed from the vicinity since the date of their official capacity.

Where the mention of men who in their day and date were quite prominent is short, it must be laid rather to the meager material which could be obtained than to any wish or desire to slight any record. The following list is a complete one of the various officers from 1858 to 1883, inclusive. The most fitting office to begin with is that of

COUNTY JUDGE.

This office, as has been already stated, owes its creation to an act of the General Assembly in 1857. It was the most important office in the gift of the people of the county. The judge, assisted by the sheriff and prosecuting attorney, held what was termed a county court, and transacted almost all the business that is now performed by the board of supervisors, auditor, clerk of the district and circuit court. The pay in those early days was small, and, as will be seen, the judge had ample opportunity afforded him to earn all he received. James Keeler was the first county judge of Worth county, having been elected in October, 1857, at the first organizing of the county, receiving ninety-six out of a total of 103 votes. On account of the informality of the organization, of which an account is given elsewhere, he did not take possession of his office until May, 1858. When the election returns for the year 1859 were canvassed it was found that both the candidates, James Keeler and Lemuel Dwelle, had an equal number of votes—sixty-one each. There being no choice, lots were drawn, and Mr. Dwelle drew the favorable number. To this Mr. Keeler objected and immediately contested the case, and the decision was given in his

favor by the court, and he was inducted into the office. Dr. Keeler was and is probably one of the best known men in the county.

David Wright succeeded Mr. Keeler, being elected at the general election in October, 1861, and assumed the duties of office Jan. 1, 1862. He was re-elected in 1863 and served until January, 1866. Mr. Wright was one of the pioneers of the county. He came west in 1856, settling in Cerro Gordo county, where he remained until the following year, when he removed into Worth, locating in the township of Hartland. Here he resided some ten years, when he sold out and moved into the adjoining township of Northwood. Shortly before his death, which occurred May 6, 1880, he removed into the town of Northwood. He was a man much respected throughout the county for his uprightness and honesty of purpose and integrity of life, and was honored by the people by the bestowal of several offices, the most important of which was this one of county judge.

Enos Smith was elected county judge in October, 1865, and assumed the duties of the office the following January. The election was a very close one, Mr. Smith receiving but a plurality of two votes. He served in this capacity one year, and then retired upon his laurels. Mr. Smith came to Worth county from Illinois in 1857, being one of the early settlers of this locality. A man not quick to make up his mind, but a steady, quiet, determined worker when settled in any belief. His official actions generally met the views of the people of the county, but he had no desire to pursue the fleeting phan-

tom of public office, preferring the shades of private life. In 1866 or 1867 he emigrated to the State of Missouri, where he at present resides.

J. U. Perry was elected to the office of county judge at the fall election of 1866, and assumed the judicial ermine the following January. He was re-elected to the office in 1867, and held it until in the spring of 1869; the county court system was abolished, and the duties of that office divided so that part fell upon the circuit court and other officials. The county judge at the time of the change was made *ex-officio*

COUNTY AUDITOR,

and J. U. Perry was therefore the first to fill that onerous and responsible position.

B. K. Walker was elected auditor at the election of October, 1869, and was re-elected in 1871 and 1873, serving in this capacity for six consecutive years. Mr. Walker is one of the truly representative men of the country, steady, upright, methodical, and although apt to be a little set in his opinions, always affable—a man who, after holding the difficult office of auditor, has the friendship and respect of every one—one of nature's noblemen.

B. K. Walker was born in 1833, in York county, State of Maine. He was raised on a farm until he attained the age of sixteen. He received his early education at the district schools, and began a course at Waterville College, having matriculated in 1854. Failing health cut short his collegiate career, having only completed about two years, when he was compelled to desist and seek new quarters. He started west in 1857 and after a short stay at Osage, Mitchell county, located

at Bristol. He took an active part in the organization of the county, and was elected to the office of clerk of the district court, then a most important office. He has since held many offices and positions of trust in the county. He removed to Northwood in 1870, on his re-election to the office of auditor, where he still resides, being engaged in the real estate business in connection with his brother, Hon. A. C. Walker. Mr. Walker was married in August, 1859, at Sanford, Maine, to Abbie Merrill, a lady endowed with grace and amiability, that would do honor to the highest sphere of life. No man in Worth county is vested with more confidence and esteem by his fellow man than Mr. Walker. He is more noted for his sterling, than for the showy qualities, however, and uniting as he does, in one person, the calm decision and equable temperament of the German race, with the warm-hearted generosity and gentlemanly deportment of the Gaul, it is no wonder that he is appreciated by an admiring circle of friends, that extend throughout the whole county.

O. D. Eno, the present auditor of Worth county, was elected in October, 1875, assuming the duties of that office the 1st of January following. He has labored hard and faithfully for the best interests of the people of the county, and has been justly appreciated, and re-elected as his own successor at each succeeding election, holding the position for eight years.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

This dual office was created when the county was first organized, and Chauncy S. Lane, of Bristol, was the first to fill the position. He was elected at the fall election of 1857, and assumed the responsibil-

ities of the office, with the balance of the county officials, on the receipt of the legalizing papers the following May. Mr. Lane continued to fulfill the duties of these offices until Feb. 18, 1860, when he resigned. The county judge appointed E. B. Hinman to fill the vacancy on the same date.

Mr. Lane was one of the pioneers of the county, having made a settlement at Bristol in the fall of 1855. He platted the town of Bristol and was a public spirited, high-minded gentleman. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, resigning office, honors and home, he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Infantry, and was made second lieutenant of company B. He died while in camp at New Madrid, Mo., Dec. 15, 1862. He was, as a man, upright and respected, as an officer of the county, thorough and able, as a soldier, brave and discreet, and Worth county met with a great loss when he was summoned from this world.

B. H. Beckett was elected treasurer and recorder at the October election, 1859, but on the proper time for assuming the duties of the office coming around, he did not qualify and Mr. Lane held over under the law. On the 18th of February, 1860, however, he resigned the position and the county judge appointed E. D. Hinman to fill the vacancy, which he did until the qualification of his successor in 1862.

He was succeeded by J. U. Perry, who first assumed the control of the office in 1862, holding it one term. Mr. Perry was a man of good parts and education, a hard worker, but owing to that peculiar ill-luck that pursues some men like a shadow, he never was able to advance his worldly prospects materially. He was admitted

to the bar and endeavored to practice that profession in conjunction with the business of real estate agent, but did not meet with the desired success. He is now in Mason City, although his family are still residents of Worth county.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Duncan McKercher was elected to this office in October, 1865, and entered upon the official management of that position January, 1866, and was the first treasurer. He was re-elected in 1867, 1869 and 1871, having occupied the position some eight years, continuously. Mr. McKercher has been quite a prominent figure through all the history of the county. A cautious Scotchman, he has always managed to merit the approbation of his friends and neighbors, and his sterling honesty and noble integrity is evinced by the confidence his fellow citizens reposed in him.

In 1874 H. V. Dwelle succeeded to the office, which he held for two years. No man's name occurs with greater frequency throughout the general history of the county. No matter what work was to be performed for the amelioration of the human race or for their moral reform, Horace Dwelle was always to the front. A honest, sincere, Christian gentleman is the verdict of all, and that he has quite often been honored with responsible office, is not to be wondered at when the general estimation of the man is taken into consideration.

H. V. Dwelle, a prominent citizen of Worth county, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1832. He completed his education at Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer Co., N. Y. In 1856 he emigrated to Will Co., Ill., engaging in teaching

two years. In the spring of 1858, he visited his eastern home a short time and in the fall of the same year, came to Hardin, Clayton Co., Iowa, teaching one year to August, 1859. During vacation he came to Worth county, least expecting it to be his future home. He taught the winter school in Hardin, since which, he has made Northwood his home. In the fall of 1862 he was elected clerk of the district court, and clerk of the board of supervisors, which he held three terms, also clerk of district court two terms, after which, he held the office of county surveyor, several terms. He filled the office of clerk of district court until Jan. 1, 1873. In the fall of 1873, he was elected county treasurer. He was married Dec. 26, 1864, to Helen E. Hinman, a native of Orleans Co., Vt. They are the parents of three children—Horton A., Eleanor H. and Charles H. He is a public spirited citizen, always taking an active interest in any project that pertains to the success of his chosen home. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Northern Light Lodge, and connected with the Baptist Church.

S. O. Peterson was the succeeding incumbent of the office, his election occurring on the 12th of October, 1875. He qualified and filed his bonds, and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1876. He was re-elected his own successor twice, in 1877 and 1879. A sketch of this gentleman, one of the most prominent figures in Worth county, may be found under the head of Bank Examiner, a position which he honors.

Knuet Cleophas, the present incumbent of the office, was elected at the fall election of 1881, and qualified and entered

upon his official duties in January following. Ever ready and always attentive to his duty, Mr. Cleophas makes a model officer.

Knudt Cleophas is the present treasurer of Worth Co., Iowa. He came to the county in 1874, locating at Kensett, at which point he founded the mercantile firm of K. Cleophas & Brother. Young in years and experience, he commenced business in a room 20x24 feet, with a limited capital, but an unlimited supply of pluck. By close and personal attention, he increased the volume of his business from annual sales of a few hundred dollars, the first year, to annual sales of \$30,000, occupying a commodious room 24x90 feet. He continued his connection with his firm until the fall of 1881, when he was elected treasurer, without opposition, and was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1883. He was born in Beloit township, Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 4, 1845. His parents, who emigrated from Norway, in 1840, located in Rock Co., Wis., where his father purchased land and followed farming. He was married in May, 1875, to Mary Stordock. By this union they have two children—Clarence G. and Cora M. Mr. Cleophas is a member of Northern Light Lodge, No. 266, A. F. & A. M.; owns a fine farm adjoining the village of Kensett, also property in the town of Northwood. He has been largely identified with the growth and improvement of Worth county.

COUNTY RECORDER.

This office was formerly connected with that of treasurer, but was separated from it by an act of the General Assembly, in the winter of 1863-64.

Duncan McKercher was the first recorder after the division. He was elected in the fall of 1864, and served through the years 1865 and 1866. In 1866 he was also re-elected to that office, although holding the position of treasurer. This precedent was followed at the following elections of 1868 and 1870, he being re-elected; so that for all these years he was the incumbent of both offices, and entitled to all the emoluments of both.

In November, 1872, however, S. O. Peterson was elected to the office of county recorder, and took his place in that office in January, 1873. He remained in office until October, 1875, when he resigned, having been re-elected in 1874 by a unanimous vote. A sketch of this gentleman precedes this in a more important office.

On the 19th day of October, 1875, when the resignation of Mr. Peterson left a vacancy in the office of recorder, the board of county supervisors appointed Ole Onverson to fill the position until the qualification of a successor. The short time that he had filled this responsible and arduous office, had demonstrated his fitness for it, and his fellow citizens returned him to the office with a handsome majority, in the fall of 1876. He was re-elected also in 1878, with a majority of 534 over all competitors.

Thomas Wardall filled the office of recorder of Worth county about two months in the latter part of the year 1872, having been appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Duncan McKercher.

Dow Simmonds, the present recorder of Worth county, was elected at the election in November, 1880. He was re-elected in 1882, with the large majority of 681, in a total vote of 977.

Dow Simmonds is the present recorder of Worth Co., Iowa. He was born in Dodge Co., Wis., Sept. 7, 1851. His parents were George H. and Mary B. (Hartwell) Simmonds, who were married in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1845. Soon after that date they settled in Dodge Co., Wis., where the father engaged in farming. A few years afterward he removed to Oconomowoc, Wis., where he engaged in the drug business. Leaving Wisconsin in 1868 he located in Appanoose Co., Iowa, and at the present time resides in Eldora, Wapello Co., Iowa. Dow lived on a farm until nine years of age, and attended a common school until fourteen years of age, when he entered his father's store as a clerk, removing to Iowa in 1868, where he worked for two years on a farm. In 1870 he began business for himself, and meeting with reverses, he disposed of his drug business in 1873 and entered the employ of J. P. Early, of Albia, Iowa, who was at that time the leading dry-goods merchant of Monroe county. He remained with Mr. Early until November, 1877, when he removed to Northwood, and was deputy postmaster one year. He then accepted a situation in the collection department of L. S. Butler's law office, where he remained until elected recorder of Worth county in the fall of 1880. He was married Sept. 7, 1871, to Ida V. Cole, daughter of A. J. Cole, of Worth Co., Iowa. Mr. Simmonds is a

member of the I. O. O. F., and also Northern Light Lodge, No. 266, A. F. & A. M., of Northwood. Though a young man in the county, he has bright prospects, and thus far he has been master of the situation and improved them.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

At the time of the organization of the county, this office was in existence. At the first election, in October, 1857, B. K. Walker was elected clerk of the court for Worth county. However, in conjunction with the balance of the first officers of the county, he did not enter upon the duties of the office until the following May. He made a most efficient officer, and was twice re-elected, in 1858 and 1860.

H. V. Dwelle was the second to occupy this office, which also, in this county, was ex-officio clerk of the board of county supervisors. He was first elected in October, 1862, and for the four succeeding elections was re-elected. He thus held this responsible position for ten years, a test of his qualification for the office. A sketch of Mr. Dwelle may be found in the preceding pages, under the head of county treasurers, an office which he also filled.

L. L. Carter succeeded Mr. Dwelle, being elected in 1872. He was re-elected in 1874, 1876 and 1878, serving in this capacity some eight years. Mr. Carter has always said to have been a jack of all trades, having the ready wit and facile hand to do most anything; among the rest, make a most excellent county officer.

C. W. Clausen was elected to this office, by the suffrage of his fellow citizens, at the election in the fall of 1880. He was re-elected at the election of 1882, but

failed to qualify. Mr. Clausen is a son of the Rev. C. L. Clausen, who planted the infant colony at St. Ansgar, in 1853. He is a highly educated, intellectual gentleman, and none can be better fitted for the office than he.

In January, 1883, Mr. Clauson having failed to qualify for this office to which he was elected, the board appointed the present incumbent, Elling G. Mellem, who is the third son of Worth county's "oldest inhabitant." This has been the first trial of the young man in the responsible position, and he merits the confidence of his friends.

Elling G. Mellem, clerk of the district court, was born in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, Sept. 5, 1855. His father, Gulbrand Olson Mellem was the first settler in Worth county. Elling was brought up in the new county and enjoyed the meager advantages of the pioneer schools. In 1875 he attended Baylies' Commercial College, at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated in 1876. In July, 1879, he married Gertrude Thompson. They have two children—Ellen G. and Theodore Gilman. Mr. Mellem was appointed clerk of the district court, Jan. 6, 1883, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. W. Clausen. Mr. and Mrs. Mellem are members of the Lutheran Church.

SHERIFF.

The first sheriff Worth county ever had was Lorin B. Turnure, who was elected in October, 1857. He entered upon the duties of his office, and made a most efficient officer and was re-elected in 1859.

In 1862 A. L. Towne was elected to the office of sheriff, but having enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry,

and marched for the seat of war, L. B. Turnure was appointed by the board of supervisors to fill the position until the vacancy could be filled. Mr. Turnure, came to the county in an early day and was identified with the first settlement at Bristol. He subsequently entered the army, during the Rebellion, and at its close returned to his former home in the east.

At this election, Charles Wardall was the choice of the legal voters of the county, to fill the unexpired term. A more genial, whole-souled man it were hard to find in a long journey. He has a reputation second to none for "spinning yarns" of the "by-gone days." One of the sterling men that have helped to develop so well these wildernesses.

William H. Perkins was the next incumbent of the office, and was elected, October, 1863. A highly respected man of the agricultural class, one of the most thorough, business-like men in the county, it were difficult to find a fitter man for the office.

In 1865 A. L. Towne, having returned from the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," was elected by his fellow citizens to the office of sheriff of the county of Worth. He occupied the office but one term of two years.

William H. Perkins was re-elected to his former position of sheriff in 1867, and was succeeded in 1870 by T. K. Hundebly, who was elected at the election in October, 1869, by an almost unanimous vote. He was re-elected in 1871, and served both terms with credit to himself and friends.

The next to be elected to this office was George F. Wattson. He entered upon the

duties of his office for the first time in 1874. He made a most efficient and reliable officer and was justly appreciated by the people of the county at large, who re-elected him in 1875 and in 1877, and who are now desirous of sending him to the General Assembly of the State.

E. E. Savre, the present incumbent, succeeded Mr. Wattson, in 1880, having been elected at the previous election. He also was appreciated at his true worth and was re-elected in 1881.

Erick E. Savre, sheriff of Worth county, located in this county in 1869. He was born in Hallingdall, Norway, Dec. 14, 1847. He emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1850, locating first in Dane Co., Wis., where they purchased and opened up a farm. In 1869 he came to Worth county, where his parents had previously moved, and are now living in Kensett township. Mr. and Mrs. Savre, the parents of Erick E. Savre, have lived together fifty-seven years, and are members of the Lutheran Church. Erick E. was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. When nineteen years of age, he commenced doing for himself, working in the summer at farm labor, and attending school in the winter. On coming to Worth county, he took charge of Mr. Blackman's store. In June, 1875, he was married to Julia O. Tenold, by whom he has four daughters and one son—Edward Eugene, Sophia, Rosa, Clara and Ellen. In 1875 he embarked in the agricultural business, in company with F. E. Kinston, which he followed until 1879, when he was elected sheriff of the county, being re-elected in 1881 and 1883. Mr. and

Mrs. Savre are members of the Lutheran Church.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The various gentlemen who have, from time to time, filled this office, are treated at full length in the chapter devoted to educational matters, to which the reader is referred.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

This office was created by an act of Assembly in the winter of 1853-4, and was made a factor in the make up of the county court, then *ex-officio* the county government. The first to fill this office in Worth county was Amos Bentley, who was elected at the general election of Oct. 13, 1857, and entered upon the duties of the office the following May. Before his successor could be elected, and while he held the position, the office was abolished and the duties fell upon the newly created district attorney. In this way Mr. Bentley enjoys the distinction of being the first, last and only prosecuting attorney the county ever had.

SURVEYOR.

The first to hold the office of surveyor of Worth county was E. C. Cole, who was elected at the time of the organization of the county. He held the office until January, 1860.

W. H. Pritchard, who succeeded Mr. Cole, was elected at the fall election of 1859, and assumed the official duties on the following New Year's day. His term of office was for two years, which he fulfilled, when he retired to give place to his successor, and now lives in Hancock county.

H. V. Dwelle, the next who held the office, was elected in October, 1861, by a

unanimous vote, there being no opposition. He held the office one term at this time and was succeeded by his brother.

Lemuel Dwelle was elected to the office of county surveyor in October, 1863, and re-elected in 1865, but this last term he did not serve any length of time, resigning in favor of H. V. Dwelle, who held the office until the following election, of 1866, when he, being in turn elected to the office of clerk of the courts, resigned it, and at that election Lemuel Dwelle was again elected to the office for the unexpired term. In 1867 he was again re-elected by a full vote, of 166 to forty-four, over all competitors. A sketch of Mr. Dwelle is given elsewhere.

He was succeeded in the office of surveyor by the previous incumbent, H. V. Dwelle, who was again elected in 1869. He held the office this time for one term.

J. P. Jones was the next choice of the citizens of the county for the office presiding over the metes and bounds of their land. He was elected in 1871, and served one term. A good officer and respected citizen, he is entitled to a more extended notice.

H. V. Dwelle was again elected county surveyor in 1873, but served about half his term, when he resigned and J. P. Jones was re-elected to fill the vacancy, for one year.

In 1875 H. V. Dwelle was again re-elected surveyor; re-elected in 1876, 1877, 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882, although each time he neglected to qualify for the office, and is ostensibly present incumbent, although the county may be said to be without a county surveyor. A sketch of

Mr. Dwelle may be found under the head of county treasurer.

CORONERS.

This office was in existence at the organization of the county, and at the first election therein, Warren Caswell was elected to the dignity of the office. He received at that time a vote of 105 ballots out of a total of 111 cast. At the time of the next election, in 1859, the vote between Mr. Caswell and his opponent, David Wright, being a tie, they cast lots for the office and Mr. Wright won.

David Wright, who was the second coroner, owed his incumbency of the office to his luck, having, as has been stated, won it on the toss of a die. He held the office from 1860 until 1862, when having been elected to the dignity of county judge, he retired from the office of coroner. A sketch of him will be found in its appropriate place, under the head of county judges.

James Randall succeeded Mr. Wright, and served from 1862 to January, 1863.

In October, 1862, Simon Rustad was elected coroner, and at that time served one year.

Stephen R. Butler was the next to enjoy the dignity and emoluments of the office. He was elected Oct. 13, 1863, and served the county in this capacity for two years. Mr. Butler for many years lived beside the pellucid waters of Silver lake, and was the largest producer of maple sugar in the county. He has now gone to Nebraska to reside.

The contest over this office, at the election of October, 1865, developed some five candidates and a considerable scattering vote besides. S. P. Cravash however,

was elected county coroner, and served in that official capacity for two years.

Simon Rustad was again elected to the office in 1867, and was re-elected in 1869.

Gulbrand Olsen, sometimes known by the name of Mellem, the first settler in Worth county, was the next elected, but did not serve, resigning the office as soon as he had qualified. For a more extended notice of this early pioneer, the reader is referred to the chapter on early settlement.

O. D. Eno was elected to fill the office of county coroner, at the fall election of 1873. He held the position for two years, when being called on by his fellow citizens to accept the more responsible office of auditor, he gave way to their wishes and the position of coroner passed, by the will of the people, to its former occupant, Gulbrand Olsen, who again refused to serve in this capacity, and the office was vacant.

Stephen Gullickson was the next choice of the people of the county for the office of coroner. He was elected in 1876, and filled the office one year.

F. E. Kenaston was the next coroner of Worth county, and was elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1878. He served two years.

Dr. William T. Broughton was elected coroner in 1879, and served two years.

William Conger, the present coroner of Worth county, was elected to the office at the fall election of 1881.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

This never was a very important position in this county. It was first held by Reuben Wiggins, who was elected in 1858, and served for one year.

Joseph M. Molsberry was qualified in 1860 and served for two years.

S. P. Cravash succeeded Mr. Molsberry in 1862, and served at that time two years.

James M. Pennell succeeded Cravash, and served from January, 1864, until the following New Year's day.

S. P. Cravash again served as drainage commissioner during the year 1875.

He was succeeded by J. M. Molsberry, who filled the office until January, 1868.

James Randall then entered upon this sinecure, and held it until 1870.

S. P. Cravash once more was elected to this office, and served through the year 1870.

A. Leverson was the last drainage commissioner in the county, being elected in 1871, and serving one year.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS.

What a power there is in that simple word—the press. Although but of recent birth, it is the grand instrumentality of our grander civilization. It is the mighty power that has stamped its mark upon the age and leaves its imprint upon our every day history. The influences of it are felt to-day and go “thundering down the mighty corridor of time” to ages yet unborn. No other engine of our later civilization exerts an equal force with it—not even the pulpit or the bar—for is it not both these combined, with its own sphere besides? The messenger of the gospel truth rises in his place upon the Sabbath day and discourses of his subject to a few hundred, at the most; on the following morning the press, reproducing the thoughts, spread it throughout the length and breadth of our fair land, to be discussed by all. The attorney at the bar of justice, pleading the cause of some client arraigned before its stern front, utters the thrilling appeal that loosens the bonds and let the prisoner free, or with God-like eloquence fastens the guilt upon the criminal, and with scathing, burning words crushes down the brazen front of hardened crime. The press takes up the words that else must have perished, and the judgment of all men can read them, and digesting their import, accept them at their true

worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a small assemblage, but through the power of the press his words are carried to the uttermost parts of the country, and he thus addresses a whole people. By and through the press all lands and all people are made as one Nation. The waters rise and overflow vast tracts of fertile, thickly populated country, leaving many homeless and penniless; the devouring flames may break out in the over crowded city and many be bereft of house and home and daily bread. The press takes up the news, repeats the burden of their cry, and help comes, a white-winged messenger, to raise their fallen hopes and tide them over the season of their dire distress. At the demands of the press, food, clothing and money are poured in to relieve these suffering mortals. Its power to knit us all in one great, common brotherhood is unquestioned. Its power for good or evil is almost limitless in this, our day and hour. It may hold up the mirror of public opinion and show therein the shortcomings or guilt of the public man, or it may cast its mantle over them, and they are hidden from all human ken. Through its mighty columns the dark deeds and villainies afloat in our land are brought to light, and the wicked hate and fear its bright, noon-day light. The press is the great

controlling power in Nation, State and county, and the press of Worth county is no exception to this rule. The local press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town or village, if not the most important. The people of every community regard their particular newspapers as of peculiar value, and these not merely for the above reasons, but because these papers are the safe repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered up and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. The people of each town naturally have a pride in their home newspaper. The local press, as a rule, reflects the business enterprise of a place. Judging from this standpoint alone, the energy and enterprise of the people of Worth county is commendable. The two papers which it supports are well filled with the advertisements of home merchants and of its various business establishments. No paper can exist without this advertising patronage, and no community can exist without using the advertising columns of its local press. Each must sustain the other.

THE NORTHWOOD PIONEER.

The first paper in Worth county was entitled the Northwood *Pioneer*. It was established by P. D. Swick, who issued

the first number the 24th of October, 1869, as a six-column folio. The paper was enlarged to seven columns during the following year, and in 1873 it was changed to a six-column quarto. Mr. Swick, who came here from Dundee, Ill., was a lively, spicy writer, and handled a keen pen. His name among his associates of "Nast" betrays their ideas of his appreciation of humor and facility for holding up to ridicule the shortcomings of his neighbors. On the 19th of March, 1874, Mr. Swick handed over the editorial quill to his successor, A. T. McCarger, who on commencing the proprietorship thus addressed his patrons:

"A WORD.

"In assuming the duties of editor of the *Pioneer* we array not years of triumphant experience to witness the ability that we may hereafter claim in wielding the local pen, nor do we affect to be indifferent to the present high appreciation the sheet has received from its patrons and the press with which it exchanges. We will endeavor to the best of our ability to maintain the degree of excellence the paper can justly lay claim to as a local exponent since its inception. Let the patrons judge of our works, and let the press be as gentle in their criticisms as the errors will admit."

This same number contained the valedictory of Mr. Swick, who thus severed his connection with his own offspring.

Mr. McCarger was a Canadian by birth, but came here from the town of Nevada, Iowa. He was a man of more than average ability and integrity; a sound education, backed by a strong common sense, gave him the power to wield a powerful

influence for good in the community. In him the press had an able coadjutor, and under his able administration the *Pioneer* was largely extended both in patronage and influence. His home is now in Des Moines, where he is the proprietor of the Capitol Hotel, one of the principal caravansaries of that city. He has while in the latter city been prominently identified with public affairs, having been several times clerk of the Senate of the State. He continued in charge of the *Pioneer* until Aug. 31, 1876, when he made way for W. C. Eaton, who purchased the paper and took editorial control. In stepping down from the editorial throne Mr. McCarger said:

"Good-bye is a cruel word, and we use it perhaps with as much regret and positive sorrow as was ever evinced in a business and social separation. We came here two and a half years ago a comparative stranger to the business we have followed, and a total stranger to this magnanimous and philanthropic people, and from the moment of our earliest advent we have received the most considerate treatment and the cordial support of the business community—a support that we have striven to merit by the gradual and continued improvement of this office and an advocacy of what we believed to be to the best interests of the town and county. But we are ready to admit that we have many errors both of commission and omission.

"We bought this office when a space of fourteen feet square contained its outfit, and we have watched its improvement as carefully as a mother would the development of her child, until it occupies to-day

a space of 22x40 feet, with nothing to spare, with an outfit second to none in northern Iowa.

"We have seen the young, vigorous city of Northwood spring up from a mushroom, as it were, devoid of walks, of system and of symmetry, to the pleasant little city that it is to-day. We have seen business men vacate the second floor of their business houses and build costly and elegant residences. We have seen a large and magnificent church reared, we trust, to the glory of God. We have seen the society of the town grow strong in good works. In short, we have seen every department of commerce grow fat, and we see to-day the unmistakable evidences of contentment resting upon every countenance. These and divers other causes impart to our going poignant sorrow.

"Believing that the *Pioneer* will go into abler hands, we surrender the quill, thanking the people for the continued favors that have been bestowed upon us, and assuring them of our gratitude, which will remain with us during the continuance of our memory. May peace, plenty and good will abound with this good people is our earnest supplication. Good-bye."

The next week Mr. Eaton assumed his duties of editor and proprietor, issuing the first paper under his control Sept. 1, 1876. Under his management the *Pioneer* took a leading part in shaping public opinion and became one of the leading enterprises of the county. The habit of the editor not being in consonance with the prevailing sentiment; however, the paper proved under his care a losing investment, and on the 20th of October,

1878, the office was closed with the assistance of that bane of poor editors, the sheriff. In December, 1879, however, Mr. Eaton, nothing daunted by his ill-success, endeavored to resuscitate the old *Pioneer*. This time he managed to keep his head above water and to swim along with comparative ease until April 29, 1880, when he sold out to the Messrs. Elliott, the owners of the *Kensett Mail*, with which paper it was consolidated and issued under the old heading of *Pioneer* until the 19th of August, when it was closed, as told, in the history of the *Mail*.

THE SENTINEL.

On the first of June, 1875, P. D. Swick, late editor of the *Pioneer*, in connection with Dar Weed, launched the *Sentinel* upon the stormy seas of journalism. It was a fair sheet, of clean, neat make-up, and "Swicky," and merited a better fate than befell it. After suffering from the calms and doldrums of a want of patronage, it collapsed and drifted on to the rocks, and was lost to human ken, after a voyage of only three months. The material of the office was shipped to Page county, sometime in January, 1876.

WORTH COUNTY EAGLE.

This representative of the living press of Worth county, was established in 1877, by H. G. Rising, the first issue making its appearance on the 20th of September, as a seven column quarto, well printed, and its editorials bearing the mark of more than usual ability. Unfortunately no number of this issue is accessible, and no analysis of its contents is therefore impossible. Mr. Rising run this sheet but a short time, selling out in February, 1878, to Sidney A. Foster, the present owner.

Mr. Foster, formerly a member of the Mitchell county press, brought to the work before him a considerable experience and a ripe scholarship evolved from a large and extended scope of reading and an intelligent observation. On making his bow to the patrons of the *Eagle*, in the issue of Feb. 21, 1878, he said :

"Under other circumstances we would write nothing of this kind, but we feel that to deal justly and clearly with our friends here, more than a word of salutation is necessary.

"In buying and taking charge of the *Eagle*, we must come to an understanding with its patrons. Our purpose here is not for missionary work, for a money-making speculation, nor to amuse or abuse anyone, but we come here to earn a living in just as legitimate and honorable a manner as any mechanic, merchant or citizen of Northwood. We do not come to bulldoze, neither do we come to be bulldozed, but we are here to make an honorable living by labor, for we have debts that must be paid, and the labor of publishing even a small newspaper is not slight. We have come here to succeed, not to run anybody out, or attempt to, but to give our patrons the worth of their money, and not as a tax upon Worth county in any sense. If we can have a share of your patronage we shall be pleased and shall be satisfied.

"Thus far we have told you what we are going to do, and now we will tell you how. The *Eagle* will be published regularly, made up as spicily, and printed as plainly as our ability and limited circumstances will permit. It will have no 'hobby,' but will speak plainly, candidly

and earnestly for principle and right. It will attack no man's private character or record; yet, as a censor, it will ever reserve a right to plant its talons in the vulnerable parts of all in authority who are accountable to the people for their official conduct.

"The *Eagle* believes every soul in this universe has a right to its own religion and opinion; that every soul is accountable to God alone for its conduct, and with the broad mantle of charity, an earnest prayer and a helping hand for the weak, and a desire to contribute something to this busy world, for the world's good, we settle in the editorial chair, knowing 'that truth is omnipotent and public justice certain.'"

Mr. Foster continued to manipulate the pen editorial, alone, until July 1, 1883, when he admitted a partner, of whom he speaks in the following notice to the patrons of his paper:

"The undersigned has sold a proprietary interest in the Worth County *Eagle* to Almond R. Miller, to take effect July 1, 1883. All accounts and liabilities prior to that date will be paid to and by the undersigned; and it is well here to add that all old accounts should be settled at once by cash or note.

"The business will be continued by Foster & Miller.

"Mr. Miller is well and favorably known to the larger number of our readers. For nearly five years he has been editor and proprietor of the Bolivar, (Mo.,) *Free Press*. He is a good writer, a first-class printer, and about the only man we know of that we would entrust to a co-partnership with us. We know him from the

case to the editorial chair and it pleases us to introduce him again to our readers and anew to the generous press of northern Iowa, and the State, as a good business man and a gentleman.

"Next week we shall enlarge a little on the *Eagle*, and give a word of history concerning it. To-day we only wish to say that it stands on a firm basis financially and is able to maintain all the ground it has gained, and with additional energy and vigor will continue a welcome visitor, fresher and newer than ever before. Very truly,

SIDNEY A. FOSTER."

The new firm of Foster & Miller are both thorough masters of their several departments, general favorites with the community in which they live, and bid fair to make their mark. A well furnished job department is part of the office, and a scale of prices has been adopted that meets the views of this locality. A large and growing patronage evinces the estimation in which the people of Worth county hold the *Eagle*.

Sidney A. Foster, proprietor of Worth County *Eagle*, was born in Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., May 17, 1849. In May, 1865, he went to Friendship, Wis., learned his trade in the Adams County *Press* office. In 1871 he was assistant clerk in the Wisconsin senate, retaining his position three years. He then emigrated to Iowa. In 1875 he purchased the Mitche'l County *News*, which he sold in 1877. In February, 1878, he came to Northwood, and became proprietor of the Worth County *Eagle*. In 1881 he was the choice of Worth county for representative. He received a common school education.

Almond R. Miller, junior editor of the *Eagle*, of which he purchased a half interest July 1, 1883, was born at Bluffton, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, June 23, 1857. He is the son of David and Nancy Miller, both natives of Vermont. He received his education at Decorah. He learned his trade at Stockton, Mo., commencing Jan. 1, 1870. In 1876 he worked and taught in Northwood and Brookfield townships. At the inception of the *Eagle* by H. G. Rising, he was employed as printer, until August, 1878. He then removed to Bolivar, Mo., and purchased a half interest in the Bolivar *Free Press*. During the winter he came to Northwood, and married Alice Eggleston, April 23, 1879. She was a native of New York. He returned to Bolivar and purchased the entire interest of the paper, assuming its entire control. In June, 1883, he disposed of this, returned to Northwood, forming his present partnership. He has two children—Ray and Ruby.

KENSETT MAIL.

This was a journalistic venture, started by Raymond & Elliott, Jan. 1, 1879, at the village of Kensett. Shortly after its establishment, James Elliott became its sole proprietor. It was a strong advocate of the plan of removing the county-seat to Kensett, which, at this time, was agitating the county. Failing to accomplish this object, in May, 1880, the office was moved to Northwood and consolidated with the Northwood *Pioneer*. The latter paper was then in the throes of dissolution, the parties holding the mortgage against it having closed W. C. Eaton, the proprietor, out. The new paper, dropping

the name of Kensett *Mail*, was continued under the title of the Northwood *Pioneer*. On the 19th of August, 1880, the investment not proving a pecuniary success, the subscription list and good will was disposed of by Mr. Elliott to the Worth County *Eagle*, and the *Pioneer* became a reminiscence of the past.

WORTH COUNTY INDEX.

This living exponent of local issues was established in 1881, by O. D. Eno and Frank Scammon. The first number made its debut, Thursday, December 22, in form an eight column folio, neatly printed and commendable in general make-up; in politics, republican, as have been all the papers of the county; in the ability displayed in the editorials, much better than the average county newspaper; as a local journal, without a peer. Mr. Scammon, who has the editorial charge, in his salutatory, thus enlarges :

"With this we present the people of this county the first copy of the Worth County *Index*. As in the course of human events it has become necessary to issue the first number of a new paper, it would seem that a proper regard for our patrons and would-be patrons should induce us to announce our position. We earnestly hope and trust that in this our new venture we can better promote the interests of the people of Worth county as well as our own. We should not have embarked on this, to us, unknown sea, had we not thought the time ripe for such an enterprise, that there were new acquisitions to be made and new lands to be discovered. We do not claim to be wholly actuated merely by a desire for the public good, and are not to any great extent afflicted

with chronic benevolence. We sincerely hope and pray that the *Index* may pay us as well as you. We have prepared ourselves at great expense to give you a reasonably good county paper, and have come to hold the fort as long as the fort will hold us. Nevertheless we make our bow to this our new audience, with great diffidence, and with many imperfections on our hands. We have had little training for the new duties which devolve upon us, but experience will come with time. Meanwhile we hope the public will view with no unfriendly eye our shortcomings, and many imperfections. For our own part we feel inclined to extend toward others all the charity we ask for ourselves, and hope in our paper as in our lives to exhibit the spirit of our first martyred President. To live and work among you, "with malice toward none, with charity for all." We hope we may go further, and truly add, "firmly desiring to do the right as God gives us to see the right." We shall give to the *Index* the best that is in us, and use our utmost endeavors to make it a paper that shall well represent the people of this county. Our interests are here, and we shall expect to best promote them by working for the up-building of Northwood and Worth county. We shall endeavor to give, week by week, a careful and reliable summary of current events. We hope to promote the causes of education, morals and religion in this community, and help on every right and worthy object. We shall try, without prejudice or bias, to deal justly with our neighbors, of all races and denominations in all their varying wants and needs. Our columns will be open to

all for discussion of all questions of public interest affecting the people of this community or the world at large.

"While we invite such discussions fully and freely, we must still hold to our own convictions and opinions. Not that we think them necessarily better than those of others; and not simply because they are ours, but because we think them right. We do not set ourselves up as model teachers and leaders in all things; in many things we desire ourselves to be both taught and led. We merely wish to announce that we have cut all bridges and come to stay. That we hope in the years to come to make the *Index* an important factor in promoting the welfare of this county. In short, it is our reasonable object and desire to publish a model county paper."

This journal has met with a deserved success, and still holds to its original resolutions. The form of the paper was changed March 15, 1882, to a nine column folio, a shape that it still retains. A well stocked office, both in the newspaper and job department, and the new Prouty press, make this a model of the mechanical composing and press rooms. A circulation of about 550, mostly within the limits of Worth county, give the *Index* a good starting-point for wealth and influence.

Frank Scammon, junior editor of the *Index*, was born in Saco, Maine, Feb. 4, 1848. He received his education at the high school, and entered Bowdoin College in 1863, designing to complete his education there. But he enlisted, July 17, 1864, on board the U. S. S. Ship, Vandalia. He served two years and five months, then was transferred to the U. S. S. Ship, Pis-

cataqua, in November, 1867. This vessel was the flag ship of the Asiatic fleet, commanded by S. C. Rowan. Mr. Scammon received the rank of ship school-master, serving with this rank until his discharge, Dec. 21, 1870. In 1871 he came to Osage, attended and graduated at Cedar Valley Seminary. He taught one year in that institution. In 1874-75 he served as deputy auditor of Mitchell county. He was justice of the peace two years in that county. He married, Jan. 10, 1878, May J. Sweney, of Osage. They have two children—Greta and Hugh. He came to Northwood, December, 1881, and started the *Index* in company with O. D. Eno.

O. D. Eno, county auditor of Worth Co., Iowa, came to Bristol, in the same county, in 1869, where he engaged in the sale of farm machinery till 1875. He was born in Lower Canada, March 21, 1830, where he received an academical education at East Maltey, in his native town. In 1854 he taught school in Ashlabulu Co., Ohio. In 1855 he came to Clayton Co., Iowa, where his father, A. P. Eno, with the remainder of his family, had preceded him. Here he engaged in teaching, which occupation he pursued the greater portion of the next ten years, during which period he read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1857 and 1860 he was editor of the *Mississippi Valley Register*. In 1861-2 he was editor and publisher of the *Lake City Times*, published at Lake City Minn. In 1875 he was elected auditor of Worth county, to which office he has been elected for four consecutive terms. He is also

proprietor of a half interest of the *Worth County Index*, of which paper he is editor. Mr. Eno was married in January, 1871, to Kate S. Sweney, daughter of Hugh Sweney, an early settler of Mitchell Co., Iowa.

PIONEER EXTRA O. K. 1869.

A paper with the above heading was published in Northwood in October, 1869, but owing to the immense labor attendant on the initial issue, the second number was never brought forth. It seems that P. D. Swick, the editor of the *Pioneer*, announced in that paper the previous week, that, "owing to pressing business," that sheet would not be issued the next week; the business being that he was returning to his former home, at Dundee, Ill., and there to take unto himself a wife. He locked up all the material of his office that he could, and started. Now he had allowed two young limbs of the law to have room in his office for their law studies, and these availed themselves of the golden opportunity of making themselves famous in the journalistic field. They set up and worked off the paper with the above heading. The following column is taken as an index of the beautiful make-up of the paper, that betrayed the legal acumen of the editors-in-chief. Tradition hath it that as every roll of the inked roller across the face of the form, some type would lift, and proceedings were stopped until the matter was adjusted. The paper was printed on yellow wrapper to finish up the picture:

PIONEER EXTRA O. K. 1869.

P. D. SWICK Editor and Proprietor of the PIONEER has been called away on "pressing business

—which means this time and place that the aforesaid gent has gone to ILL to get married—

For details see telegrams His honor (SWICK) in order to prevent any ore from making pi of his fixtures bound-up the lever as one would a baby, packed away the type as one would pork and placarded the whole "HANDS OFF",
He also appointed all his friends as a committee of the whole to watch over the machine, — the committee are now doing their duty,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

DUFDEE ILL. Sunday 6 A. M
S WICK is here.

12 M

Has donned his store clothes!

3 P. M,

Is becoming impatient,— his boots are tight,

9—21½ P. M.

Prfmises to love, honor, and cherish so long as they both shall live

LATER!!

"Glorious o'er all the ills of life victorious".

COMMERCIAL.

—GOLD—The supply is not equal to the demand. sales light Potatoes and Turnips are coming up, Apples and other fruits coming down.

Printer pi by the pint or half bushel i quantities to suit cus-

tomers. Editor s and Divels are a drug in the market.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Met on Monday last to canvass the vote cast at Election When called to order all were prese nt except member from Fert ile No returns being made from that town the Board empowered and sent for them Canvass made resulting as follows

203

State Ticket Rep
Dem

Hartshorn 191

Rosecrans 17

Regular County Ticket Elected.

Swamd Land Contract Forty one maj Stock Act 81 maj.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Peterson is banking his house

Lem. Dwelle is driving team

C. C. Wattson is sisk.

G. F. Wattson—Ass't Divel.

Knapp is blacking stoves.

J. U. Perry is digging potatoeses.

Theven. Finch Ass't Divel ½ day.

Uncle Abbey has gone to Austria-

Collin is Editor—at large.

Beckett is Editor for South Div.

Pike is Divil —l@rge etc.
Swick has gone to Dundee and
— done it-

Morhous is pegging away.

Dr. Gray is trying experiments
as to the sticking propeties of

shoo maker,s wax on a man's
coat tail. Selah.

This paper might have proved an immense success, but Mr. Swick returned in time to save the remnant of his office from destruction, and to put a *quietus* upon the infant sheet.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

From the foundation of the government, the peculiar institution of slavery in the southern States had been a source of trouble, and a standing menace to the peace of mind of the men of the North. The slave-holding oligarchy were continually in fear that the free States were ready to encroach upon their rights, and nothing would shake this belief. Statesmen, beyond a peer, have sought, in vain, for the necessary measure to allay this fear, and various compromise bills were passed from time to time, with this end in view. These seemed, however, but to deaden the flames, not quench them. Nullification and secession were frequently threatened by the more radical slaveholders, but the passage of some conciliatory measures, for the time, postponed the attempt. The force of circumstances and the growing aggressions of the southern faction, brought on an issue. The slave-holding States being the most powerful in Congress, owing to their representatives having a less constituency

than the northern congressmen, two-thirds of the black slave race being numbered in the apportionment, and being aided by allies from the northern States, conservative men, who felt that much should be endured rather than submit the question to the arbitration of the sword, passed the famous repeal of the Missouri compromise bill. This, and the adoption of the measure then denominated the Kansas-Nebraska act, opened certain territory to the extension of slavery, that under the previous bill was forever barred from the curse. The great whig party, about this time, was in the throes of dissolution, and a large portion of that party united with the democrats of the north, who were opposed to the amplification of the territory of slavery, and formed a new party, who were known as republicans. This new organization was pledged to an opposition to the further extension of slavery. A guilty conscience made the hot-heads of the south see in this new movement a menace, that was far from

the truth at the time, that it was eventually to destroy slavery in the south and deprive them of their precious chattels.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln headed that of the republicans, Stephen A. Douglas was the candidate of the National democrats, John C. Breckenridge, of the southern pro-slavery wing of the same party, while John Bell was the leader of the union conservative interests. This latter was an out-growth of the old American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign threats of secession and disunion came up, if Abraham Lincoln was elected to the office of chief executive, but bluster and bravado had been so often heard from the southern States that little heed was taken of it.

On the 20th of December, 1860, shortly after the election, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "that the union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth, as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may, of right, do."

Gov. Pickens, of that State, on the 24th, issued a proclamation in which he declared that South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

On the night of Christmas, under the cover of the darkness, Maj. Robert Anderson, who was in command of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston bay, deeming the place untenable, evacuated it, and taking his men in boats, proceeded to the yet unfinished fortification of Fort Sumter, of which he took possession. He had, two days previously, in writing to John B. Floyd, the then secretary of war, used the following strong language :

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high, and that we have, within 160 yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters, and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeal for aid and re-inforcements was strongly seconded by Gen. Scott, but was met with total indifference on the part of President Buchanan, and absolute hostility from Secretary Floyd.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet on the 29th, charging that the President, in refusing to accede to his request to remove Maj. Anderson and his troops from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country

into the bloody waves of civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their credentials, as the ambassadors of an independent State, to arrange a treaty of peace, but their overtures were, the next day, declined.

On the 2d day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them that there was no satisfactory adjustment possible, in prospect. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secret conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Maj. Anderson. That same day, the steamer, *Star of the West*, carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Maj. Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and being without any ordinance, retreated homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant band of heroes, to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, also, the Mississippi convention passed the ordinance of secession, Florida followed suit on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. On this latter day, the secretary of the treasury, Thomas, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge,

and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike, at the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain. Pensacola navy-yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Col. Armstrong, on the 13th. Lieut. Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae, to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's order, and announced his intention to hold the fort at all hazards. On the 19th, the Georgia convention passed the ordinance of secession in full convention, thus confirming the action of the second of the month. On the 20th, Lieut. Slemmer was besieged by a thousand allied troops at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February, the rebels seized the United States Mint and custom house at New Orleans. The peace convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to allay the disturbed elements. On the 9th, at Montgomery, Ala., a provisional constitution was adopted, it being the constitution of the United States, re-constructed to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the confederate States of North America. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th, it was learned that Gen. Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and had surrendered all the military posts, ammunitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse

of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which, there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were re-assured.

All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were raised and mustered in, in all the seceded States. Friday, April 12, 1861, is an ever memorable date in the annals of this great civil war. On that day summons were sent to the gallant Maj. Anderson, who still held Fort Sumter with his little band of sixty men, to surrender. This was firmly refused and preparations made for a defense. The first gun, that sounded the knell to many a brave man, was fired by a man by the name of Ruffan. This was the signal to "let loose the dogs of war" and a fierce and deadly fire was opened up on the doomed fort. The forces of the rebels outnumbered the brave garrison a thousand to one, and after the shot and shell had set fire to and burned up almost every particle of wood work about the fort and the little band of heroes were scorched and choked with the heat and smoke, Anderson, seeing that resistance was hopeless, to save his men hauled down the "starry banner." "The flag 'neath which our fathers fell," was trailed in the dust by the ignominious hands of traitors. On

Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. The news was meagre, but it was enough. The next day the news was confirmed and spread through the country. The northern man, secure in his home, was engaged in the various avocations of life, his undertaking half finished but promising a bright future, a life of ease and enjoyment in his old age, when the mission of life was nearly ended. Dreaming of this he was startled by the news, only to realize, that what had been thought to be but the idle bluster of a few hot-headed fools, intoxicated by the flaunting and flashing of military accoutrements, was a well organized rebellion; that behind this mob stalked the grim demon of death and destruction, whose agents had already perfected their dark, deep plot against the Nation's life, and who were well organized in their purpose to rend the Union in pieces, and out of its fragments construct a new one—a dark oligarchy wherein all men whose skins were dark, yea, though they were of their own blood, should be held in bondage. But they "reckoned without their host," and the bright Utopian scheme they dreamed of came to naught. Almost from its first conception was it doomed. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banners of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van.

John Johnson, Terre A. Lee,
Theodore Knudson, Soren Sorenson.
Ole T. Berge.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates :

Henry H. Clark, Knudt Johnson,
Warren Caswell. Anson M. Stewart.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

UNASSIGNED.

Privates :

John Dahl. Severson John.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Captain :

Perry M. Johnson.

Sergeant, afterwards Lieutenant,

Isaac M. Bolton.

Drum Major.

William Matson.

Privates :

Augustus Beeber, B. H. Herrington,
William H. Pickle, Samuel B. Pickle,
Francis C. Paine, John Towne.
Francis Templeton,

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Lieutenant :

Asa Franklin.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Second Lieutenant.

Chauncy S. Lane.

Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers :

Otis Greeley,	Peter Cope,
J. Kendall, Jr.,	Franklin Judd.
Berjamin B'oker,	James Sornson Sabd,
James P. Cravash,	Columbus Mason,
William E. Fisher,	Austin Oleson,
Halvor Ingebretson.	Herbrand Oleson,
Jabez Sumner,	Solomon Greeley,
William N. Gallup,	D. C. Bigelow,
Ignatius Heiny,	Lester Place,
Albert L. Towne, Corp.	Alonzo Frink, Corp.
Peter Crum, Corp.	Ole T. Buego,
John Crosier,	Sylvester Levanway,

Orren F. Morris,	James Randall.
B. F. Crum,	John Heiny,
Anthony Carr,	William Rhodes,
G. W. Swanger,	E. S. Winans.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The companies forming the 32d Iowa Infantry were recruited in the counties composing the sixth congressional district, during the latter part of the summer and early fall of 1862. They rendezvoused at Camp Franklin, located in the city of Dububue. Here, on October 6, they were sworn into the service of the United States for three years; John Scott, of Story county, being colonel; E. H. Mix, of Butler, lieutenant-colonel; G. A. Eberhart, of Black Hawk, major; Charles Aldrich, of Hamilton, adjutant. It remained here under drill and discipline until the middle of the following month. The barracks at Camp Franklin were uncomfortable in cold weather, of which unfortunately there was much about this time. Measles of a malignant type broke out in camp, the exposed condition of the which, the unfavorable weather and the want of sufficient clothing, conspiring to make the disease unusually fatal.

From the 14th to the 18th of November the regiment, numbering about 920 men, embarked by detachments for St. Louis, reporting there on the 21st, and going into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here it remained only a few days, and then, under the orders from Maj.-Gen. Curtis, six companies under Col. Scott proceeded to New Madrid, Mo., and the remaining four companies, under Maj. Eberhart, went no further down the river than Cape Girardeau. The separation of the regiment, thus effected on the last day of autumn of 1862, continued

until the spring of 1864. It was a prolific source of annoyance and extraordinary labor. The details required of a regiment were frequently demanded from each of these detachments. Stores sent to the regiment would sometimes go to the one and sometimes to the other command, when they should have gone just the other way; the mails were in an interminable tangle. The companies at head-quarters were: Company B, company C, company E, company, H, company I and company K. The companies under Maj. Eberhart were: A, D, F and G.

The history of the regiment during this long period of separation must be twofold, necessarily. It will not be improper to write first an account of the detachment under the command of Maj. Eberhart.

In obedience to the order of Gen. Curtis, they proceeded to Cape Girardeau, and the major assumed command of that post on the 1st of December, 1862. The garrison consisted of these companies and one company of the 2d Missouri Heavy Artillery. Here they remained during the winter, doing provost and garrison duties. On the 10th of March the garrison was re-enforced by the 1st Nebraska Volunteers, and preparations commenced for a march into the interior. On March 14 Maj. Eberhart marched his detachment to Bloomfield, accompanying a regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry and a battery of Missouri Artillery, where they remained until the 21st of April, when they moved to Dallas, forty-six miles northward. The line of march was a circuitous one, and required some sixty miles travel.

The rebel general, Marmaduke, now threatened Cape Girardeau with a considerable army. He himself was at Fredericktown, northwest of Dallas, while another force was coming up the Bloomfield road. Gen. McNeil, commanding the Union forces, marched at once for Cape Girardeau by Jackson. The detachment of the 32d, guarding the train, marched from Dallas to Jackson, a distance of twenty-two miles, in less than six hours, and reached Cape Girardeau on the evening of the 24th. The next day Marmaduke, with a force of 8,000 men, invested the place. At 10 o'clock at night he sent a flag of truce, with a demand for an unconditional surrender, giving the Union commander thirty minutes for decision. Gen. McNeil, by Col. Stracham, who received the truce, sent back a flat refusal in one minute, and politely requested a credit of twenty-nine minutes by Gen. Marmaduke. The attack, however, was not commenced until Sunday morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, when the rebels retired with considerable loss, just as Gen. Vandever came down the river with re-inforcements for the garrison. In this combat Maj. Eberhart's command was posted on the right, in support of a section of Melfly's battery. Its loss was one man, captured on picket. On the 28th the detachment of the 32d was ordered to Bloomfield. Leaving Cape Girardeau at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it marched fifty miles by dark the next evening, and went into camp at Castor river. Completing the bridge over the stream, it returned to the Cape, reaching that post on the 5th of May. Here it remained on garrison duty till the 11th of July, when

it again marched for Bloomfield. Having remained there a few days, at work on the fortifications, it was attached to the Reserve Brigade, 1st Cavalry division, department of the Missouri, and on the 19th started on the memorable march which ended with the capture of Little Rock, Ark.

The command reached Clarendon on the 8th of August. The expedition lasted three days and was quite a brilliant success. The fleet went up White river, to the mouth of Little Red river, and then proceeded up that stream to the town of Searcy, where two steamers were captured and a pontoon bridge destroyed. When ten miles below Searcy, on the return, the fleet was attacked by 300 rebels, who directed their principal fire at the prize, Kaskaka, which was manned by half of company D, under Lieut. W. D. Templin. The steamer was near the shore, from which the attack was directed, but made a gallant defense. The rebels were driven off with a loss of more than twenty killed. The loss on the steamer was one killed and five wounded. Before reaching White river the fleet was again attacked, but the assailants were quickly driven off, with loss, and without any casualty on board. Large quantities of public property were destroyed, and a number of prisoners captured during this expedition. In the heavy skirmish at Bayou Metoe on the 27th, the detachment was engaged, losing one killed and two wounded.

The day the command reached Dead Man's lake, the scorching heat of that day, the parched ground marched over, the air at times filled with flying dust, is one not easily forgotten. The stagnant

pond bearing that name was covered with a green scum, yet the men, burning with thirst, plunged in and drank greedily of the filthy water.

The two trips from Duvall's Bluffs to Brownsville, as guard to the cavalry train, were trips of hard marching in hot weather: and of suffering for water for man and beast, and from dust and heat. The sick on this march received no extra care—first shipped to Helena and then to Clarendon, on White river.

About the 21st of August a small steamer, a side-wheeler, sailed up the White river loaded with sick and convalescent soldiers. It was one of the hottest of August days in that climate, when she ran from Clarendon to Duvall's Bluffs, forty-five miles, in four hours, not a spot on the vessel, from the hold to the hurricane deck, but was covered with a sick soldier: Men were piled away on the hurricane deck in the broiling sun wherever a man could be laid. Is it any wonder on that four hours run twenty-six men died on that moving hospital?

On the 25th of August another march of twenty-six miles across those plains of Prairie Co., Ark. About 11 o'clock that night they filed into the little court house yard at Brownsville. Just on our entrance, Gen. Davidson stepped to the fence and said: "Boys, lie down quickly and take some rest, for I will need you at an early hour." Then turning to another officer, he said, "these brave boys have marched 500 miles, and kept up with my cavalry." By 3 o'clock the next morning, all were astir, and at 4 were in line and on the move. A march of nine miles brought them to the rebel outposts. Here

occurred a running skirmish for four miles to the banks of the sluggish Bayou Metaire. In the evening they fell back to the top of the hill to support a battery. There night overtook them. The battery and all other troops had left them. The detachment was alone in the field, with the rebels closing around them, and they then withdrew that night to a corn field near Brownsville, and at about 1 o'clock at night, at the word halt, the boys dropped on the ground among the rows of corn. No regular encampment was made, but all slept as he had dropped. The night was dark and overcast, and soon the rain fell in torrents, drenching the weary sleepers to the skin. But there they lay, what else had they to do? They had no rations in the morning, but by good luck discovered a sweet potato field, and breakfasted on that vegetable. The detachment remained in camp in the timber here, and then moved to the old cavalry camp north of the town, where our sick boys had been kept at a double log house on the edge of the prairie, and at a grove of a few scattering oaks, and near a pond of stagnant water.

On the 31st of August, 1863, the day was very hot and hence the train was ordered to go through to Duvall's Bluffs in the night. All the detachment was ordered to go as guard. All that were able were turned out for the trip. This all was but forty men, and of these some fifteen or sixteen were unable to march, but were taken and piled on the wagons; they could use their guns if attacked, at any rate. This was a serious camp ground to the detachment. A few days and not a well man was in the camp,

and not many were left to care for the sicker comrades. It had been used as a cavalry camp until the very ground was crawling with filth. Everything that under the circumstances, could be done for the sick was done, but they were far in advance of the main army and their supplies. No sutler or sanitary commission reached them in that out of the way corner of the world. Much of the usual supplies that did reach them were entirely of too lively a nature to tempt the appetite of the sick men, who were slowly dying, "far from their native skies." Many died before the camp was moved, and with sorrowing hearts their comrades laid them away in their silent graves, side by side, as they had fought, "neath that southern oak."

Their young lives were ended,
Their young spirits fled,
And now they are sleeping
In peace with the dead.

On the 8th of October, the command was ordered to a new camp near, where after resting a day or two they were ordered to leave for Little Rock. On their arrival there the detachment went into camp, but were relieved from all duty except the care of their own sick, by order of Gen. Davidson, who added that, that was all it was able to do. Here, however, many more died from the effects of their late sickness. The balance of the detachment soon recuperated rapidly, and was soon again fit for red battles front."

Gen. McPherson, medical director afterwards at Vicksburg, that the sending of these four companies through on that campaign, to keep up with the cavalry, was a burning shame, one of the out-

rages of the war, and no wonder the men were used up. They remained at Little Rock until the middle of October, when they moved to Benton, twenty-five miles distant. The detachment returned to Little Rock, where it remained until January, 1864, when it started for Memphis, which place it reached on the 5th of February. Here it received orders to report to Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith, at Vicksburg. It reached Vicksburg on the 9th, and remained there until the 27th, when it marched out to Black river, to await the army on its return from the interior.

Meanwhile Col. Scott established his headquarters at New Madrid, and assumed the command of the post. On the 17th of December, 1862, he sent out a detachment of 100 men, under Capt. Peebles, who went as far as St. Francis river, bringing back several prisoners, much public property, and valuable information.

On the 28th of December, Col. Scott destroyed the public property, and evacuated New Madrid, by order of Gen. Davies, after which he proceeded to Fort Pillow, reaching there the 29th. Here they remained for nearly six months in the performance of garrison duty. The command embarked for Columbus, Ky., on the 17th and 18th of June, 1863, in detachments and went into camp, there on the 19th, and there their regimental headquarters remained for more than seven months, Col. Scott being most of the time in command of the post.

On July 10, Union City, in Tennessee, was captured by the rebels. The command hastened to that place, but arrived too late to find the enemy. After bury-

ing the dead and caring for the wounded, they returned. The command was soon again divided into fractions. From this time forth the adventures of these detachments are devoid of interest, until January 1864. In that month, the six companies were brought together and soon embarked for Vicksburg, where they were assigned to the 2d Brigade. Perhaps there was not a single organization in the whole army under Gen. Sherman that so gladly commenced that singular campaign, called the Meridian campaign, as the one under Col. Scott. If the battalion left Vicksburg joyfully, its return was much more so, for there were found Maj. Eberhart and his four companies, and the whole regiment was together for the first time since November, 1862. The re-union brought great satisfaction to officers and men. Shortly after the regiment was ordered to the department of the gulf, and there accompanied the disastrous Red river expedition.

In this expedition the 32d Iowa suffered more severely, perhaps, than any other regiment. It formed a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, consisting of 10,000 infantry and three batteries of artillery, which left Vicksburg March 9, on transports, escorted by gunboats. At the mouth of the Red river this fleet was joined by Admiral D. D. Porter, with a large fleet, including several ironclads. The combined fleets entered the Red river by the southern mouth and passed thence into Achafalaya, proceeding as far as Semmesport, where the troop disembarked on the night of the 13th, and immediately commenced a march on Fort DeRussey. No halt was ordered until

the army had made seven miles. It was twenty-eight miles from there to the fort. Nevertheless the army marched that distance the next day, constantly harassed by rebel cavalry; delayed once two hours at a stream over which a bridge had to be made; attacked the fort and carried it by storm before sundown, and before the arrival of the gunboats. In this assault the 32d was on the right, and "the men on the right took the fort," said the prisoners. Col. Shaw, commanding the brigade, speaks in unqualified praise of all the officers and men in his command. The loss was slight on either side. Of the 32d, one man was killed and two wounded.

At Fort DeRussey they re-embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, where the troops again disembarked and remained nearly two weeks. At this point the column under Gen. Smith formed a junction with the column that had marched from New Orleans. The boats could not be taken over the rapids while laden, so the troops marched to Cottle Landing, some twenty-five miles up the river. Here the regiment had its first battallion drill, with all the companies in line, since leaving Dubuque, in November, 1862. On April 3, the command again embarked and reached Grand Ecore on the next evening, where it remained until the morning of the 7th, when it marched to the front of the battle of Pleasant Hill, where the brigade to which the 32d belonged, commanded by Gen. Shaw, of the 14th Iowa, stood the brunt of the fight, being the first in the battle, fighting longer than any other, in the hardest of the contest, the last to leave the field, and

losing three times as many officers and men as any brigade engaged.

"Of Col. John Scott, 32d Iowa," says the brigade commander, "it is sufficient to say that he showed himself worthy to command the 32d Iowa Infantry, a regiment which, after having been entirely surrounded and cut off from the rest of the command, with nearly one half of its number killed or wounded, among them many of the best and prominent officers, forced its way through the enemy's lines, and was again in line, ready and anxious to meet the foe, in less than thirty minutes." It is certain that no regiment ever fought with a sublimer courage than did the 32d on the battle field of Pleasant Hill. Its heroism and sacrifices were worthy of a better fate than a retreat from the scene of its splendid daring and its glory. The fame of its gallant conduct spread all over Iowa, as it would have spread over the whole country had the commanding general accepted the victory which the troops had given him. But sad losses befell the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Mix was slain on the field, and many another gallant officer was killed or wounded. The regiment lost in all, the two hundred and ten officers and men, killed, wounded and missing; most of the missing were also wounded—many so reported, no doubt slain. Iowa gloried in the fame of her honored sons, and wept for their dead comrades who died on the stricken field. The following beautiful lines were written by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, upon hearing of the sad losses sustained by the gallant 32d at Pleasant Hill :

Cold are the sleepers,
Wrapt in their shrouds—
Pale are the weepers
The battle has bowed :
Softly they slumber
Our soldiers in death
While hearts without number
Cry, with hushed breath—
O God, are they dead ?

Pale are the sleepers,
Like marble they lie—
Sad are the weepers,
Tear stained their eye :
Quiet they slumber,
Soldiers entombed,
While hearts without number,
All shrouded in gloom,
Cry—O, are they gone !

Calm are the sleepers,
Taking their rest—
Sad are the weepers,
Joyless their breasts :
Softly they slumber,
Our soldier's to-day,
While hearts without number
Cry, only this way
Can our battles be won !

Col. Shaw's brigade covered the retreat of the army to Grand Ecore, when the 32d regiment, after a movement up Red river to aid the fleet in escaping from imminent peril, went into encampment. It joined in the retreat down the Red river on the 21st, and frequently met light bodies of the enemy in skirmish. The retreat from Alexandria to Mississippi was also harrassed by the enemy, and considerable skirmishing took place at Bayou La Morge, Marksville and Bayou de Glaize, in all of which the regiment took part. Col. Shaw, in his report of the latter battle, says : "To Col. Gilbert, 27th Iowa, Maj. Eberhart, of the 32d Iowa, Capt. Crane, of the 14th Iowa, and their commands, is due the safety of the army. Had they failed to move into the position assigned them (although a difficult one, that of changing front under

fire) with less celerity, or failed to hold it steadily after taking, it our left and rear would have been enveloped by overwhelming numbers, and nothing could have saved us—not even the fighting qualities of the 16th army corps.."

The regiment reached Memphis on the 10th of June, from there the command moved to Moscow, and thence to La-Grange in the latter part of June. From this point it marched with Gen. Smith's force on the Tupelo campaign. It returned to Memphis, and having encamped there about ten days, joined in the Oxford expedition. The next active campaign in which the 32d took part, was in Missouri, in pursuit of Price. It was a campaign of severe marching, but not of battle. The regiment marched at least 650 miles, averaging twenty miles a day. It marched across the State and back again, halting, a few days at St. Louis, it moved to Cairo, by steamer, arriving November 27.

From here it moved to Nashville, which was soon after besieged by the rebel Gen. Hood. In the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15th and 16th, the 32d fighting in Col. Gilbert's brigade was warmly engaged, and won great credit for daring, efficient behavior. It captured a battery of five guns and many prisoners, and lost about twenty-five killed and wounded. With the pursuit of the defeated rebels, closed the campaigning of the regiment for the year 1864, in the face of the enemy.

Early in 1865, the regiment marched to Clifton, Tenn, whence it moved by steamer to Eastport, Miss. Its next and last campaign, was that of Mobile, under Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby. It remained in Alabama sometime after the fall of

Mobile, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865. Returning to Iowa, the 32d Iowa was in due time disbanded, the officers and men receiving everywhere along the line of their journey, the kind greeting and hearty welcome of a grateful people, whose hearts had been with them through all their hardships.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY M.

Private :

Villeroy Abbey.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Trumpeter :

Arne Anderson.

COMPANY G.

Privates :

John G. Enos,	William Platt,
A. C. Abbey,	Sever M. Johnson,
Myron Perkins.	Edwin Stevens.

COMPANY M.

Corporal :

Dwight A. Wadsworth.

Privates :

Henry H. Platts,	Charles A. Platts,
Chester Wright,	James Price.

Veterans :

D. A. Wadsworth,	James Price.
H. H. Platts,	

THIRD IOWA BATTERY.

G. Knudtson Hundebly.

FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Perry J. Perkins,	C. B. Swain,
Ora Perkins.	

TENTH KANSAS INFANTRY.

Guy R. Butler.

TWELFTH U. S. REGULAR INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

John Q. Beadle,	B. K. Wadsworth,
Frank C. Bigelow,	Amos Hill.
Hoel Hinman,	

FIFTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY.

Nicholas Lowthian.

The total number furnished by Worth county shows the truly loyal spirit of the people; with a population in 1860, of only 756, ninety-five of her brave sons represented her in the tented field and in the red front of battle. On account of the scarcity of inhabitants, no attempt was made to raise an independent company, nor were there any large number in any one regiment, with the exception of company B, 32d Iowa Infantry.

Besides these "brave boys in blue," who so nobly represented Worth county in the "tented field," there are many now residents of the county quite prominent in the affairs of the county who, although now citizens of Worth, were then members of some other organization and residents of other localities. An endeavor has been made to rescue their names from oblivion and to garner them up in imperishable form in the pages of history, as they are so fully identified with the interests of this community. Although all have not been ascertained, the names of the latter are given. The following is the record :

Capt. T. R. Crandall, Co. K, 34th Iowa Inf.
 Lieut. A. C. Blackmore, Co. I, 64th N. Y. Inf
 Sergt. M. Nichols, Co. C, 13th U.S. Reg. Inf.
 J. P. Scofield, Co. K, 13th Wis. Inf.
 Engel Johnson, Co. B, 15th Wis. Inf.
 Capt. Geo. F. Wattson, Co. K, 5th Iowa Inf.
 Samuel Trebilcock, Co. A, 95th Ill. Inf.
 M. Stackpole, Co. K, 39th Wis. Inf.
 Homer Doolittle, Co. H, 49th Wis. Inf.
 A. W. Beach, Co. G, 20th Wis. Inf.
 W. G. Stott, Co. I, 89th N. Y. Inf.
 Geo. C. Jefferson, Co. C, 13th U.S. Reg. Inf.
 Herman Ellgen, Co. D, 12th Iowa Inf.
 Ed. McPherson, Co. K, 33d Wis. Inf.
 J. Mitchell, Co. I, 52d Ill. Inf.
 T. R. W. Flemming, Co. A, 76th Ill. Inf.

Charles Locke, Co. E, 22d Wis. Inf.
A. J. Cole, Co. C, 48th Wis. Inf.
C. F. Merrill, 74th Maine Inf.
H. B. Jerome, Co. B, 3d Vt. Inf.
N. C. Overholt, Co. D, 6th Iowa Cav.
William Young, Co. A, 1st Dak. Cav.
O. C. Rowe, Co. K, 8th Ill. Cav.
C. E. Brebner, Co. C, 1st Wis. Cav.
F. R. Peshak, Co. K, 1st Wis. Cav.
H. M. Beach, Co. M, 1st Wis. H. Art.
Sergt. J. W. Smith, Co. M, 1st Wis. H. Art.
John Criming, U. S. Steamer "Avenger."

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following is a list of those who, leaving home and loved ones, laid down their lives upon the altar of their country. "Honored be the grave where patriot warriors sink to rest":

Lieut. Chauncey S. Lane, died Dec. 15, 1862, at New Madrid, Mo.

Peter Cope, died of consumption Dec. 12, 1864.

Columbus Mason, died Jan. 20, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tenn.

Sylvester Levanway, died of pneumonia March 9, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss.

James Randall, died July 23, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

Lester Place, wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., and died in captivity at Tyler, Tex., Oct. 23, 1864.

Jabez Sumner, killed by guerrillas on the Mississippi river Feb. 13, 1865.

John Crozier, died of wounds July 18, 1864, at Cairo, Ill.; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Pederson Axel, taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and died in prison January, 1864.

Torger Aslaksen, died in the general hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Gulbrand Helgeson, died at Island No. 10, April 30, 1862.

Paul M. Paulson, died in prison at Richmond, Va., March, 1864.

John Johnson, killed at New Hope Church, May 29, 1864.

Terre Lee, died while in service; place and date not given.

Ole T. Berge, died while in service; place and date unknown.

Anthony Carr, died on the steamer D. W. January, Jan. 5, 1865.

John Heiny, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 14, 1864.

G. W. Swanger, died at Mound City, Ill., June 22, 1864.

B. K. Wadsworth, reported killed, but time and place unknown.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational history of Worth county is one of interest, and the zeal displayed by all in behalf of good schools, is indeed commendable. The common schools of our country are regarded, by our best thinkers, as essential to the safety and preservation of our Republic. The first settlers in the territory showed in their works their faith in the public schools. Gov. Robert Lucas, in his message to the first Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838, said, in reference to schools:

"The 12th section of the act of Congress establishing our Territory, declares 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and immunities specified in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787.

"The 3d article of this ordinance declares, 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all means of education shall be forever encouraged.

"Congress, to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in each township, to the inhabitants of such

township for the purposes of schools therein.

"There is no subject to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools."

This assembly, thus urged, addressed itself early to the task of maturing and providing a system of common schools, and, among other measures, enacted a law providing for the formation of districts, the establishing of schools, and authorizing the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes, "either in cash or good merchantable property, at cash price, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one half per centum, nor amounting to more than \$10 on any one person, to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The second Legislative Assembly enacted, Jan. 16, 1840, a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. Its provisions were, however, in advance of the existing public sentiment on the subject of education, making ample provision as it did for free public schools. Even the people of Iowa were scarcely ready for such a law.

In the United States census of 1840, very few schools, either private or public, were reported; one academy in Scott county, with twenty-five scholars, and in the State, sixty-three primary and common schools, with 1,500 scholars being the whole number reported.

The first section of the law of 1839, for the establishment of common schools, provided that, "there shall be established a common school or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years;" the second section providing that "the county board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the electors for school purposes.

Among the earlier enactments of the Territorial Legislature, were those requiring that each district maintain, at least, three months school every year, and that the expenses of the same be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among the later enactments was that providing for a county school tax to be levied to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent. The rate bill system was thus adopted near the close of the territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union, as a State, Dec. 28, 1846, with a population of 100,000, and a reported school population of 20,000, about 400 districts had been organized. From this time the number of districts rapidly increased, reaching 1,000 in 1849, and 1,200 in 1850. In 1857 the number of organized school districts had increased to 3,265. The Hon. Maturin L. Fisher, who then so ably filled the office of superintendent of public instruction, in his report, dated November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law, and of the reduction in the number of school districts.

The seventh General Assembly again took up the subject of the revision of the school laws, and on the 12th of March, 1858, passed "an Act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," the first section of which provided that "each civil township in the several counties of this State is hereby declared a school district, for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district; and each district, as at present organized, shall become a sub-district for the purpose hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto, for school purposes, and which contain not less than 1,000 inhabitants, shall be, and is hereby created a school district. This law went into effect March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may consti-

tute a school district by vote of the majority of the electors residing upon the territory of such contemplated district. In 1860 the provisions of this act were extended to the unincorporated towns and villages, containing not less than 300 inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or sub-district containing not less than 200 inhabitants, and certain territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly settled and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed early in the session of the next General Assembly.

Hon. D. F. Wells, in his report, December, 1867, says that, "the advantages of the district township system are so numerous and apparent that prominent educators in other States where it is not yet introduced, are laboring earnestly for its adoption."

Hon. A. S. Kissell labored assiduously to secure such a change as would remove the sub-district feature of our system, which has proved a fruitful source of discord and dissatisfaction, and was every year making the system more unpopular as it became more difficult of administration. He desired to abolish the sub-district meeting and the office of sub-director, and make each township a single district, to be governed by a board of directors elected at the annual district township meeting for the term of three years. In his report, dated Jan. 1, 1872, he says :

"In this system every township becomes a school district, and all sub-district boundaries are abandoned ; and if this plan were carried into effect in this State, it would allow no other school division than those of the independent and township districts.

"The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among them are such men as Horace Mann, United States Commissioner Bernard, ex-Gov. Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, Dr. Gregory, late superintendent of Michigan, and the county and State superintendents of one third of the States of the Union. The arguments advanced by many of those experienced school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years ; it is pronounced by these States as a success, and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical arguments that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and array of argument, and the conviction on the part of those who had made a special study of this subject, the General Assembly, which convened Jan. 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of a district township. This law has ever been a plague to county superintendents, and several attempts have been made to effect its repeal, but with no avail.

Every governor that Iowa has had has given his warmest approval of the common school system. Gov. James W. Grimes, in his inaugural message, Dec. 9,

1854, displays broad statesmanship, advanced and liberal views and eminently sound philosophy in the following language.

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of laws against injury to the person and property. Men do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights, simply that those rights might be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interest than those of property. Its greatest object is to elevate and ennoble the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence and build up the moral energies of the people. It is organized to establish justice, promote the public welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty. It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthropy, that are implanted in our very natures, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection, by educating the rising generation, by encouraging industry and sobriety; by steadfastly adhering to the right, and by being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

"To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of the State should be scrupulously preserved, and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have should be adopted. The State should see to it that the elements of education, like the

elements of universal nature, are above, around and beneath all.

"It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and almshouses throughout the country abundantly show that education is the best preventative of pauperism and crime. They show, also, that the prevention of those evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one, and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of human condition. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, therefore, of duty and policy impels us to sustain the schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency."

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

When the first attempt was made toward the organization of Worth county, in 1857, the office of school fund commissioner was still in vogue, the law creating county superintendents of common schools not having yet passed the houses of the General Assembly, although the subject had been somewhat agitated. At the first election, therefore, held Oct. 13, 1857, Stanley D. Wadsworth was elected to the office of school fund commissioner. This office was not considered of much importance, as the power was very restricted, being confined to handling the money of the school funds, not a very heavy item in those days. Although Mr. Wadsworth was elected to

the office, as has been said, he never was called on to qualify, as at the beginning of the year 1858, the office was abolished, the duties being mostly transferred to the board of supervisors.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

At the same time that the office of school fund commissioner was abolished that of county superintendent of common schools was created. The duties and work of the office did not then differ materially from that of the present time; examining teachers and granting certificates to teach, visiting schools and overlooking the educational interests of the county in general.

The first to fill this office was E. D. Hinman, who was appointed by Judge Keeler, of the county court, to fill the position until the next general election. The date of his appointment was July 5, 1858, and Mr. Hinman held the position until the qualification of his successor. He was a successful teacher of the young himself, and fulfilled the duties of his office in a manner creditable to all concerned.

At the regular election of October, 1858, J. W. Jackson was elected superintendent, receiving sixty out of 101 votes cast. His term of office commenced January, 1859, and was for the unexpired term of one year.

William H. Russell was elected as Mr. Jackson's successor, and entered upon the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1860. His term of service was short, being for only one year.

Duncan McKercher was the next superintendent, being elected at the fall elec-

tion of 1860, entering upon the duties of the office at the beginning of 1860, holding it for the term of one year. At this time the position was not much sought after, it not being considered a very lucrative one. Mr. McKercher having afterward held the office of treasurer, a sketch of him may be found under that head, in the proper place in this volume.

James Randall was Mr. McKercher's successor in this office. He assumed the duties of the office at the beginning of the year 1861, and occupied the position but one year.

Upon James Keeler, formerly county judge, now fell the mantle of this most important, though poorly remunerated office. He was elected by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens in October, 1863, and served without interruption until the 1st of January, 1870, being re-elected his own successor as soon as one term had expired. A more capable, satisfactory and hard working officer it would be hard to find, and his efforts in the educational field still bear fruit in the county.

Franklin Parker was the next superintendent of schools, assuming the labors of the office, at the beginning of 1870, and officiating in this capacity two terms, having been re-elected his own successor in 1871.

G. H. Whitcomb succeeded Parker, being elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. He made a most efficient officer, and was untiring in the effort to advance the cause of education.

Walter Stott was the next incumbent of the office, taking upon his shoulders the business of the office in 1878. This good man gave universal satisfaction, but

served but one term, his other business and large Church interests making the duties of this office beyond his powers.

Walter Stott was born in the town of Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1825, and spent his boyhood, youth and early manhood with his parents on the farm; teaching school, however, during the winter months. On the 12th of March, 1850, he was married to Margaret Ladd. They came west in 1856, settling at Shell Rock, Freeborn Co., Minn., where he taught the first school in that county. He removed to Northwood during the year 1866, where he was for many years closely identified with the Church and every good work in behalf of religion and temperance. He was converted to the religion of Christ in his twenty-third year, and uniting with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, remained until the day of his death one of the most prominent men in that Church wherever he was located. In 1857, shortly after his settlement at Shell Rock, he received a license as a local preacher, and it was in that capacity that he first came into this county. For a score of years this good man preached the word of the Lord he loved so much and labored hard in the field of Christian endeavor. In 1872 Mr. Stott was ordained a deacon by Bishop Wiley at the Upper Iowa Conference, held at Vinton, Benton county, and in that capacity he united about thirty-five happy couples in the holy bonds of matrimony and conducted the solemn rites at the funeral of many a loved member of the fireside circle. No matter what the hurry of business, the condition of weather or roads

he always responded cheerfully to any call, and, with a tenderness that was almost womanly, soothed the afflicted and bereaved. He was widely known, but as naught else than a most conscientious, God-fearing business man, a kind, good neighbor, a devoted husband and father, and an earnest working Christian. He was called from hence on the 14th of November, 1877, and went to inherit that reward of the good and the just in the kingdom "not made with hands, but eternal in the heavens." His last words were addressed to the loved friends who surrounded his bedside, and were: "Yes, yes, I am ready and willing; grace is sufficient; praise, praise His name." So sank a good man to rest. Of him one who knew him and loved him bears this testimony:

"He was positive, but genial; firm, but kind, and I think I never met a man that combined these two elements so perfectly. He was radical on all questions of right, and carried every undertaking to its complete victory, yet he scarcely, if at all, had an enemy; and the secret of it lies just here—all were impressed by every movement he made that he was a man of superior judgment and was conscientious.

"He was not what you might call a leader among men; a natural timidity and large cautiousness unfitted him for it, but he rose in his majesty to second your plan and to follow a leader in whom he had confidence. He was brave and fearless here, and carried to completion everything he began. He was too generous to accumulate a large amount of property, but yet he had enough to make him comfortable."

G. H. Whitcomb was again called upon by his fellow-citizens to assume the onerous duties of this office for the unexpired term. He held it only for one year this term.

B. J. Booth, the present county superintendent of public schools, was elected at the regular fall election of 1879, entering upon the routine of the office the first of the following year. As the term for which he was elected drew to a close his friends rallied to his support, and in 1881 he was re-elected, and at this writing still occupies that responsible office.

B J. Booth was born in Iowa Co., Wis., June 29, 1855. When he was thirteen years of age his parents emigrated to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. In 1872 he went to Worth county and settled in Fertile township. His avocation was teaching, having taught in Worth and adjoining counties prior to his election. He married Ida May Dexter, March 20, 1881. They have one son—James Burt.

THE DEVELOPMENT.

From the time of the first settlement of the county, and the time of the organization of the first district, the number of school districts increased with more or less rapidity. The number of school districts, commencing with the whole county as one, have multiplied manifold. Educational facilities have increased in a remarkable degree, and with each year become more efficient. Among the most interesting feature of the improvement is the fact that the teachers are becoming imbued with the right spirit and see that better qualifications receive a larger pecuniary remuneration, and hence the standard of grade in scholastic certificates has

been raised to surprising degree, with large benefit to the whole educational interests.

In 1872 there were in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one 699 males and 683 females. There were thirty-five schools in the county, one of which was a graded one. Of these school houses, thirty-one were frame, one was stone and one log. Male teachers received an average of \$29.40 per month, and female teachers \$23.48.

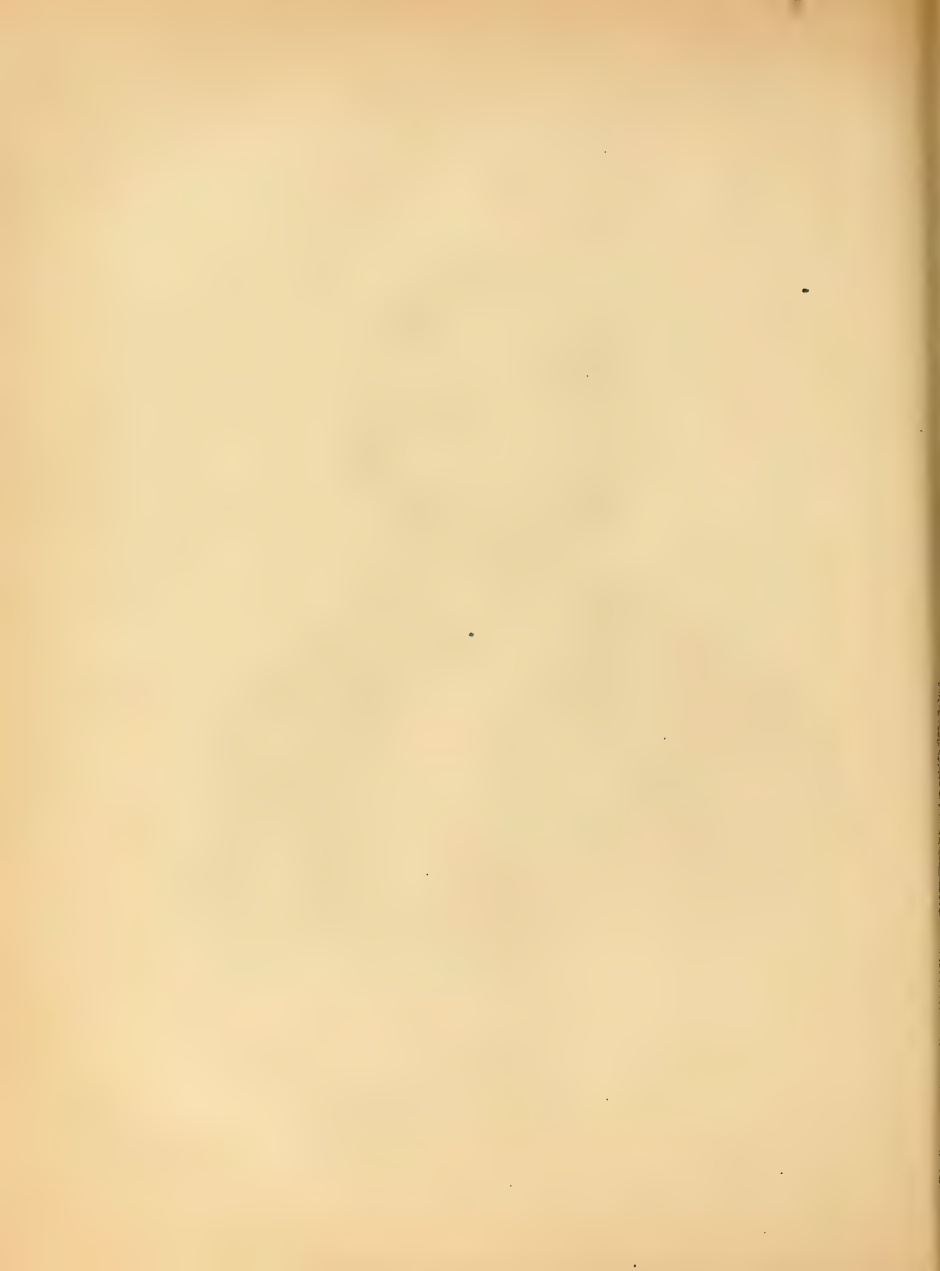
In 1878, or six years later, all this had increased materially, making a much larger improvement than some of the older counties. In that year it is reported that there were in the county 1,314 males and 1,236 females between the ages of five and twenty-one, of which number 1,831 were regularly enrolled in the public schools. The number of school houses had increased in like proportion, there being sixty frame and one each of brick, stone and log in the various districts of the county. These schools employed some 120 teachers, of whom forty-five were males and the balance of the other sex.

In speaking of educational progress at this time, Franklin Parker, county superintendent, says :

"This county is increasing in population very rapidly. The number of schools has nearly doubled in the last two years. Our schools are in a flourishing condition, and more interest is manifested by our people in the advancement of our educational interests than ever before. This is evidenced by the first class school buildings that are being erected in all parts of our county and the steadily in-



*Yours, Truly,
Abraham Beyer.*



creasing demands for a higher grade of teacher. I have visited the schools throughout the county twice during the past year, visiting both summer and winter schools, and spent a half day in each school, and labored to make an improvement whenever I saw an opportunity.

"Our schools are generally very backward and a large proportion of them very small; in some instances only two or three families make up a school. We have as yet but one independent district in the county. At Northwood a fine school building, worth some \$7,000, is in process of erection, and we hope to have in a few months a good school there. My public examinations are written, but when my classes are small, are principally oral. The standard of qualification of teachers has been raised for the last three years about forty per cent.

"About nine-tenths of our teachers attend the institute. I require all to attend or give a satisfactory reason for non-attendance before giving certificates. Our institutes have been excellent, and have exerted a very beneficial influence on the schools."

PRESENT CONDITION.

From the last statistical report available, a number of items have been collected, which will present the exhibit of the educational interests in Worth county at the present time :

REPORT OF 1882.

Number of district townships in county.....	12
Number of independent districts.....	3
Number of sub-districts.....	68
Total number of districts.....	83
Number of ungraded schools in the county.....	69
Number of rooms in the graded schools.....	4
Average term of schools in the county (months) 7 1-6	
Number of male teachers employed in the county.....	29

Number of female teachers.....	87
Total number of teachers.....	116
Average monthly compensation to male teachers.....	\$31 72
Female teachers.....	\$24 74
Total number of children in the county between the ages of 5 and 21.....	2, 660
Total number of pupils enrolled.....	2, 300
Average attendance.....	918
Average cost of tuition per month, per pupil..	\$ 2 29
Number of schoolhouses in the county,—frame	
61; brick 1; log 1.....	63
Total value of school houses.....	\$36, 985
Total value of apparatus.....	\$ 785
Total number of certificates issued during 1882	98
First grade.....	22
Second grade.....	58
Third grade.....	18
Number of applicants rejected.....	16
Average age of female applicants.....	20
Average age of male applicants.....	22

As to the financial condition of school matters, below is presented the account of the county treasurer, with the various funds pertaining to it, taken from his report, for the year ending December, 1882 :

COUNTY SCHOOL FUND.

To balance from last report.....	\$ 412 26
To collections, tax.....	1, 699 02
To collections, fines.....	40 00

\$2, 151 28

CONTRA.

By disbursement on apportionment.....	\$1,807 69
By tax refunded.....	14 09
By balance on hand.....	329 50

\$2, 151 28

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

To balance from last report.....	\$ 525 02
To cash collections.....	4, 587 78

\$5,042 80

CONTRA.

By loans.....	\$4,750 00
By balance on hand.....	292 80

\$5,042 80

PERMANENT SCHOOL INTEREST FUND.

To balance last report.....	\$ 924 74
To collections of interest.....	1,814 16

\$2,738 90

HISTORY OF WORTH COUNTY.

CONTRA.

By amount transferred from apportionment	\$1,014 98
By amount transferred to State fund.....	269 98
By balance on hand	1,453 94

\$2,738 90

SCHOOL HOUSE SITE FUND.

To balance last report.....	\$15 00
To tax collected.....	82 50

\$47 50

CONTRA.

By amount transferred to county fund.....	\$15 00
By balance on hand.....	32 50

847 50

INSTITUTE FUND.

To balance last report	\$29 35
To amount received on State warrant.....	50 00
To amount of county Supt., tuition fees..	58 00
To amount of county Supt., examination fees	49 00

\$186 35

CONTRA.

By amount paid on county Supt. orders.....	\$182 00
By balance on hand.....	4 35

\$186 35

SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS.

Barton, balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$634	49
Union,	69	82
Deer Creek,	87	41
Lincoln,	85	17
Kensett,	66	37
Northwood, (ind)	16	09
Danville,	22	81
Brookfield,	179	58
Hartland,	105	86
Fertile,	63	04
Bristol,	65	15
Silver Lake,	40	84

\$1,436 63

The first teachers certificate issued in the county bears date of July 24, 1858, and was granted to Sarah Beadle. The second was issued to Cyinda Burnapp, Oct. 4, 1858. Both are signed by E. D. Hinman, as county superintendent.

THE FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The first institute was held in 1870, at Northwood, during the administration of

Franklin Parker, as county superintendent. No record of this meeting is in existence, so far as known, hence the brevity of this notice. The institute is spoken of, by some of those who were present, as a very pleasant and instructive affair, and although the attendance was small, the interest was great. The institutes were continued every year until in 1877; the law having been changed and they were then entitled Normal Institutes, with a longer term of meeting and an increased scope of instruction.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The first Normal Institute of Worth county met the 19th of March, 1877, and closed April 5, after a session of three weeks. G. H. Whitcomb, the county superintendent, had secured the services of Prof. Bush as a conductor, and Prof. Valentine, Von Coellen and Butler as lecturers, so that with such an array of talent, the institute could not help but be a success.

The course of study followed was that arranged by the State superintendent for all institutes in the commonwealth, but was not rigidly adhered to. The points touched were well digested and thoroughly understood by all in attendance. The professor's idea being evidently, not how much, but how well."

At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed, who submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That Teachers' Normal Institutes are both interesting and instructive. That all persons fitting themselves for the important work which devolves upon them as teachers should attend, with a

view to improving themselves; not only to learn the principles and theories presented in different books, but to learn the best manner in which they should be presented to the young.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Prof. Bush, who has been, during the meeting, a zealous and earnest laborer; that we fully appreciate his faithfulness as a teacher and the generosity shown toward us, notwithstanding our many great failings and thoughtlessness shown by us at times.

Resolved, That we appreciate the great kindness shown toward us by the people of the Methodist Church, who have willingly furnished us with a place to assemble to listen to the many able lectures delivered.

Resolved, That we express our sympathies with our county superintendent, who has been with us the greater part of the time, but whose labors and responsibilities are just beginning. Also that we sustain him in this, his great trial, knowing that if we do not come up to the standard of our expectations, the fault lies wholly in a defect in our education and not in any partiality shown by him.

Resolved, That an effort be made to obtain a thorough and satisfactory series of text books, and that the same be universal throughout the county, and to accomplish this purpose, a committee of five experienced teachers be appointed to prepare a list and submit the same to the Teachers' Association, the first Saturday in May. The earnest co-operation of all school boards in the county is requested in this matter of text books.

Resolved, That a Teachers' Association be formed, and that the same meet the first Saturday in each month, beginning the first Saturday in May.

The following is a list of those in attendance, as near as can be ascertained at this time: Ladies: Bertha Bowman, Ida Hunt, Hattie Keen, Inez Albright, Addie James, Ursula Thomas, Rosa Stott, Lena Gardner, Emma Berkins, Alice Eggleston, Martha Young, Zella Williams, Mary Rickard, Ida Robinson, Ellen Stott, Mira Pike, Emma Perry, Alice Jones. Gentlemen: J. Williams, Jr., Willis Hunter, James Brydon, E. G. Mellem, J. N. Bigelow, H. J. Beyer, J. M. Carter, W. H. Minor, Mervin Parker and C. E. Swanger.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

In the latter part of April, 1877, the following call was made, looking to the organization of an association of the teachers of the county:

NOTICE.

A Teachers' Association will be held at Northwood, May 5, 1877, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Committee on music.—Misses Mira Pike, Rosa Stott, Nellie Evelesh, Ellen Stott, Ina Hughes, Clara Wardall, Messrs. Bryden, Phillips and Boughton.

Extemporaneous speech by Prof. H. T. Toye.

Essay by Miss McKercher.—Declamation by Mr. B. J. Booth. Music. Oration by Mr. Boughton. Select reading by Miss Cunningham. Poem by Miss Hooper. Essay by Mr. Moir. Music. Remarks by Supt. Whitcomb, on the subject of public schools. Selection by Ida Hunt, and one by Clara War-

dall. Discussion on text books. To close with music.

By order of committee,
D. H. BOUGHTON,
INA HUGHES,
ADDIE WARDALL.

In a report of the meeting, it is said, that, owing to the bad condition of the roads at the appointed time, but few teachers were able to be present. After organizing, by calling Supt. Whitcomb to the chair, and appointing Helen Stott, treasurer, and H. T. Toye, secretary, it was thought advisable, not to carry out the programme.

The subject of text books was, however, taken up and discussed at considerable length, after which the subsequent resolutions were offered by the committee appointed at the Normal Institute, and unanimously adopted :

"We, the teachers of Worth county, believing that a uniform series of text books throughout the county, would be of great value in promoting the cause of education, and after a thorough and careful examination of different authors, believe that the following will meet the wants of the learner more than any other with which we are acquainted in this, that they are concise, well bound and replete with much new matter of an interesting character. American Educational Series of Readers; Robinson's New Series of Arithmetics; Swinton's Word Analysis and Speller; Swinton's Geographies; Swinton's United States History.

The association had a considerable membership at the start and flourished for some time, but of late years it appears to have disappeared, and the system of meeting has been abandoned for what cause is unknown. Some talk is indulged in of a resuscitation of the society.

CHAPTER XV.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE.

The county of Worth is one of the smallest in the State of Iowa. Lying along the northern border, the State line between Minnesota and Iowa, deprives it of the first row of sections in the four upper townships. It is the fifth from the Mississippi river and comprises congressional townships 98, 99 and 100; north of

ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22; west of the 5th principal meridian, twelve townships in all, this, with the fraction off above mentioned, makes it about seventeen miles across from north to south, and twenty-four miles from east to west, containing 408 square miles, or 261,120 acres. This territory is divided into the following

civil townships: Deer Creek, Barton, Union, Brookfield, Lincoln, Kensett, Danville, Hartland, Silver Lake, Bristol, Fertile and Northwood. East of Worth lies Mitchell county, while the south and west boundaries of it are met by those of Cerro Gordo and Winnebago. The surface of Worth county is somewhat diversified. In the eastern portion of the county the ground is gently undulating or level, but it becomes more rolling as it approaches the western section, and in some parts of the extreme southwestern portions it takes on the aspect of hillocks, or to use a local expression it become "knobby." The land is well drained and watered by the Shell Rock river, which rises near the northern boundary, in Minnesota, and flows in a southeasterly direction through the entire county. Besides this river, numerous creeks, many of them affluents of it, meander through the rich farms that thickly bestride the beautiful prairie, and add to the fertility of the soil. All these minor streams have the same general direction as the main river, southeast by south. As to the soil and geological formation of this region, a rich, black alluvial deposit some three or four feet in depth covers nearly the whole land. Beneath this, with the exception of an out-crop, in the bed and along the bank of the Shell Rock, of an impure limestone, the whole of this section and for long distance all around, it is a vast bed of what is known as the drift deposit. There it lies, in incalculable depth, the sediment and wash of the vast inland sea, that with heaving bosom covered what is now these beautiful prairies, in the far-away pre-historic

ages, before man was, or the full purpose of a Divine Creator was consummated. The water-washed boulders, the rounded pebble in the bank each tell its story of the "waters that covered the face of the deep" when darkness was upon the earth and chaos reigned. That water-washed pebble that you threw at the little bird, far from its native bed, where stern mountains rear their rocky head, has rolled down the tinkling stream of time into the broad ocean of the present, and in its tumultuous waves been rounded up, a mute memorial of the past. That rounded, unsightly piece of gneiss that you kicked from your path, did you ever think that it was co-eval with the birth of the world, and what mysterious agencies transported it hither, where no rocks of a kindred nature can be found?

This vast drift deposit, which overlays this basin, rapidly increases in depth, from the southeast to the northwest as the country rises from the valley of the Cedar river, where the drift is comparatively shallow, to the elevated lake plateau of northern Iowa and southern Minnesota, where it reaches a depth beyond the knowledge of man. The only rock of this vicinity is an impure limestone of the Devonian system, and evidently belongs to the Hamilton group. It is filled with the fossil remains of myriads of shell fish, and it is from this that the river Shell Rock derives its name.

The peculiar characteristics of this alluvia soil is the extreme fertility, co-incident with durability. In these respects the land of Worth county is unsurpassed in the State of Iowa, being equally well adapted for grain or grass. Perhaps it

may be said that few, if any, of the counties of this State possess a soil so productive, or one so suitable, in every respect, for stock or grain raising.

For the first few years of its existence grain raising was the sole business of the settlers, but now, with a more comprehensive enterprise, the tendency is toward a state of mixed farming. Large quantities of stock are being purchased, and before many years have elapsed the stock and dairy interest will be one of the most important in the State. Although land, beautiful prairie land, can be purchased at a moderate price, the time is not far distant when these fertile acres will bring double and treble their present price. Timber is found in considerable quantity along the banks of the water courses and distributed in beautiful groves throughout the western and northwestern portions of the county. The total area of timber land is estimated by many as high as 10,000 acres. The rapid current and considerable volume of water, in the Shell Rock river, affords an abundant water-power, and several mill-sites have been utilized. Lime creek, in the extreme southwestern part of the county, affords some water-power. Stone, suitable for building foundations, cellars, etc., is found in several places, and materials for brick-making are quite abundant.

The early development of the county was retarded, at the outset, by many adverse circumstances. The lands, during the mania that preceeded the panic of 1857, were bought up by speculators in advance of immigration, and held at prices that drove the would-be-settler to other sections. Markets were far distant

and barely accessible, and the roads but miserable excuses for highways, some of them being nothing more than trails, crossing sloughs and creeks, the latter without bridges. The advantages of railroad communication with the outside world, enjoyed by the neighboring and adjoining counties, attracted thither the flood tide of emigration, leaving but the reflex ripple to spread over into Worth county. All these disadvantages, under which the county labored for some years, have been slowly overcome one by one, and it has steadily and to some extent rapidly improved in latter years. According to the United States census reports, we find that in 1860 there were but 756 inhabitants within its limits; in 1865 this had grown to 1,140 and in 1870 to 2,892. In 1875 we find a still more rapid growth, the number reaching 4,908. The same authority gives 7,953 as the total population in 1880, this notwithstanding a large emigration westward.

The staple products of Worth county are wheat, corn, barley and oats. The production of these four great cereals, for the year 1880, was about as follows: Wheat, 658,996 bushels; corn, 403,203 bushels; oats, 404,086 bushels and barley, 41,499 bushels. In the same year there was sold as products of the farms of the county, 4,372 pounds of wool; 319,448 pounds of butter and 5,296 pounds of cheese.

For many years the whole attention of the agriculturist has been devoted to the raising of wheat, but that day is slowly passing away. The wheat belt seems from its history to be ever moving westward, and while it hovered for awhile

over the beautiful prairie of this section, the tiller of the soil met a rich reward for all his labors; but a time was reached, at last, when the raising of the great cereal no longer proved remunerative, and of late years some attention has been given to stock. Those who have turned their attention to this business, have succeeded beyond their wildest expectation, and the time is not far distant when these rich and fertile fields will echo to the footfalls of innumerable cattle, whose care will enrich the community.

Before leaving this branch of the subject, it may not be improper to speak of another natural recourse of the coming future. Reference is had to the extensive beds of peat lying all over the county. In the western portion large deposits of this most excellent fuel may be found, but owing to the presence of so much timber in the county, it does not seem to have been utilized to any great extent. Experiments have, however, been made, and demonstrated its usefulness and economy. It is to be hoped, that at an early day, this

source of wealth will be developed to the advantage of the county.

The United States survey of this section was commenced in 1853, and all except the three western townships finished that same year. The next year the balance was surveyed with the exception of what is now known as Fertile township, which was not finished until 1856. A portion of these lands, as fast as surveyed and platted, were placed on sale at Fort Des Moines, and afterwards at Decorah, on the opening of the government land office at that place. Here they remained on the market from 1854 to 1856, but for some reason, found few purchasers. In 1857 the unsold lands of all the county, with the exception of the three western townships, above mentioned, were offered at the great land sale at Osage, and found ready purchasers in the persons of the eager speculators, who then had a mania for land anywhere. The land in the three townships excepted above was brought into market in the following year.

CHAPTER XVI.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Man is essentially a gregarious creature, flocking together into communities, and seeking, by co-operation, the advancement of himself and his brother man. No more powerful method of bringing about this progression can be thought of, than by

the strong working of the many, bound together by kindred thoughts and aims, in one association. Several of these societies have risen in this county; some have died in infancy; others lived through several years of active work and then dis-

solved; others still survive the lapse of time and show signs of future usefulness. Of these, the most important is

THE OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

The following call for a meeting, looking to the organization of an Old Settlers' Society, appeared in the *Northwood Pioneer*, of June 28, 1877:

"We, the undersigned, having experienced the privations and hardships of Worth county pioneer life, and being desirous of uniting in an association all those who located in this county prior to July 4, 1858, hereby join in a call for a meeting of all such, to be held at 10 o'clock, in Northwood, on Wednesday, the 4th day of July, 1877, for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Association, and agreeing upon the time of future meetings.

"All those who had reached the age of twenty-one prior to the year 1858, are included in this call."

In pursuance with this call, the meeting was held at the court house, on the day and date mentioned.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel Egbert, and Reuben Wiggins elected temporary chairman, and William Rhodes, temporary secretary.

The society then proceeded to organize by the election of officers. J. Bickel was chosen as president; William Rhodes, secretary; William Dixon, treasurer, for the ensuing year. The following vice-presidents were chosen, one from each township represented: Knudt D. Johnson, of Hartland; Otis Greeley, Bristol; Lars. Larson, Silver Lake; Knudt W. Johnson, Kensett; L. O. Anderson, Deer Creek; J. M. Molsberry, Union; Wil-

liam Rhodes, Fertile; A. Levenson, Brookfield; B. H. Beckett, Northwood.

On motion of Reuben Wiggins it was voted to hold the next yearly meeting during the month of June, the day to be designated on the call of the president, secretary and treasurer.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted by the association, in which it was stated that the object of the society was to preserve, for future history, a record of the names, place of birth and date of settlement in Worth county, of each of the pioneers, and also a record of the most note-worthy events in the settlement of this county, and an obituary notice on the death of any of the members of the association, called hence to their reward.

Also, that the yearly meetings would be held "for the purpose of electing officers of the society, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones, in talking of the days of old, long time ago—days of trial, days of rejoicing and days of bread and sop, incident to the first settlement of this county: in short, an old settlers' visit and reunion.

"Any person, head of a family, of good moral character, a resident of Worth county eighteen years prior to this 4th day of July, may become a member by signing this constitution and by-laws, and the payment of twenty-five cents to the treasurer of this society."

The following resolution was offered by Reuben Wiggins and adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and is hereby tendered to the people of Northwood, for their generous hospitality, sympathy and good feeling extended to us, the Old Settlers' of Worth county, at this

our first meeting; and that the secretary be required to furnish the editor of the *Northwood Pioneer* a copy of this resolution and minutes of this meeting, with a request to publish the same in the *Pioneer*."

On the 12th of July, 1878, was held the second re-union of the old settler's association, at Northwood, at the court house in that town. After some little preliminary business of no importance, the society proceeded to the choice of officers for the following year.

John Bickel was re-elected to the office of president by the hearty accord of all present. William Rhodes declining a re-election to the post of secretary, J. M. Slosson was elected to fill that position. Hon. Lemuel Dwelle, was chosen as treasurer, which all regarded as a proper recognition of the standing of that gentleman in the community. The vice-presidents of the several townships were all re-elected. These vice-presidents were appointed a committee to prepare a history of their respective townships, with the assistance of an addition to the committee, of Hon. Lemuel Dwelle, Isaac M. Bolton, Dr. James Keeler, A. L. Towne and S. P. Cravath, who, it is expected, will write up a complete history of the county to the year 1861.

Rev. Mr. Clausen, of Mitchell county, was expected to address the meeting, but business and the press of circumstances made it impossible for him to be present. After the business of the meeting had been transacted, the society adjourned to the grove where they enjoyed a sumptuous dinner, amid the old-time stories, jokes, and much hilarity. After dinner

the society was called to order, but the meeting was chiefly social; short speeches being made by William Rhodes, J. E. Towne, S. P. Cravath and other, descriptive of incidents and accidents of pioneer life in the county. No record of this meeting is accessible except the dry minutes of the meeting, of which the above is a condensed epitome.

Of the third annual reunion we have a full and extended account, taken from the local papers of that date. It seems that for some little time previous, the citizens of Northwood and vicinity had determined that they would all join in with the old settlers association, and, on the 4th of July, 1879, have a rousing celebration. The society, in preparation for that auspicious event, revised the list of vice-presidents, adding thereto representatives from the townships not heretofore represented. The following is the list as amended: G. Olsen Mellem, Northwood; J. M. Molsberry, Union; Martin Hanson, Deer Creek; L. O. Anderson, Barton; Samuel Trebilcock, Danville; Amos Leverson, Brookfield; Knudt D. Johnson, Hartland; Otis Greeley, Bristol; William Rhodes, Fertile; William H. Perkins, Lincoln; Lars Larson, Silver Lake; A. J. Boutell, Kensett; Samuel Egbert, B. H. Becket, Northwood incorporation.

The *Eagle* in its report of the proceedings says:

"At sunrise, Capt. Wackman's battery belched forth in tones of deep, heavy thunder, which echoed and re-echoed for miles, and miles, and aroused our Worth county citizens from their slumbers to

prepare for the meeting of old friends, and to participate in the exercises of the day.

"No day could have been more grand, magnificent and beautiful. The sun arose upon a cloudless sky, and all nature was "keeping time, time, time, in a sort of runic rhyme" to the patriotic and good old pioneer hearts which beat and throbbed to true, peaceful and generous motives. It was a day of all days. For several years past our crops have been a partial failure, and the traditional wolf has been at the door of many an honest hardy-son-of-toil in consequence. But this day dawned upon the better state of affairs. The crops appear inviting—pointing to the good time coming, and the load of debts raised from our homes and hearts. The grain, as it waves to and fro in the glad sunlight casts back rays of the most beautiful and exquisite nature and the ever varying effects of sunshine and shadow meet the eye on every side. It is no wonder that our friends from the country had cause for rejoicing, and many were the thanks that went up to Him for His goodness in paving the way for a peace of mind and a glorious contentment.

At an early hour the people of Worth county rolled in from all directions, and soon our streets were lined with teams and citizens. Young America was here in abundance also. With Chinese crackers and torpedoes he made the welkin ring, frightened horses and ladies, and when remonstrated with, he'd say: "Are you a Britisher, or a Cannuck?" And, of course you'd let the little fellows off with no remarks of any kind. God bless the patriotic boys. May our hearts never

grow so old and cold that we can not find a warm spot in it somewhere for the little fellows—the rulers of the Nation after us.

At 9 o'clock the Calithumpians, under the direction of Gen. Retsloff, paraded the streets, much to the amusement of the crowds who occupied the side-walks, the highways and by-ways.

At about 10:30, the procession was formed in front of the court house, under the direction of Marshal Wattson, and marched to the park in the following order:

Northwood Cornet Band.

City Council.

Old Settlers on foot.

Citizens in Wagons.

Citizens on foot.

After the procession had reached the park, the Rev. T. M. Nichols, pastor of the M. E. Church, of this place, invoked the divine blessing upon the assemblage in short, but eloquent prayer. The glee club, consisting of Myra Pike, Addie Wardell, and Messrs. E. C. Spaulding and Carl Clausen, then sang, beautifully: "America," in which the audience was requested to join. After which the president of the association, John Bickell, delivered the following short, but pithy speech.

Old Settlers of Worth and adjoining Counties:

We have met to celebrate the organization of the old settlers association. All those who have resided in the county eighteen years are eligible to membership by paying a fee of twenty-five cents, and I hope and trust that those that have been here the allotted time will join in with us, as it will be the means of getting all of the historical facts in connec-

tion with the early settlement of the county in which we should all feel interested; for, without a united effort we can not succeed.

Quickstep, by the Northwood Cornet Band. The Glee Club then rendered a song entitled, "The Working People." The president introduced the orator of the day, Sidney A. Foster, who advanced upon the platform and delivered his oration, of which, the following is a synopsis:

"Mr. President, Members of the Old Settlers' Association, neighbors and friends:

We assemble for a two-fold purpose to-day; to look along down the pathway of the past and deal in reminiscences of pioneer life, under the auspices of the Old Settlers Association, and also, to commemorate the achievements of our ancestors, and celebrate with appropriate ceremony our National anniversary.

This is a day in the observance of which we must lay aside all animosities; all bickering, neighborhood quarrels, if we have any; lay aside all personal prejudices, and feelings of rivalry; all matters of locality and vexing local question must be put aside. To prostitute this day to partisan, personal or selfish ends, of locality or otherwise, is an insult to the memory of those who vouchsafed to us this day, by their patriotic devotion; and marks a dark line across the boasted patriotism of the people of the 19th century. In behalf of the business men of Northwood, though neither authorized nor delegated by them, I wish to say that they in no way expect or desire anything more, than the special observance of this as a holiday by you all, as citizens of the county,

with no local object in view and all reports to the contrary can be safely put up and put aside as false and uncalled for.

In looking over the large number assembled here, it is a matter of self-congratulation to me, and I congratulate you all upon the intelligent and good appearance of those about me. I see the representatives of all branches of thrift and industry of our county; I see the faces of those who kindled the camp-fires of civilization on our borders; I can see how time has scattered the white powder of years upon the heads, and care and trouble incident to the hardships of pioneer life, have made deep furrows upon your cheeks. I can see before me those who have had Cedar Falls, Charles City and Osage, Iowa, and Austin, Minn., the nearest trading points and McGregor, the nearest market. You have delved and builded; toiled and accomplished great ends in the last twenty years. Having a county abundant in its resources of agricultural richness; watered by copious streams, and of such power that mills dot them and prove a source of profit to the producer of grain and the manufacturer of flour. By time and for your patience you are to-day rewarded. Three lines of railroad already girt or divide your county. And though the time has been when complaint could justly be made at the lack of competing markets whereat to sell your wheat; those days are now gone, gone forever; and now, before the snow shall fly, you will see another competing line of railroad bounding your county on the west. By your rights, farmers of Worth county, you should have, and by your might you may have, all that properly be-

belongs to those who uphold the primary interests of our country, and produce our wealth, by reaping from the well-tilled soil. The time has passed for anything but legitimate profits in any branch of trade or industry, especially where competing markets are permanently established and trade and patronage follow those avenues where the highest price is paid, and the most reliable article is sold; responsibility has become a most important actor in the affairs of neighborhood, school district, town, county and State. Individual responsibility and accountability must stand as protecting sentinels to the people of not only Worth county, but of the whole country.

You have done wisely to band yourselves together in a society of old settlers, and in all countries, and in all ages where there is a common interest and there is unity of action, there is always success. The wheat raiser must not array his hand against the wheat buyer, and the buyer must respect the responsibility of a tradesman. Interests must be mutual and the rights of all must be respected. Of course there are grievous cases of wrong doing which should be summarily punished.

I am not an old settler of your county, but am a citizen and feel an interest that you should sustain your organization, and year after year, as time passes, without bidding adieu, and name after name is written on the obituary roll, may the knot of friendship closer grow."

We have room for only that part of the oration addressed to the old settlers.

The Glee Club then sang: "Auld Lang Syne," after which short speeches were

made by O. V. Eckert, Dr. Keeler of Bristol, and Simon Rustad, who gave an address in Norwegian.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

At the afternoon meeting of the Old Settlers Association, for reminiscences and business, addresses were delivered by H. V. Dwelle, I. M. Bolton, Wm. H. Perkins and George Gardner, now of Northwood, who settled in Freeborn Co., Minn., in 1854; but is so well and favorably known that he is claimed as one of the old settlers of this county, also by J. U. Perry, who settled first in Albert Lea, but moved to this county in 1860, and others, all well calculated to strengthen the ties of old time friendships, which have been more or less interrupted by later associations.

An incident, related by I. M. Bolton, was pretty good for a blue ribbon man. In substance, it was about this:

"He and one or two others went to Albert Lea to get flour, but not finding any, they got the best substitute they could, and that was \$1 worth of dried apples and a gallon of whisky."

The present officers of the association were re-elected.

Dr. James Keeler, of Bristol, H. V. Dwelle, of Northwood and S. J. White, of Union, were elected a committee to supervise and complete the history of the county.

A resolution was passed that every member of the Old Settlers Association furnish what they know of the history of Worth county, in writing, and place the same in the hands of Dr. James Keeler, of Bristol, chairman of the committee.

Art. 2nd of the constitution was amended by inserting fourteen in the

place of eighteen years, as the time of residence in the county, required for membership.

Adjourned to meet on call, in June of next year.

It may not be out of place to explain that at our meeting last year a committee of one from each township, was elected to collect the material, and have a history of the first settlement of the county written up, to be presented at the meeting this year. This work was not completed, and it was decided by consultation, without any official action, to take another year and bring it down to the present time. Although, without any authority, I think I am expressing the wishes of the association in saying that there is no intention of excluding those who are not members from contributing any historical articles they may desire to, on any subject; but on the contrary, all are invited to do so, and are assured that any articles sent to Dr. Keeler, before Jan. 1, 1880, will receive the same consideration as those from members.

After the present history is completed, all these papers will be arranged and preserved.

In the distant future, everything connected with the settlement and growth of the county will be of interest, and if any one will take a little time, and in addition to what they may want preserved of personal history, write up something in which they have taken an interest, it will make the most complete record for some future historian ever made of any county. All kinds of improvements, the progress of every business, educational and religi-

ous matter, as well as political, should be included.

Our history should show the part taken by Worth county in the war, to maintain the States a united Nation. Should give the names of the soldiers from this county, with something of the part they took in the service. Something of the previous history of all those well remembered ones that never returned. This by itself would make quite a history, and might be made separately.

Up to the present, our history will make a good showing. In size, our county is one of the smallest in the State, and among the latest settled. In the number of its inhabitants, it is still among the smaller, but the growth has been by no means slow, and in the amount of production, compared with the number of inhabitants, it will compare favorably with any.

In the management of our county affairs, it is not too much to claim that none of the surrounding counties can make a better showing. We have had no defaulting county officers. We have incurred no large county indebtedness by unnecessary appropriations. Our school funds have been more judiciously used than in many counties. The divisions that have occurred by reason of conflicting interests or differences of opinion, have not deepened into personal feuds, and it is not too much to expect, that our history faithfully written, will help to place Worth county among the counties of Iowa, where Iowa stands among the States. In the capabilities of its soil, and in material progress one of the fore-

most, and in the character of its inhabitants, second to none.

J. M. SLOSSON, Secretary.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Polly Copes came with her son to Hartland township, Worth county, in 1858, lived in said township about twelve years. In the beginning of the late civil war she gave her son, her only support, to the cause of her country. The hardships of war proved too much for him; he obtained a furlough and came home to die, leaving his widowed mother without his companionship and support. She afterward moved with Wm. H. Perkins, her son-in-law, to Union township, where she died Aug. 29, 1876, and was buried in the Hartland burying ground by the side of her son and two daughters who had gone before her.

DR. KEELER.

OBITUARY OF DARIUS GARDNER.

To the Old Settlers Association of Worth county: In memory of Darius Gardner, who died March 1, 1879, at his residence in Union township, aged sixty years and eleven months.

Twenty years ago next fall, in moving to this county, Mr. Gardner was the first man whose acquaintance I formed, and with your permission I will give a short sketch of his life, and also of his residence among us. He was born in the town of Bozrah, New London Co., Conn. He was for several years a resident of Norwich, Conn., where he was engaged in trade as a merchant; receiving injuries which resulted in severe spinal affection and poor health, he sought a home and health on the prairies, of the then far west. He arrived in Worth county the 5th day of April, 1856; being, as near as

I can learn, the first permanent settler in the whole southeast quarter of the county. He lived the first summer in a cabin in the southeast corner of what is now Lincoln township. During the summer, he built the house in which he lived and died; it being on the old State road and main thoroughfare through the county to Osage, the then land office for this and several adjoining counties. He moved into this house on the 10th day of November, but a few days before the noted hard winter of 1856-57 closed in upon him, a cripple, and four miles from the nearest neighbor, which was J. M. Molsberry, and who had during the summer built and moved where he now lives, thereby becoming the first and Gardner the second settler of Union township. During this unparalleled hard winter he soon found himself without fuel and three miles from timber. It being impossible to get a team to the woods, he had to haul his fire-wood on a hand-sled on the crust, with no company but his faithful dog; and Mr. Gardner himself informed me that he had no doubt but the dog saved his life by leading him home during the many storms and blizzards of that terrible winter. Living on the main road to the land office, his cabin was frequently crowded to its utmost capacity, and "Gardner's" was soon almost as well and far known as the Astor House of New York city, and the string was always found hanging on the outside of the door. And this was truly emblematic of the man; the latch-string to his heart always hung on the outside, and instead of grasping for the last penny of the poor

settler and homesteader, he was always more ready to give than to receive. For the past few years he has moved among his fellows with great pain and difficulty, seldom leaving his home. About one year ago he visited us for the last time, staying over night, and remarking that he was not going to be in a hurry, as it would likely be his last visit. He left a wife, son and daughter to mourn his loss. And true to the fact that the mind makes the man, instead of money, and also that "education forms the common mind," he denied himself the much-needed help and company of his children in order that they might obtain an education; his daughter having graduated and his son well advanced at the Cedar Valley Seminary before he left them. He was buried near Plymouth, and the large audience attending his funeral obsequies gave evidence to the esteem in which he was held by his friends and neighbors.

By his friend,

S. P. CRAWTH.

After this table cloths were spread upon the ground under the beautiful shade trees in the park, and the pioneers and others "fell to" in satisfying the inner man. Oh! but it was a sight that made the hungry one's eyes glisten to see the nice, rich white loaves of bread, the golden butter and various other eatables which were unrolled for the feast of all feasts. This, we thought, would have been heaven for a hungry tramp. The citizens of Northwood furnished hot coffee and tea free of charge, H. H. Remore and William Bailey aiding as chief cooks. And it was good coffee—not your nasty, insipid stuff, but the real, genuine article.

We know this is so, for over sixty gallons of coffee and twelve gallons of tea were drank by the thirsty and hungry people. Some had come from home without eatables, and when this was known George Wattson and Lemuel Dwelle, with their customary generosity, purchased a barrel or two of crackers and a cheese, weighing fifty pounds, which was issued to the hungry by that prince of good fellows and an old settler, Tommy Christian, whose face resembled a full moon as he would cut off a "hunk" of cheese for the "old boys."

In the afternoon amusements were in order. These were ushered in by a tub race. Nels Onverson, T. S. Rice, Guy Doud and Jesse Carter were entered, the prizes being, first, \$5; second, \$2.50; third, \$1. Nels Onverson won the first money and Jesse Carter the second. Rice and Doud were unable to win the third money, owing to their inability to keep afloat in their crafts, so the committee and the judges decided that the first two parties should race for the third prize.

At the conclusion of the tub race a running race was next on the programme. Nine entered for the race, named as follows: G. Henning, F. Rickard, O. K. Rargo, A. T. Retsloff, Jesse Carter, John McQuatters, H. T. Finch, Guy Doud and A. Larson; H. T. Finch winning first money, John McQuatters second money and F. Rickard third money. A purse was then raised for which several entered, Charley Remore and Herb Finch being the chief contestants—Remore winning the race very easily.

This was immediately followed by a match game of base ball between picked

nines, which attracted much attention and proved one of the most pleasant features of this eventful day.

At 5 o'clock the marksmen of the town engaged in a friendly contest, shooting at glass balls. In the evening a number of people gathered at Music Hall, and "chased the fleeting hours with flying feet."

The paper further says: "We noticed many white heads in the assemblage upon the park grounds—many care-worn faces here and there. Wrinkles were upon faces that were smooth eighteen years ago, and we saw groups of three, four, five and six talking about old times, about funny incidents, the hardships and the heart burdens of long years ago. Hard work brings old age as quickly as deep sorrow and trouble. The majority of old settlers present came here to this county not very rich in this world's goods, but by persistent labor, with indomitable courage and perseverance to conquer and overcome all obstacles, the dark and heavy clouds of adversity and poverty have been driven away and the bright, pure sunshine of heaven now hovers over the most of them in peace, happiness and contentment. The reporter has attended many Old Settler's gatherings in his time, and he says, without hesitation, that none were more of a success than the meeting held on the 4th of July by the old settlers of Worth county."

One old settler, in speaking of his experience, said: "I have been through the varied scenes of pioneer life, attending the settlements of a new country, and any one having this experience will indeed count it a pleasure to meet associates

of the time when neighbors were few and far between, and this we did with old time friends as J. M. Molsberry, Silas White and Philo Towne, of Union; William Perkins, of Lincoln; L. O. Anderson and Martin Hansen, of Deer Creek; Nels Trow, of Silver Lake; Tommy Christian, John E. Towne, A. L. Towne, Elias Towne, M. Perkins, J. Anderson, of Hartland; Dr. Keeler, of Bristol; J. M. Slosson, Orra Perkins, of Kensett, and many others, which space forbids me to mention. And I pause to ponder upon the changes that time has wrought in our midst. Fourteen years ago, we had to haul our produce seventy-five miles to a railroad, loading back with lumber, salt and merchandise. Your humble servant had rich experiences the first two years of his sojourn here at this kind of labor, and can recollect of but few sloughs between here and Conover that he has not fathomed. Then we see Gulbrand Olson Mellem, the oldest settler of the county, hauling lumber at a cent per pound. Think of it friends! almost or quite two cents per foot; also selling his wheat for thirty-five and forty cents per bushel. Now all is changed, and to-day, blessed with three lines of railroad in the county, supplied with four market towns within her borders and with five or six more very close thereto, makes her a desirable county to dwell in. Fourteen years ago but one house (Frank Parker's) greeted the eye between this place and J. M. Molsberry's, a distance of sixteen miles; now the road is dotted with houses, the abodes of thrifty farmers; then but one store furnished the necessities, while now many greet us with the necessities, and



H. L. Escherich.



even luxuries of life; then a mail was carried tri-weekly—east and west through the county (when it did not fail), and once a week north and south, now it comes from all directions three or four times a day; then the slow but sure mode of travel and labor was performed by oxen as a rule, now they are the exception; then harvesters and binders were unknown and the old cradle, together with a few reapers—and a very few indeed—cut the grain produced in Worth county, now harvesters, binders and every other labor saving machine can be seen at every fence corner.

"I think the old settlers did a very wise thing by changing the time test of membership from eighteen to fourteen years. This will materially increase their numbers, thereby adding greatly to the interest of their meetings; and I feel just more than a little bit pleased to be called one of them, and hope and anticipate with pleasure many returns of the meetings of the old settlers as enjoyed on the 4th day of July, 1879."

This, for some unexplained reason, was the last reunion of the Old Settlers' Association, but some action is being taken at this time to reorganize the society to perpetuate the settlement of Worth county. This is as it should be. The hard working farmer and trader of this country has hardly holidays enough, and one day spent in communion with the warm friends of early days, living over the pioneer times, is certainly no loss, but rather a gain both mental and physical.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The subject of organizing an association of farmers and business men of Worth

county was agitated for several years, but nothing tangible seemed to grow out of it. Finally, in January, 1879, the following call was issued for a meeting, having that end in view:

"Agricultural Society.—The farmers and men of other occupations interested in the formation and organization of an agricultural society in Worth Co., Iowa, are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Northwood on Saturday, the 8th day of next March, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of perfecting such an organization: A. C. Walker, N. L. Kean, Michael Kelley, John B. Thompson, B. E. Fuller, A. J. Dwelle, Charles Wardall, A. Gwond, J. P. McGowan, L. Dwelle, J. J. Cullen, E. C. Spaulding, Edwin Collin, Sidney A. Foster, W. T. Hartley, S. D. Ensign, B. K. Walker, Theodore R. Crandell, W. S. Thomson, Capt. Wackman, Nye & Willing, Gilbert Gullickson, C. A. Knapp, George F. Wattson, D. C. Bigalow, Henry Page, Charles David, B. H. Beckett, J. D. Miller, John Peterson, H. H. Blood, A. M. Bliton, A. J. Cole, E. F. True, J. M. Henderson, R. E. Lewis, T. K. Hundebly, A. L. Shore, Gordon & Mosen, and L. A. Williams."

At the appointed time the meeting convened, and was called to order, and on proceeding to elect officers, the following were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Charley Wardall; first vice-president, Andrew Henryson; second vice-president, J. M. Slosson; third vice-president, John T. Nysteum; secretary, A. C. Walker; treasurer, T. R. Crandell.

DIRECTORS.

Iver Hendrickson, Deer Creek; William Dixon, Northwood; Peter Jenson, Hart-

land; Lars Larson, Silver Lake; Lars O. Anderson, Barton; Charles Brebner, Ken-sett; Herbrand Oleson, Brookfield; Reuben Wiggins, Bristol; Michael Kelley, Fertile; Jonathan Williams, Danville; W. H. Russell, Lincoln; Silas J. White Union. Director at large, L. Dwelle, Northwood. Mr. Walker declining the position of secretary, S. A. Foster was chosen in his stead.

Having now perfected an organization, it was necessary to have some rules and regulations for the proper government of the same, so the following constitution was adopted :

ART. 1. This society shall be called the "Worth County Agricultural Society," and its object shall be the improvement of agricultural, horticulture, mechanics, arts, and rural and domestic economy.

ART. 2. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, and one director from each congressional township in the county and one at large from the incorporate town of Northwood, to be elected annually;—they together, or five of their number, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If, at any meeting of the board, it is found there is not sufficient of the officers present to form a quorum, those present shall have power to appoint other members of the society, as *pro tem.* officers, that a quorum may be had for the transaction of business.

ART. 3. The regular annual meeting of this society shall be held on the first Saturday in December of each year, at which time the officers shall be chosen. The directors of the society chosen at the

annual meeting, in 1879, shall be divided by lot into two classes, one of which shall serve for one year, the other for two years. And at each annual meeting thereafter six directors shall be chosen, who shall hold their offices for two years, or until their successors are chosen and one at large from the incorporate town of Northwood, to be elected annually, and qualified. Any vacancy which may occur in the offices may be filled by the board until the next annual meeting.

ART. 4. Officers elected at annual meetings shall not assume their duties until the 1st day of January following, and it shall be incumbent upon the retiring board to settle up the business of the year by the time of the annual meeting, and they shall have until that time to perform that duty.

ART. 5. The president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer shall constitute an executive committee, and shall have full power to do all acts necessary for the meetings of the board, and shall be *ex officio* members of the board.

ART. 6. The duties of the president and vice-presidents shall be such as usually attach to such offices. The president, if possible, shall attend the January meeting of the board of directors of the State society, and his necessary traveling expenses shall be borne by the county society. In case it shall be impossible for him to attend said meeting, the directors or executive committee shall appoint some other member to represent them at that time, and the board of directors may compensate him therefor.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep carefully the records of the

society and all papers relating thereto; to respond promptly to all letters and circulars from the State society; to make annually, before the 1st of December of each year, a report to the secretary of the State society, which report shall embrace such items of information concerning the county society, and such statistical and other facts as may be desired by the State board, and to perform all other duties, under direction of the executive committee, that may be necessary for the welfare of the society; for which services he shall receive annually such compensation as the board may allow.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys due the society, and pay them out on the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary; and he shall give bonds in the sum of \$1,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

ART. 9. The principal place of business shall be at Northwood, and no capital is required other than the sums contributed annually by the members, and the amount received from the State, and the proceeds of annual exhibitions, which can only be invested in grounds and fixtures necessary to accommodate the society, or other legitimate objects thereof.

ART. 10. The society shall hold an annual fair, at such time and place as shall be designated by the board of directors.

ART. 11. The president shall have power to call meetings of the board whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, and the board may call special meetings of the society upon due notice being given.

ART. 12. Any person may become a member of this society by complying with the regulations for admission.

ART. 13. The board of directors shall annually, prior to the 1st of April, establish a list of premiums to be awarded at the next fair, determine the time and place of holding it, and agree upon rules for its government, all of which shall be arranged and published as provided by law.

ART. 14. Awarding committees of three persons each shall be appointed by the directors, for judging the different classes and awarding premiums for the same.

ART. 15. The board shall have power to enact any by-law and rules that may be deemed necessary for the good of this society, *provided*, that they do not conflict with the provisions of this constitution and the laws of the State relating to agricultural societies.

ART. 16. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of the majority of the members present and voting at any regular meeting.

ART. 17. Persons may become life members of the society by the payment of twenty dollars.

ART. 18. Any person may become a member of this society for the term of five years, by the payment of five dollars into the treasury.

At a meeting of the directors, held at the court house in Northwood, May 24, 1879, the committee appointed to secure grounds for the fair, the following report was submitted:

To the Board of Directors of the Worth County Agricultural Society:

We, the committee, to which was referred the matter of securing the most favorable and proper site for the grounds of the society, would, by leave, report to you as follows:

There can be secured any of the following tracts of land at the prices named:

Of J. U. Perry, thirty acres, one mile south of Northwood, for \$1,000.

Of Horace Dwelle, nineteen acres, south of Northwood, joining corporation, at seventy-five dollars per acre, \$1,425.

Of J. Seater, twenty acres, one half mile east of Northwood, at fifty-four dollars per acre, \$1,080.

Of George Wattson, forty acres, one mile east of town plat, for thirty dollars per acre, \$1,200.

Of D. McKercher, twenty acres, north-east one half mile from town plat, for fifty dollars per acre, \$1,000.

Of William Hunter, thirty acres, one half mile above town, for sixty dollars, per acre. \$1,800.

Of Samuel Egbert, joining town plat, north, eighteen acres, at seventy-five dollars per acre, \$1,350.

Of H. H. Remore, forty acres, three-fourths of a mile north of town plat, forty dollars per acre, \$1,600.

The above is reported without recommendation to your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES WARDALL,	} Com.
CHARLES BREBNER,	
IVER HENDRICKSON,	

May 24, 1879.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Northwood reported as follows:

D. C. Bigelow, twenty acres, at \$47.50 per acre, forty rods east of railroad.

Lemuel Dwelle, twenty acres, north side his lots, ninety rods long and thirty-six wide, fifty dollars.

Reports accepted and committee discharged.

On motion, the piece of land of Lemuel Dwelle was selected.

On motion of Charles Brebner, a committee of three, consisting of the following named persons: Edwin Collin, J. M. Slosson and Charles Brebner, to secure grounds for fall exhibition free of cost.

On motion, the board of directors refused to admit articles from foreign countries to competition for premiums, but extended to them a hearty invitation to be present on exhibition.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to select committees and judges for the coming fair: Michael Kelly, S. J. White and S. O. Peterson.

The committee on premium list presented their report, which was adopted.

S. A. Foster offered the following, which was adopted:

To amend constitution by adding article 19, as follows:

Any person may become a member of this society for the term of ten years upon payment of ten dollars into the treasury.

CHARLES WARDALL,	
S. A. FOSTER,	Chairman.
Secretary.	

The first fair of the association was held at Northwood, Sept. 18, 19 and 20, 1879, and is reported as a grand success. The weather was all that could be asked, and, although the fair came at the height of threshing, the farming community

dropped everything, and gave it their earnest support. The entries for the various premiums were very full and complete, and the display good.

The second fair was held Sept. 16, 17 and 18, 1880, and was also quite a success, although the last day the weather proved somewhat unpropitious. The main feature in this exhibition seems to have been the floral, fine art and domestic economy departments, all of which were full. The officers this year were: S. J. White, president; Sidney A. Foster, secretary; Theodore R. Crandall, treasurer.

The third annual exhibition of the Worth County Agricultural Society was held during the month of September, 1881. This was a bad year for fairs, most of the State and county associations either abandoning the matter entirely, or suffering great financial loss, owing to the unfavorable weather. Rain, wind, mud and water, all combined to frustrate the enjoyment of the fair, but notwithstanding all these obstacles, the fair partook of the nature of a success, and quite a respectable attendance is reported. O. C. Rowe was president of the association, this year, and J. M. Slosson, secretary.

The fourth fair took place Sept. 14, 15 and 16, 1882, and an enjoyable time was had. The officers of the society for this year were: H. J. McMasters, president; Isaac M. Bolton, secretary; Theodore R. Crandall, treasurer.

Although the question of purchasing grounds for the purpose of holding the annual fairs has come up, and often been decided, the association is still without a habitation and a home. The fairs have

always been held in Northwood, the liberality of enterprising citizens furnishing the ground. The time is not far off, however, when the society will own their own grounds and be in a position for all to feel proud of.

The present officers are as follows: C. E. Brebner, president; J. I. Hove, M. Kelley and Frank Heiny, vice-presidents; Sidney A. Foster, secretary; T. R. Crandell, treasurer; G. K. Daley, L. Dwelle, I. M. Bolton, Ole T. Groe, O. C. Rowe, J. M. Slosson, W. H. Perkins, A. C. Blackmore, Martin Hanson, F. Krusemark, J. I. Hove and F. Heiny, directors.

FARMER'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

In an enumeration of the various societies of the county, this must not be forgotten nor overlooked. It was organized among the farming community March 25, 1882. Most, if not all, of its members are of the Scandinavian race. The first officers elected were: Simon Rustad, president; S. N. Storre, secretary; Andrew O. Harman, treasurer. The association is meeting with great success and is doing considerable good for the county. - The present officers are: Simon Rustad, president; Elling G. Mellem, secretary; Theodore K. Hundebj, treasurer. The first loss met with by the society was a barn, the property of John G. Ostmo, which was struck by lightning and burned on the 10th of September, 1882. The damage was assessed at \$335.

COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Early in the spring of 1873, those musically-minded in the county, who were in favor of an association, were invited to assemble at Northwood, for the purpose of organizing a society.

In response to this quite a number gathered together on the 26th day of March, 1873, and proceeded to perfect the organization. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: William Hunter, president; T. R. W. Flemming, treasurer; H. V. Dwelle, secretary; H. J. Olney, assistant secretary; Dr. T. J. Hunt, T. E. Wright, G. H. Whitcomb, H. H. Platts and John Russell, vice-presidents; Dr. James Keeler, Mrs. Whit-

comb and Miss Josie Cook, corresponding secretaries; W. H. Keeler, conductor.

The preamble to the constitution recites that the purpose of the association was for "the promotion of the culture of instrumental and vocal music in Worth county." Any one was eligible to membership, and became so, upon the payment of twenty-five cents to the treasurer, and signing the constitution. The dues were placed at ten cents for each regular meeting.

CHAPTER XVII.

RAILROADS.

Every county has its railroad history, more or less interesting, and in this respect, Worth county has had some episodes, and experiences that make it necessary to devote to the subject a special mention and a separate chapter. The people of this locality have, at all times, extended an earnest encouragement to all enterprises, and dealt on a liberal scale with railroads in particular. At an early date, foreseeing that railroads must eventually assist in building up a country and increase the wealth and comforts of the individuals resident therein, they endeavored, by a studied course of encouragement, to induce some of the many companies, who were banding the State with iron rails, to turn their attention thither. In 1869 the St. Louis & St. Paul Railway Company, a road only existing on

paper, made an application to the board of supervisors for aid in constructing a railroad through Worth county. The board referred the matter to the people, in whom is resident all power, at the regular fall election for their action. The response was full, free and hearty, granting, to the company in question, all the "swamp lands" lying within and belonging to the county, all "swamp land indemnity, whether in money or warrants, that might accrue to Worth county, in accordance with the act of Congress relating thereto." All this was granted in consideration of the company's grading, bridging and culverting their road-bed through the county within the term of two years from October 9. Nothing was done toward the fulfillment of this contract by this company, but in Septem-

ber, 1871, there was received a petition from the Central Railway Company, of Iowa, in which it was stated that they, having succeeded the St. Louis & St Paul Railway Company, were entitled to all the rights and franchises of that road, and asking for an extension of the time of compliance with the terms of the contract, also requested that the "swamp lands" be deeded to a trustee for their benefit. Again, with one accord, the people granted the request for time, and the board of supervisors did deed by quitclaim deed all of the above mentioned land and right, and the complete and undisputed title to any indemnity arising therefrom, and placed the deed in the hands of the Hon. Lemuel Dwelle, as a committee, or trustee, for the benefit of the road, when it had complied with its part of the contract. This donation amounted to 32,017 acres and a fraction, or about one-eleventh of the entire county, a most munificent gift, for it can be regarded in no other light. The deed to preserve historic accuracy, by which this magnificent estate was conveyed, was dated Sept. 22, 1871, and was signed by Reuben Wiggins, as chairman of the board, and B. K. Walker, county auditor. The acknowledgment was taken before A. C. Walker, a notary public. This conveyance recited the conditions, on the performance of which, the company was entitled to the grant in question, which were the "grading, bridging, tying and constructing of all that part of said road from the south to the north line of Worth county.

Not satisfied with doing all this for the company, there was, in addition, a tax

voted by the people of this county. This was levied and paid over to the company, in accordance with the laws of the State, and amounted to the sum of fifteen thousand, nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty cents (\$15,985.20) and was donated to aid in the construction of the road. It was distinctly understood at the time that the money resulting from this tax was only to be expended within the limits of Worth county, and it was only levied upon the understanding that it should not be collected until the cars were running upon the tracks of the company, into the town of Northwood. To still further the scheme, several prominent, wealthy and public spirited citizens, also conveyed to the company land for depot grounds, tracks, side-tracks, etc., to the value of \$2,000 in addition. Among of these liberal gentlemen may be found the names of Samuel Egbert, B.H Beckett, Duncan McKercher and L. L. Woodworth. These deeds of gift were, also subject to the same conditions as the above mentioned tax, not valid until the completion of the road and the commencement of the operating of trains to Northwood.

The Central Railway Company of Iowa accepted the conditions, with the deeds, and constructed a railroad, as agreed upon that same fall, the first train entering Northwood in October, 1871. All moneys, deeds, etc., were handed over to them, as they had fairly complied with all the conditions and completed the contract. This company continued to move the grain and other merchandise into and out from Worth county for some years in undisturbed monopoly. But in 1876, and

the early part of 1877, this feeling of the people of Worth county underwent a change, and feeling the need of a competing line to the markets of the country, the people of Northwood, in the interests of the community at large, made some overtures to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, that they would extend their line to Northwood. The terminus of their road was at this time at Plymouth, in Cerro Gordo county, about fifteen miles away. The city of Northwood offered to vote a tax in aid of the construction of a road, by that company, from the end of their line, at Plymouth, to some point on section 21 or 28, township 98, range 20, and there make a junction with the Central Railway Company, of Iowa, thence over the tracks of the latter company, to the town of Northwood. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company, also, in consideration of the tax, above, were to build a track and operate a road from Northwood to the north line of the county. A strong effort had been made, previous to this, to have this company build an entirely independent road to the latter points, and parallel to that of the Central, but without success. Then the compromise, above recited, was offered and accepted, and at a special election, held July 10, 1877, the tax was voted in the town of Northwood. In accordance with this vote, the tax was levied, and amounted to the neat sum of three thousand and sixty dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$3,060.38.) To this, L. and A. J. Dwelle, with their accustomed liberality, added a private donation of three hundred and thirty dollars and

sixty cents (\$330.60,) on the same conditions as that under which the tax was levied. Mr. Samuel Egbert, also, donated \$100 on the same condition. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company fully carried out their part of their agreement, according to contract, commencing the work on the road before the tax was voted, as early as May, and at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 1, 1877, the first regular train of that company steamed into Northwood, with bell and whistle sounding.

The Central folks now began to pout, although they still continued to operate their road until in August, 1880, when they withdrew their trains and abandoned all of their track lying between Manly junction, the place of junction of the two roads, and Northwood, thus placing the people of Worth county at the mercy of a soulless corporation, without any competing line, and thus defeating the very object for which so much money had been lavishly expended.

All efforts to induce the Central people to go on and perform their part of the contract, for which they had been so well paid, were unavailing. This constant wrangling went on for some time, until the people of the county, becoming tired and wanting to have their just rights, determined to present the matter to a disinterested tribunal for arbitration and adjudication, viz: the State board of railroad commissioners.

Now this board is a creation of the railroad companies doing business in Iowa, or more properly speaking, was constituted by the Legislature, at the express wish and desire of these railroad corpo-

rations, who wanted a substitute for the well known "Granger laws" in regard to common carriers, which was proving very irksome to them. It was instituted by law, in 1878, and one of the duties of the commission, defined by the act that created it, was to "inquire into any neglect or violation of the laws of the State by any railroad corporation doing business herein, and whenever, in the judgment of the railroad commissioners, it shall appear that any railway corporation fails in any respect or particular, or particulars, to comply with the terms of its charter, or the laws of the State, said commissioners shall inform such railroad corporation of the charges which they adjudge to be proper, by a notice thereof in writing." They were, also, to make out a full and complete report of their proceedings in the matter, and send the same to the governor and Legislature.

Now the citizens of Worth county, and the town of Northwood in particular, deeming that the abandonment of that part of the road from Manly junction to Northwood was a great damage and a serious inconvenience to them, and was in direct violation of the charter articles of that company, as well as nullifying the contract entered into by the Central Company with the county; an action not strictly honest and according to law.

All these matters of complaint were laid before the commissioners during March, 1882, for their decision and judgment. The Central Iowa Railway Company, in responding to this plea for redress, stated that the people of Worth county were to blame entirely for the failure of the company to run trains to

the county seat, for, inasmuch as they had induced the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company to run its trains into Northwood, they had thereby divided the business, decreased the earnings, and reduced the profits of the company. This conduct on the part of the people of Worth county was unlooked for and totally unforeseen, for they had thought that the citizens of this locality looked upon the road as one in which they had some interest, as having helped build it. They also claimed that, partially, in consequence of this action of depriving them of the monopoly of the trade of this vicinity, they had met with some heavy losses, and being unable to pay the mortgage on their road, it had been foreclosed and the road been placed in the hands of a receiver, and had, finally, in 1875, been sold to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and that the company now operating the road was an entirely distinct and separate corporation, not having any connection whatever with the Central Railway of Iowa. The question of construction, they claimed, did not enter into the subject of this new company's organization, as the road was already built when they were organized and acquired title therein, and held that they were in no way liable for the constructing company's obligations, but were entitled to operate the road as suited them best.

The commissioners made a thorough and rigid examination and found, that among the records it is demonstrated, that of a fact, that for some reason, but one small tract of forty acres of the immense tract deeded to the company, had

ever really passed into their possession. But this, the commissioners decided, did not effect the points at issue, as other considerations had been received by the company. Nor could they find any just ground of complaint in the fact, that the citizens of Northwood asked another road to come to their town; this they had a perfect right to do. A lengthy decision of the commission was prepared, giving all the *pros* and *cons* of the question, and which, being of no particular interest to the general reader, have been purposely omitted. The gist of it all was, that the board decided, "that the Central Iowa Railroad Company is under legal obligations to equip, maintain and operate that portion of its road between Manly junction and Northwood." And, also, that a neglect or refusal to do so was a direct violation of its charter duties and obligations, and contrary to the law, and they recommended that the company resume the

operation of the section of their road mentioned, and that within a reasonable time. This decision was delivered on the 15th day of February, 1883. The railroad corporation, however, say that they will not comply with the terms laid down by the commission, and as the law that created the board did not go far enough and give them the power to enforce their decision, they can go no further. But the people are in earnest, and the giant monopolies are soon to learn to their cost that there is an appeal to a higher court that will be effectual, viz: an appeal to the people, by the people, for the people, and look to it then. Measures are being taken now to force the Legislature to pass the necessary laws to either give the commission full power to enforce its decisions, or doing away with its useless machinery, go back to the old protecting, if derided, "Granger Laws."

CHAPTER XVIII.

BARTON TOWNSHIP

This is the youngest of all the bright galaxy of townships that go to make up the county of Worth. Much of the land at an early day had been bought up by speculators—land sharks who hoped to prey upon the land seeker—and hence emigration to this section was much retarded, and the territory settled up but slowly. A beautiful rolling prairie,

whose rounded billowy swell and gradual slope makes travel easy, and gladden the eye with their beauty, go to make up the major part of the precinct. But little timber is found therein, except along the banks of Deer creek. But grassy meads whereon thousands of cattle could feed, point the way clearly to the road that leads to the future wealth of this section.

Barton township is an agricultural township, pure and simple. No town or village dots its fertile meadows, no smoke of factory or forge dims the brightness of the air, but all is peace. It has been said by one of the sages of the world of letters, that, "Blessed is the land that hath no history, for therein reigns perfect peace, the turmoils of this world disturb it not, nor rumors of contests agitate it." A peaceful and industrious people, seeking to gain by honest labor their daily bread, have little time for quarrels, bickerings and contests, which go far to make the points for the historian or romancer.

The soil is a rich, dark, sandy loam, and although some places are now wet and unfit for cultivation, yet they are producing such an abundant supply of the native indigenous grasses that are sought after with anxiety by all kinds of stock, it could hardly be right to call them waste lands. This is a full congressional township, with the number 99 north, range 19 west, attached, and contains 36 square sections or 23,040 acres, and has about 525 inhabitants.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

L. O. Anderson is entitled to the proud pre-eminence of being the pioneer of this township. When in the spring of 1855 he pitched his tent on section 1, of this township, he was the only settler in what is now Barton and Deer Creek. He here on the banks of the creek built a good substantial log cabin, in which he lives at present. No man in the eastern part of the county is so prominent a figure in the foreground of any public spirited movement and he is well entitled to the name of "the oldest inhabitant" of his district.

On account of the reasons given above, Mr. Anderson remained for many years the only settler in this township. It is believed that Bjorn Ellingsen was the next to settle therein during the year 1868, on section 11, where he still resides.

Ole Severson also came into the township in 1868 and settled on section 11. He is still a resident of the place.

Nels Culbrandson located in this vicinity a little later. Here he remained until about two years since, when he was gathered to his fathers. His family, however, still continue to dwell in this township.

Lewis Allenson came from Mitchell county, in 1869, and made a settlement in Barton township.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage was that which united the destinies of L. O. Anderson and Sarah Siverson, which took place the 13th of June, 1856.

The first birth in the township was that of Ole L., a son of the above contracting parties, who was born the 1st of February, 1857.

The first death was that of the wife of L. O. Anderson above mentioned, who departed this life the 18th day of February, 1867. Thus she was the first to marry, the first mother, and the first to die in the township.

The first school was held on section 1, in a frame school house then erected on the land of L. O. Anderson, and was taught by Clara Wardall. This building was built by the united efforts of the first residents of the township, with the assistance of the school board of Northwood.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The first school was taught by Clara Wardall, on section 1. This building has since been moved to the south side of the creek, on a part of section 11. Since then the number has increased to five, and and good substantial frame structures they are, and they reflect upon the educational advantages, that is provided for the rising generation, in a creditable manner.

ORGANIC.

Barton for many years was a part and portion of Deer Creek township, but it was separated from the latter and organized as a district by an election held on the 9th of October, 1877, at which Hiram Davis was chosen town clerk, an office he holds at the present time.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

L. O. Anderson was born in Norway, Sept. 23, 1823, and was raised on his father's farm, where he remained until coming to America in 1839, and settled in Stephenson, Co. Ill., where his parents still reside. Mr. Anderson came to Worth county in 1853, being the first settler in Deer Creek township. June 1, 1856, he married Sarah Siverson. This was the first marriage in the township, and by this union are four children living—Ole L. being the first white child born in the township; Emma, Siver and Dinah. Mr. Anderson has about 750 acres of land, and is one of the prominent men of the county. He held the offices of school director, assessor and trustee. In politics he is a republican, and a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

John Sunderman is a prominent landholder of Barton township, and was born in York Co., Penn., Oct. 21, 1822, and

was there raised until 1834, when his parents went to Ohio, living there until 1841, when they removed to Jefferson Co., Wis., and soon afterward to Columbia Co., in that State. In 1863 he went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and settled on section 17, of Newburg township, where he built the first house west of Deer creek. There he remained until he came to Barton township, where he owns 800 acres of land. Mr. Sunderman was married in 1852 to Sophia Lubiens, a native of Hanover, Germany. By this union there are three children living—Louisa, wife of John Young—they have two children, and reside in Barton township; Dora, who married Clarence Miller—they have one child, and live at his home; and Ellen. Mr. Sunderman has held local offices, and politically, is a republican.

Bear Ellingson is a native of Norway, born Jan. 1, 1841. He emigrated to America in 1866, and settled in Mitchell county, Newburg township, where he lived four years, and then came to Barton township, in this county. He was married in 1866 to Betsey Thorsen. Four children have blessed this union—Ellen, Ole, Julia and Gunder. The family are connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Ellingson is a republican. He possesses a fine farm with good buildings on section 11, of this township.

Lars Allinson was born in Sweden, March 27, 1847. He was reared there, and in 1864 came to America and settled in Mitchell Co., Iowa, near Newburg. In 1867 he came to this county and settled in Barton township, where he has since resided. Mr. Allinson is the fifth of

seven children. He was a justice of the peace two years, trustee four years, and director one year. Politically, he is a supporter of the principles set forth by the republican party.

Ole P. Golburg was born in Norway, Feb. 6, 1836. He came to America in 1869, settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and soon afterward came to Barton township, Worth county, to live. He has a fine farm of 160 acres on section 14. Mr. Golburg is unmarried.

Ole Syverson was born in Norway, Feb. 8, 1836. He was there reared, and came to America in 1865, settling at Newburg, in Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he lived five years. He then removed to Barton township, where he now resides. He was married in 1870 to Guri Colbernson. They are the parents of six children—Andrew, Lena B., Nicholas, Samuel, Anna J. and Henry. In politics, Mr. Syverson is a republican. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

August D. Krusemark was born in Pommern, Germany, Jan. 9, 1855, and there grew to manhood. He came to America in 1872, and settled in Barton township, Worth county, where he owns 120 acres of land on section 14. He was married, Feb. 18, 1881, to Lena Stile, a native of Illinois. They have one son—Frederick H. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Krusemark has held local offices, and votes with the republican party.

Ernest Letzring is a native of Prussia, born Sept. 27, 1843. He was raised on his father's farm, and came to America in 1872. He settled near Madison, Wis.,

and the same year went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and in 1880, entered eighty acres of land on section 18, of Barton township, Worth county. On Dec. 20, 1874, he was married to Henrietta Krusemark. They are the parents of four children—Otto, Anna, Freddie and Lizzie. Mr. Letzring and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles Krusemark resides on section 26, Barton township, Worth Co., Iowa, where he settled in 1873. He owns eighty acres of good land and is one of the successful prominent men of his township. He is a native of Pommern, Germany, born Jan. 6, 1840. He grew to manhood in his native land, coming to the United States in 1866, and made his first settlement in Dane Co., Wis. He was married Nov. 1, 1867, to Christina Rishmiller, by whom he has eight children—Albert, Amanda, Mary, Emma, Ella, William, George and an infant. Mr. Krusemark has held many local offices, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

Herman Stehn was born in Hanover, Germany, July 30, 1841, where he grew to manhood. He came to America in 1868, and settled in Columbia Co., Wis., where he lived two years and then resided in Mitchell county for three years. He was married in 1873 to Mary Brut, and the same year came to Barton township, Worth county, and settled on a farm. By this union there are five children living—Henry, Augusta, Christina, Rudolph and Otto. Mrs. Stehn died Jan. 1, 1882. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Stehn is a republican. He was school

director for two years and road supervisor one year.

William Petznich was born in Prussia, Oct. 6, 1844. He came to America in 1868, and settled in Green Co., Wis., where he lived on a farm for three years. In 1871 he went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he lived until 1874, and then came to Barton township, Worth county, and settled on a farm. Mr. Petznich married Louisa Feldt, Dec. 18, 1873. They have five children—Gustaf, William, Herman, Martha and Louisa.

Thronð Olson (Steile) settled on section 12, Barton township, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1875. He was born in Norway, Dec. 2, 1830, where he grew to manhood. He came to America in 1852, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he remained until 1863, when he went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, locating on section 6, Deer Creek township, but in 1875 removed to his present home. He was married in October, 1865, to Sarah Olson, by whom he has three children—Ole T., Ole O. and Lizzie. He is a republican in politics, and has held local offices of trust. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Ben E. Knudtson was born in Winnesiek Co., Iowa, near Decorah, March 19, 1852. He is the oldest of seven children,

and a son of Edward and Tina (Benson) Knudtson. In 1868 he came to Newburg, Mitchell county, where he remained with his parents on a farm until 1877, when they came to Barton township, Worth county. Mr. Knudtson was married April 11, 1876, to Martha T. Olson. Mrs. Knudtson died April 11, 1883. By this union there was one child—Carrie T., who was born May 6, 1877, and died May 12, 1883. Mr. Knudtson, in politics, is a republican, and a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

S. V. R. Smith was born in Albany Co., N. Y., June 8, 1821. He was raised on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. In 1843 he went to Watertown, Wis., where he lived for thirteen years. He then went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and located at St. Ansgar, where he engaged in milling, farming and real estate. While a resident of St. Ansgar he was known as one of its most prominent citizens. In 1879 he came to Barton township, and settled on section 23, where he has a fine farm. Mr. Smith was married Jan. 5, 1841, to Harriet E. Rockwell, a native of Orange Co., N. Y. By this union there are four children living—Helen J., John R., Sarah A. and Chester A. In politics Mr. Smith is a republican.

CHAPTER XIX.

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP.

The township of Bristol lies in the extreme western part of the county and comprises all of congressional township 99 north, range 22 west, of the fifth principal meridian, and is bounded by Silver Lake, Brookfield and Fertile townships and Winnebago county, respectively, on the north, east, south and west. It is well watered by several streams, prominent among which is Winan's creek, which flows out of the east end of Rice lake, which lies partly on sections 18, 19 and 20, in the northwest quarter of section 20, and flowing in a general southeasterly course through sections 29, 32 and 33, passes into Fertile township in the southeast corner of the latter section. Elk creek, flowing in a general easterly course through sections 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, provides a good supply of that necessary element for the northern part of the township. Several small affluents of both these streams intersect various other sections, and, taking it altogether, the township has no peer for the facilities for water. The soil is a rich, dark, sandy loam, containing, in a large degree, the elements of fertility. The surface is rolling, often hillocky, with swales and sloughs interspersed. Considerable timber is found in the vicinity of the water courses and the lake; the principal species seem to be jack oak and poplar. The township contains something like 23,000

acres, 20,800 of which are occupied and the greater part tilled, and a great number of desirable farms, well improved and well cultivated, are found within its borders.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was Charles Johnson, who, on the 19th of May, 1855, made a claim, locating near Rice lake in the west part of the township. Here he erected his humble log cabin, the first building in the township. In the fall following, Chauncey S. Lane, Reuben Wiggins, Benjamin Bloker and John M. Bennett, the latter with his family, located claims and raised their dwellings beside the waters of the lake, on section 17. Haskell Skinner, with his family, joined this little band of pioneers shortly after their location. The winter was passed in this place, but when the snows had melted, the settlers, after conferring together, determined to remove to more comfortable quarters. This they accordingly did, raising like a covey of quail and settling down, about a mile north, in or near where the town of Bristol now stands. Of these early settlers, the later movements of Mr. Johnson who removed to Nebraska has been shrouded by the lapse of years, and he has passed from the memories of nearly all. Chauncey S. Lane was one of the first officers of the county, and at his

country's call, like many another noble man throughout our land, he gallantly went forth to uphold our Nation's honor and her flag and died at New Madrid, Mo., while in the discharge of his duty. Benjamin Bloker still resides in Worth county, being one of the prominent citizens of Kensett township. John M. Bennett is now residing in Bremer county, where he owns considerable property.

Hardly had the new colony been planted before they were joined by Otis and Henry Greeley and Royal and W. Tyler. All of these brought families with them except Henry Greeley. These with their predecessors formed the nucleus of the future county seat. In July Dr. James Keeler came into the district, and, after looking over matters, determined to make a settlement here. He accordingly returned to his home in Janesville, Bremer county, and packing up, brought his wife and baby with him, arriving in the township during the month of September, 1856. He has been since one of the most prominent figures, around which cluster all the history of Worth county. Alonzo Frink and A. L. Millard accompanied Dr. Keeler on his entrance into the county, and settled down with him at the little village. In the meantime, in August, J. S. Loveland, Isaac Cummings, John Sperrin and William S. Fuller, made their appearance, and added so many to the little settlement. George McPherson came in October of the same year.

Thus the pioneer days of the township might be said to have been passed, as the following year the influx of settlers was

so great that it were impossible to enumerate all. Among the most prominent of the arrivals of 1857 were: Rev. Mr. Forbes, a Methodist, and Rev. Mr. Strobbridge, a Presbyterian minister.

William J. Clark settled in Bristol township during the year 1858. He was an industrious, energetic man, one strictly temperate in all things, and was noted for his extreme generosity; the needy might be certain of his help at all times; the last crust of bread in the house he has been known to have divided with his hungry neighbor. He resided on the farm where he first located when coming to Worth county, until the day of his death, which occurred on the 31st day of December, 1878.

ORGANIC.

Bristol township was organized, coincident with the formation of the county. The first election was held on the 13th of October, 1857, at which some sixty-eight ballots were cast in the township, which then consisted of all the western half of the county.

The first officers chosen were: Alonzo Frink and Martin V. Bentley, justices; George S. McPherson, clerk; Stephen Wright and Isaac Cummings, constables; Otis Greeley, road supervisor; Frank E. Wiggins, Augustus L. Millard and Charles Johnson, trustees. It is but right to say, in this connection, that a different list of officers has been presented as the first in the township, but preference has been given to that upon the official minute book of the county judge, entered at the time. The present officers are as follows: T. L. Dennison and T. L. Lee, justices; Joseph B. Keeler, clerk;

James Keeler, assessor; J. H. Ketterman, constable; Daniel Phalen, John Halvorsen and Orrin H. Randall, trustees. The present road supervisors of the different districts of the township are as follows: No. 1, John Collin; No. 2, A. Z. Porter; No. 3, T. O. Storaasli; No. 4, E. T. Ryan; No. 5, G. Gunderson; No. 6, T. L. Barkee; No. 7, Engerbert O. Kaasa; No. 8, M. A. Dahl.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the township was that of Anson M. Stewart and Helen M. Convers, June 28, 1858.

The first birth was that of Joseph B., a son of Dr. James Keeler, upon the 15th of October, 1856.

The first death in the infant colony was that of an infant child of Alonzo and J. C. Frink, who lived on section 8.

The first school was taught, in district No. 1, by Harriet Lycan, during the summer and fall of 1858.

The first store in the township was opened by Mr. Woods, of Osage, Mitchell county, at the village of Bristol, in the winter of 1856-7.

The first postoffice was established at the village, Oct. 30, 1857, but no postal route was established until the following summer. In the meantime Dr. James Keeler, who was appointed postmaster, was instructed to get mail from the most accessible points, as best he could.

The first physician to locate in Bristol township was Dr. James Keeler, who commenced practice in September, 1856.

The first frame building was erected by Johnson and Turnure, in the fall of 1857, which was used for hotel purposes.

The first blacksmith in the township was Isaac Cummings, who located and opened his shop during May, 1857.

The first carpenter shop was opened during the year 1858.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught during the summer and fall of 1858, in a log house on section 8, within the town limits, by Miss Lycan. Hers was the

"Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fire
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

Miss Lycan was afterward married and removed to Mitchell county, and has been lost sight of entirely.

During the following summer a fine commodious two story frame school house was built for the accommodation of the scholars of the village, and is still in use.

There are now some five school districts in the township and as many school houses. These latter are all frame buildings, and, on an average, are 20x30 feet in dimension. The cost of each was about \$600. These are all well furnished and fitted for the purpose, and in educational matters the township compares favorably with any in the county.

POSTOFFICE.

This was established, as has been said, at the village of Bristol, on the 30th of October, 1857, with instructions to get mail as best he could for the nonce. Dr. James Keeler was the postmaster appointed at that time, and for nine years he continued to handle the mail, notwithstanding his multifarious offices, not to say anything about his private affairs,

which, as a country physician, were not very small. He was succeeded by T. Wright in 1866. H. N. Keeler was the next to hold the office, and was succeeded by Benjamin Bloker, and he by George Platts, the present incumbent, who is also the merchant of the township.

RELIGIOUS.

There is a Roman Catholic society and congregation at and near the village, but no church has been erected, although the lots for one have been deeded them, and preparations are being made for the building of an edifice suitable for the solemnization of the rites and ceremonies of the faith. No regular pastor has been assigned to this fold, although the Rev. Father in charge at Mason City comes up as occasion serves and ministers to the spiritual wants of the faithful. He holds Sunday services as best he may, preaching to his little flock at private dwellings and in school houses. The Methodists have also an organized society, but no church edifice. The Rev. Silas C. Platts at present provides for the spiritual wants of the little band, and by precept and example leads them on the "straight and narrow way." Services are held regularly in the school house in the village, and Sabbath is honored by the observance of a regular Church service. The first minister was Rev. Strobridge, who formed a class out of which has grown the present organization. This was formed during the fall of 1857, and has had an almost continued existence.

VILLAGE OF BRISTOL.

This lies on sections 5 and 8, near the head of Elk creek, on a high and dry

prairie, within about a mile and a half of the west line of the county. When the settlers moved from near Rice lake to this vicinity hardly any one thought of building a village, but in the spring of 1857 J. S. Loveland and Chauncey S. Lane laid out and platted the present village. This plat bears date of record as May 4, 1857. Shortly after this was done Mr. Loveland must have disposed of his interest to C. S. Lane, as all the deeds bear his name alone. The first house erected on the present site of the town was built of logs by John M. Bennett, one of the pioneers of this region. The first frame building in the village, and in fact in the township, was built in the summer of 1857 by Charles D. Johnson and Lorin B. Turnure, the latter of whom opened it as a hotel. This ancient landmark still survives, a monument of its varied fortunes. The first place of holding the election was at this house.

In the winter of 1856-57 a small store was opened by Mr. Woods, of Osage, Mitchell county. Mr. James Paxton officiated as clerk. In the following spring C. S. Lane brought in a stock of goods, hauling them from the river at Dubuque by team. Several stores have sprung up since, one of which was kept by Benjamin Bloker, one of the early settlers, and one by H. N. Keeler. The present mercantile interests are represented by George Platts, who has a fine stock of general merchandise, and is also postmaster of the town.

CEMETERIES.

There are four of these resting places for the bodies of our friends in the township. One, under the control of the Ro-

man Catholic congregation, is located upon a portion of section 6. The Norwegian Lutherans have two—one on section 35, the other on section 1. Of the other, we are told that it was laid out and platted in September, 1871, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 8. This land at the time belonged to Benjamin Bloker, who had the plat recorded April 4, 1872.

COUNTY SEAT.

Bristol and Northwood, from the first agitation of the question of county organization, were rivals for the seat of county government. In 1857 the heavy influx of emigration to the western part the county gave Bristol the advantage of numbers, but it lay too far off to one side, near the west line of the county. A scheme was put afoot by Lane and his friends whereby it was proposed to alter the boundaries of Worth county so as to bring it nearer the center. By releasing the eastern half of the county to Mitchell and absorbing the eastern half of Winnebago, Bristol would occupy a nearly geographical center of the resulting county. On application to the legislature at the session of 1857-58 they consented to the change of boundary, passing a bill to that effect, and sent it to the executive for signature.

Through the influence of Mr. Bentley, a large land proprietor, who owned the site of the village of Glen Mary, and who had an eye on the county seat for his town, the governor quietly ignored the bill, and the whole scheme dropped to the ground. In the early spring Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, then judge of the tenth judicial district, appointed

O. P. Harwood, of Mitchell, Van Patten, of Cerro Gordo, and George Finney, of Winnebago, commissioners, who on the 7th of May, 1858, located the county seat at Bristol. Here the first courts were held; here the general county business was transacted, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Northwood to dispossess Bristol of the right. However, in 1863, the question being submitted to a vote of the people of the county, it was decided in favor of Northwood by a vote of 115 to forty, which ended the county seat controversy so far as Bristol was concerned.

One reason assigned for the smallness of the vote in Bristol township upon this momentous occasion was that the war of the rebellion had drawn most of the active men to the front, headed by the proprietor of the village plat, C. S. Lane. This and the removal of the county seat stopped the growth of the town, and most of the prominent citizens moved away. Many buildings were removed to Lake Mills, in Winnebago county, some four miles away. One store, a hotel and one blacksmith shop are about all the industries of the village, but the beauty of its site and the really valuable farming country which surrounds it leads the thinking mind to reflect that it may be but a few short years that these quiet streets may re-echo to the busy home of commerce and Bristol assume her proper place among the flourishing villages of the State.

John Cullen is a farmer and a native of Ireland. He was born about 1818. He came to America in 1843. He lived in the State of New York thirteen years. He then came to Worth Co., Iowa, and

settled at Bristol about 1856. He has continued to live on section 7, Bristol township, ever since. He owns 120 acres of good land. He was married to Elizabeth Phalen Jan. 9, 1850. She was born in Ireland in 1822. There are five children by this union—John and Peter, twins, Mary, Annie and Katie. Annie has been teaching for seven terms in Worth county, finished her last term in Northwood township, district No. 2. Katie has taught three terms, all in Mitchell county, Otranto township. She completed her last term June 15, 1883, at Pleasant Prairie district. The family all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Otis Greeley is a native of Windsor Co., Vt., born May 13, 1830. He left there at the age of four years, and with his parents located at Loraine Co., Ohio, lived there about two years, from there removed to Winnebago Co., Ill., lived there one year, from there went to Boone Co., Ill., lived there until he was seventeen years old, then removed to Green Co., Wis., and lived there four years. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Iowa. He settled in Floyd county, near Charles City, where he lived until 1856. He then moved to Bristol township, Worth county, and settled on section 5, where he has eighty acres of good land, eighty acres on section 4, and ten acres of timber land; in all 170 acres. He has held the office of constable and township trustee. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married to Narcissa Townsand. She was born in New York. They have four children—Robert H., B. M., Nelson R. and Ella M. He enlisted in company B.

22d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served three years and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, in 1865. He was in the battles of Tripoli, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Nashville, Tenn.

Knud H. Frostem was born in Norway, July 9, 1827. He came to America in 1852, landed at Quebec and went at once to Rock Co., Wis. He lived there four years, removed from there to Bristol township, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1856. He settled on section 2, where he has since lived. He has 160 acres of good land. He was married to Caroline Anderson in November, 1852. She was born in Norway Jan. 23, 1833. She died May 16, 1880. They have fourteen children—Gertrude, Herbon, Mary, Andrew, Peter, Olive, Paternellie, Mariah, Albert, Edna, Polina, Knud, Carl and Rondina. He was married the second time to Isabell Anderson in October, 1881. She was born in Norway, Dec. 16, 1850. They have one child—Carl, born Dec. 4, 1881.

Ole Torstenson was born in Norway, Sept. 24, 1835. He left that country and came to America in 1846. He went to Green Co., Wis., resided there until he was twenty-one years old, and then came to Worth county in 1856, and attended the land sale at Osage. He bought 160 acres of land in township 100, the present site of Northwood village. He also owned the tribe lands south of the mills at Northwood. He then sold to John Q. Adams, of New York, about 1857. After selling out he came to Bristol township, and had a man by the name of Amos Levison, now of Brookfield township, to enter the land for him. Mr. Torstenson thereby secured 160 acres, where he now

lives, on section 5, of this township. He was married to Rosa Emmerson in May, 1869. She was born in Norway in 1850. They have eight children—Margaret, Mary, Torson, Canute and Caroline, twins, Isabelle, Oscar and Amos. Mr. Torstenson is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican. He enlisted in company B, 32d regiment, Iowa Volunteers, in 1863, Christmas day, and served one year and seven months. He was in several different engagements; at the battle of Red river under Gen. Banks. He was at the first battle of Nashville, Tenn., and at the battle of Fort Blakely, at Mobile, Ala. He was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., after the war was over, and returned home to Iowa, where he has resided in Bristol township ever since.

Jokum Olsen is a native of Norway, born Dec. 31, 1830. He came to America in 1853, landed at Quebec, and went to Rock Co., Wis., where he lived until 1856. He then moved to Worth Co., Iowa, settled on section 14, Bristol township, where he has since lived. He has made farming his profession with the exception of four years, when he worked in a saw mill in Wisconsin. He has 160 acres of good land, well improved. He was married to Halza O. Sluck, Dec. 28, 1862. She was born in Norway in 1842. There are six children, all born on the place where they now live—Lena, Ole, Alice, Anton, Albert and Otto. All the family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Olsen is a republican.

Alfred Burdick, farmer and retired merchant, is a native of Pennsylvania.

He was born Aug. 24, 1830. He lived there until 1854, when he went to Adrian, Mich.; lived there one year; thence to Rock Island, Ill.; lived there six months; then moved to Decorah, Iowa; lived there one year; then moved to Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1856; lived there one year, and moved to Bristol township, Worth Co., where he has continued to live up to the present time. He has been engaged in contracting and building; also engaged in the mercantile business in Bristol, and now engaged in farming. He owns 1,060 acres of fine land, well improved. He has been school director of Bristol township. He was married to Sarah Platt in 1860. She was born in Massachusetts, near Boston, March 12, 1845. They are the parents of eight children—Bravette, Mary, Belle, Jane, Ada, Alice, Fannie and an infant that is not named. Mr. Burdick is one of Bristol's oldest and most respected citizens.

William Todd settled in this county in 1859, and was born in Blankney, near Staffordshire, England, Feb. 25, 1823. He emigrated to America in 1849, and went near Chicago, Ill., where he lived on a farm for five years. From there he went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa; lived on a farm five years; moved from there to Worth county, Bristol township, where he lived for awhile, and then he moved to Brookfield township; also lived in Lincoln township one year. He returned to Bristol township, where he now lives on section 10. He has eighty acres and thirty acres of timber land, and ten acres in Winnebago county; total, 120 acres. He was married to Sarah Sobry in 1849. She was born in England in 1820. There

are two children—Anna E., born Aug. 2, 1850, and William S., born Aug. 10, 1861. Mr. Todd is republican in politics. His wife died in March, 1875. He was again married, to Mrs. Elizabeth Greenholzh, in 1876. She was born in Manchester, England, Nov. 5, 1830. His wife's maiden name was Eaton, a daughter of Thomas Eaton, of Manchester, England. Her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth White.

Svend O. Ellingson came here in 1862. He was born in Norway, July 3, 1858. He came to America in 1861, landed at Montreal, Canada, and went at once to Adams Co., Wis., where he lived one year. He then came to Worth county, and lived in Silver Lake township most of the time until 1879. He then took a trip to Dakota; remained there six months, and returned to Worth county, where he has continued to live since. He is working a farm in connection with his brother Ole. The subject of this sketch was married to Caroline G. Larson, Dec. 21, 1862. There is one child—Otto N., born Oct. 16, 1882. Mr. Ellingson and his wife are members of the Norwegian Church. Politically he is a republican.

Ole O. Ellingson was born in Norway, March 24, 1853. He came to America in 1861, landed at Montreal, Canada, went at once to Adams Co., Wis., and lived one year. He then moved to Worth county and settled in Silver Lake township. He lived there until 1877, and then came to Bristol township; settled first on section 36, but sold out and moved to section 25 in 1878. He owns 200 acres of fine land where he now lives. He is a

single man and lives with his brother, S. O. Ellingson. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican. He is also a blacksmith by trade, following that in connection with his farming.

E. O. Ellingson joined his countrymen here in 1862. He was born in Norway, March 18, 1850. He came to America in 1861, landed at Montreal, Canada, and went to Adams Co., Wis., and lived one year, then came to Worth county, in this township, where he has since resided. He has 280 acres of good land, all on section 36, Bristol township. He married Engobar A. Larsen in 1877. She was born in Wisconsin in 1857. They have four children—Clara S., Perlina, Nils and Oli. Mr. Ellingson and his family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a republican.

John Halverson has been a resident of Worth county since 1865. He has 160 acres of land on section 11, Bristol township, where he lives. He also has eighty acres on section 12, and twenty-six in Hartland township. He was born in Norway, Oct. 3, 1834. He emigrated to America in 1861. He went to Fillmore Co., Minn., and remained four years. He then removed to Iowa. He married Mary A. Halverson, February, 1864. She was a native of Norway, born Jan. 28, 1835. Her death occurred June 29, 1883. They have two children—Nellie and Anna. They belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a republican in politics.

Stener Gunderson Kivel, farmer, is a native of Norway. He was born June 2, 1837. He came to America in 1861, landed at Quebec, and went at once to

Columbia Co., Wis. He lived there for five years. He then came to Worth county in 1866, and settled on section 15, Bristol township, where he now resides. He bought 159 acres of good land. He raised stock and grain of all kinds. He was educated for a school teacher, but preferred the farm, and has always been a farmer. He was married to Kjersti Gunnersen, Sept. 12, 1862. She was born in Norway, in 1835. They have five children—Margaret, born in June, 1863; Gunder, born in June, 1865; Ole, born in December, 1868; Christin, born Nov. 13, 1870; Albert, born in 1875. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a republican politically.

Ingerbret Olsen Kaasa was born in Norway in March, 1833. He came to America in July 1861; landed at Quebec, and went to Clayton Co., Iowa, and lived there for five years; left there in June, 1866, coming direct to Bristol township, and settled there on section 11, where he has since resided. This sketch is taken under the shade of the oak tree where he built his first campfire seventeen years ago. He has 280 acres of good land well improved. He would work and build a house in the daytime, kept his effects in his wagonbox, and in the evening would go to some neighbor's house several miles off to stop over night, with his family. He married Julia Turstenson in 1851. She was born in Norway. She died in 1867. There are four children deceased and four living—Ole, born in February, 1858; Turstson, born in Dec. 10, 1862; Ingerbrat, born Dec. 31, 1863; Rounmiller, born Oct. 15, 1866. He was married the

second time to Caroline Knudson in 1869. She is a native of Norway. They have seven children—Caroline, Gilbrat, Olias, Louisa, Lewis, Edith and Clara. The family all belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Lars Ellefson Hagen was born in Norway, Nov. 30, 1839. He emigrated to America in 1868. Landing at Quebec he went at once to Minnesota. He only remained two months. He then came to Worth Co., Iowa. He bought 121½ acres of land on section 2, Bristol township, where he still lives. In 1861 he married Carrie Evanson, born in Norway in 1833. They have five children—Ellef, Kittel, Mary, Emma and Evan. They are all members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican. He is engaged in raising stock and grain.

T. E. Wright, of Lake Mills, Iowa, was born in New York, Feb. 26, 1827. He left there and came to Bristol, in 1868, where he lived fourteen years, engaged in the mercantile business; moved to Lake Mills in October, 1882. He was a member of Sulla Post, G. A. R., at Lake Mills. He was married to Waity Dunhan, June 14, 1848. She was born in New York in 1826. There is one child—Alice, now the wife of H. N. Keeler, of Manly, Iowa, born in April, 1854. Mr. Wright enlisted in company K., 9th New York Cavalry, in 1861, and served ten months and was discharged by a general order to reduce the cavalry. He has 413 acres of land on section 32, 120 on section 10 and fifty on section 19—total, 573 acres. He also owns property in Bristol, and town property in Lake Mills, where he resides.

George Platts, a merchant of Bristol, commenced in the mercantile trade with Ben Bloker, in the spring of 1875, and in the spring of 1877, bought the interest of Mr. Bloker and has been pursuing the business all alone since. He carries a good assortment of dry goods and groceries, boots, shoes, hats and caps, etc. He has held the office of postmaster since 1878. He was married Nov. 10, 1867, to Sarah J. Harp. She was born in Miami Co., Ind., in December, 1845. There are six children—Lemuel H., Silas A., Jennett J., George W., Mabel C. and Ina E. Politically, he is independent. He enlisted in the 71st regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served twenty-one months, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. He received a wound in the left arm from a minnie ball, and after being discharged, was placed on the pension roll, and after recovery from his wound, he enlisted in company H., 28th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was mustered out as a first lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Fair Oak; was in front of Richmond, June 27, 1862, all through White Oak swamp and two battles of Malvern Hill, Briton Station, near Manassas Junction, at the second battle of Bull Run, Kingston, North Carolina. He was born in Ridge township, Cheshire Co., N. H., Feb. 18, 1841, left there in 1861. After returning from the war, he went to Indiana, lived in La Porte county until 1869, came to Fertile township, Worth county, in June, followed farming and teaching until 1875, when he came and commenced his present business in Bristol.

I. H. Miller has resided here thirteen years. He is a native of New York, born March 14, 1820. He came to Ohio in 1848. He lived there eighteen years and following farming. He then went to Michigan, where he lived two years. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1870, settling where he now lives, on section 18, Bristol township. He has 172 acres of good land. He was married to Delila Ryder in 1844. She was born in the town of Lansing, N. Y., in 1825. There is one child living—Myron, born April 27, 1851. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Miller is a republican.

A. A. Hooper resides on section 15. He is a native of Prince Edward's Island, born Sept. 5, 1851. He came to the United States in 1856, landed at Boston, went direct to Iowa, settling in Mitchell county. He lived there until 1872. He then came to Worth county, and settled on section 15, in Bristol township, where he bought 200 acres of land and where he lived six years. He afterwards bought the east half of the southwest quarter of section 15, where he now lives. He was married to Miss N. C. Gaskill in 1875. She was born in Ohio, December, 1855. They have one daughter—Minnie, born July 26, 1882. Mr. Hooper votes with the republicans.

E. W. Belstad, who resides on section 34, was born in Norway, Aug. 15, 1844. He came to America in 1871, landed at New York, and went direct to Fillmore Co., Minn., where he lived one year. He then came to Worth county, and settled in Fertile township. He lived there four years. He then removed to Bristol

township, settling on section 34, where he now owns 120 acres of good land, well improved. He was married to Margaret S. Kleevand in March, 1871. She was born in Norway. They have four children—Theo. C. Ole, William and Engerbret. Mr. Belstad and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Peter O. Belstad, a farmer by occupation, was born in Norway, Aug. 20, 1848. He came to America in 1869. He landed at New York and came at once to Madison, Wis., where he lived one year, then removed to Fillmore Co., Minn.; resided there two years, and in 1873 came to Worth county. He settled in Bristol township, on section 32, where he has since resided. He raises stock and grain of all kinds. He has 200 acres of good land. Mr. Belstad was married to Anna Swanson Feb. 3, 1874. She was born in Norway, June 28, 1855. They have two children by this marriage—Tomine, born April 30, 1878, and Gilbert O., born Aug. 25, 1881. Mr. Belstad and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a republican.

A. J. Berge, who located here in 1875, is a native of Dane Co., Wis., where he was born March 14, 1851. He lived there until he was twenty-two years old, and then went to Minnesota. Two and a half years later he came to Worth county and bought eighty acres on section 1, Fertile township. He now resides on section 36, Bristol township, where he owns 120 acres of good land. He was married to Bertha Easton, Dec. 31, 1875. She was born in Norway, in 1849. They are the parents of four children—James, John, Mary Jane and Clara A. He and his family

are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a democrat. Mr. Berge has been assessor of the township of Bristol for two years.

Peter Larson Telle, an agriculturalist, was born in Norway, Aug. 7, 1855. He came to America in 1861, and made a temporary stop at Chicago, Ill. He lived in La Salle Co., Ill., for seven years, and from there he went to Minnesota; resided there seven years, and then came to Worth Co., Iowa. He bought forty acres of good land on section 27, where he now lives. He was married to Mary N. Dakken. She was born in Norway, March 9, 1861. They have one child—Lewis M., born July 9, 1882. Mr. Telle and wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a stock raiser and farmer. Politically, he is connected with the great republican party.

Tollef L. Lee has resided on section 33, five years. He was born in Norway, Oct. 14, 1837. He came to America in 1855, landing at Quebec and from there went to Wisconsin. He lived in Rock county until 1878. He then removed to Worth Co., Bristol township; settled on section 33, where he now lives. He has 160 acres of good land, well improved. He was married to Julia Olson, July 16, 1861. She was born in Norway, Jan. 16, 1844. There are six living children—Maggie, Levi, Lomey, Gillman, Newell and Lave. Mr. Lee and family are connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a republican.

Mrs. O. Barker was born in Canada, Dec. 25, 1830. She lived there until 1852. She was married to John Barker in 1850.

He was also a native of Canada, born Nov. 27, 1827. He died April 29, 1875. From Canada the family went to Chicago, Ill.; from thence to DeKalb Co., Ill., living there ten years; from there to Douglas Co., Ill., and ten years later came to Worth county, settling on section 10, of Bristol township, where the family have since lived. Mrs. Barker owns 161 acres of farming land and twenty acres of woodland, total 181 acres. Mrs. Barker is a member of the M. E. Church. There are seven children—Celestia, born in 1851; James, born Dec. 2, 1859; Catharine M., born Feb. 22, 1861; Charles J., born July 31, 1862; Albert M., born April 18, 1865, and Mary J., born April 27, 1868. Catharine is now the wife of A. J. Brown.

O. C. Rowe was born in Vermont, Aug. 8, 1837. He left there at the age of twelve years and moved with his parents to Chicago, Ill.; from there he went to Du Page Co., Ill., where he lived three years on a farm; from there he went to Will Co., Ill., near Joliet. He took a trip to Iowa, looking around, and at the end of one year returned to Illinois; lived there until 1865. In 1861 he enlisted in company K, 8th Illinois Cavalry, and served four years. He was with Gens. Stoneman, Sherman, and afterward with Gen. Sheridan. He was engaged in all the principal battles of the Potomac. He was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., and

finally discharged at Chicago, Ill. He returned home to Will Co., Ill., where he remained for some time, and was married to Frances A. Hale, Nov. 7, 1856. She was born in Vermont, April 29, 1834. There have been four children born to this union—Estella P., wife of John Dixon, born Aug. 12, 1857; Eleanor, wife of G. A. Framott, born May 6, 1858; Myra A., wife of E. D. Hitchcock, born Feb. 12, 1860, and George C.; born Feb. 4, 1862. Mr. Rowe has 210 acres of good land. He is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Mary Leverson was born in Norway, Oct. 28, 1846. She came to America in 1853, landing at Quebec; went to Wisconsin and lived there three years. She went to Iowa in 1856, settling in Mitchell county, where she lived one year and was married to Lever Leverson, March 7, 1857. He was born in Norway, Nov. 27, 1827, and died April 3, 1873, in Worth county. There are eight children, seven of whom are living—Helen, born June 9, 1858; Lever Larson, born March 10, 1850; Nels, born July 29, 1862; Johanes, born July 29, 1862 (these are twins); Johanes died in December, 1868; John, born Dec. 28, 1864; Anna, born March 12, 1867; Johanes, born Sept. 16, 1869, and Celia, born May 30, 1872. The family belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. They have 160 acres of good land well improved.

CHAPTER XX.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Brookfield comprises all of that territory known as congressional township 99 north, range 21 west, of the 5th principal meridian. It has Hartland on the north, Kensett on the east, Danville on the south, and Bristol on the west, for its boundaries. The land is generally of a black, unctuous loam, interspersed, here and there, by some patches of drift or gravel. Elk creek enters the township from Bristol, on section 18, and traversing the entire breadth of it, passes out at the southeast corner of section 24. Considerable timber is found in this locality, and the "burr oak openings" are well known throughout the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There is frequently a difference of opinion as to who was the first settler, but as near as could be ascertained, Edmund Wright settled at what was afterward called Glenmary, in the spring of 1855. Here he remained until the following spring, when he emigrated to Hartland township, in company with his brothers. A nephew, Chester Wright, came with his uncle Edmund, and is still a resident of the county, living in Northwood township; Another account says that Ole Amundsen was the first settler within the present limits of Brookfield township. He came in the spring of 1855, and located on the northeast quarter of section 15,

where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1865.

Almost at the same time in 1855 came also Amos Helgeson and Nels Leverson, two brawny sons of old Scandinavia. Helgeson made a claim to the northeast quarter of section 14, and built him a cabin. Here there was born that fall a girl, whose name was Julia, the first white child born in the county. Mr. Helgeson died that same fall.

Nels Leverson settled upon the southeast quarter of section 15, but remained but a short time, removing to Mitchell county. During the late civil war, he enlisted among the brave "boys in blue," and died in the service of his adopted country.

Ole Peterson was the next settler, coming in the spring of 1856, and locating on the southeast quarter of section 15.

This same season a party by the name of Edward Wright settled on the northwest quarter of section 25, with his family, and built the first frame house in the township. He continued to make this farm his residence until 1859, when he found a purchaser and sold out, emigrating to the State of Missouri.

Andrew Henryson, or Hendrickson, as it is in his native tongue, was also an arrival of the year 1856.

Amos Levenson, a young unmarried man, also located upon the southwest quarter of section 14, during the year 1856. The following year, after erecting his house, he was married. He and his family now reside upon section 2, of this township, of which he has almost always been a most prominent citizen.

With this it seemed that the emigration ceased to turn this way, and there was no settlement until a much later date.

ORGANIC.

The township of Brookfield was organized on the 13th day of October, 1863, the first election taking place at the school house east of Glenmary, when the following officers were chosen: Amos Levenson, clerk; Aslak Torsen, Ole Amundson and M. V. Bentley, trustees.

The present township officers are as follows: Nels Erickson, A. O. Harmon, Ole Amundson, trustees; Amos E. Nelson, clerk; Knudt Mustrum, assessor; Ole O. Tenold, justice.

FIRST THINGS.

The first school was taught during the summer of 1862, by Anna Cox, in a little log cabin on Ole Amundson's place.

The first school house was erected in 1863, on the land of Ole Amundson.

The first marriage in the township was that of Levi Levenson and Mary Johnson, in the spring of 1857. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. L. Clausen, of St. Ansgar.

Levi Levenson bought the southwest quarter of section 10, in 1855, but did not locate upon it. He continued to reside in this township until 1858, when he sold out and removed to Bristol township,

where he died in 1872. The wife is still living. There were seven children, the issue of this marriage.

The first birth was that of Julia, the daughter of Amos Helgeson, who first saw the light during the fall of 1855. This girl grew to be about twelve years of age, when she died.

The first male child born in the township was Peter, a son of Ole and Gertrude Peterson. The date of the coming of this little stranger was the 24th of March, 1857. He was brought up on the farm of his father, receiving a common school education, and has always lived within the limits of the township.

The first death that occurred was that of Amos Helgeson, one of the pioneers, who was called home shortly after his settlement in the township. He came in the spring and in the fall of 1855 died.

The first religious service was held in the spring of 1857, at Glenmary, by Walter Stott, of Northwood, a licensed preacher of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the summer of 1862, the first school taught within the limits of the present Brookfield was opened in a log house formerly occupied by Ole Amundsen, who had built him a more commodious and elegant mansion, and who had moved therein, leaving the old one vacant. In this, then, was taught the first school in the township. The attendance was about ten, and Anna Cox presided over the destinies of the school.

The following year this old building, not being very convenient, was torn down and in its place was erected a frame

structure, 16x24 feet in dimension. The lumber for this building was drawn from Bristol.

There are now four school districts in the township, with a good substantial school house in each, costing on an average, \$500. In educational matters, Brookfield township may be rated as above the average.

POSTOFFICE.

Tenold postoffice was established May 28, 1881, and Ole O. Tenold was appointed the first postmaster. The first mail was received in June. Mr. Tenold and his neighbors brought the mail from Northwood, as it happened, until the 1st of July, 1883, when a mail route was established from Northwood to Fertile village, by way of Tenold and Hirondelle postoffices.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held, as has been said, in the spring of 1857, at Glenmary, by Walter Stott, in the log cabin built by Edward Wright. Regular services were held by him, at the same place, for some time, when, finally, the whole matter was allowed to drop, and services were held no longer. The first to hold services of the Lutheran faith was the Rev. T. A. Torgeson, who, in 1865, commenced to gather his fellow-countrymen into the folds of their mother church. He was after a time succeeded by Rev. B. Gelarker, and in the spring of 1878, by the Rev. O. Nelson. Services were held in the school house in sub-district No. 2, every three weeks. In the early part of the year, 1882, the congregation erected a fine church building. This edifice measures 30x52 feet, and was built

at a cost of about \$2,000. The building stands upon the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 27. Rev. Mr. Nelson still continues in charge of the flock, which now numbers something like 275. There is also a Sabbath school in connection with the Church, which meets every other Sunday, and is in a very flourishing condition.

A cemetery, or as the Germans call it "Gott's acre," is in connection with this church, and here are buried the young and old who pass the dark and silent river.

VILLAGE OF GLENMARY.

The ambition of all new villages throughout this section seems to have been to be the county seat, and this fever broke out quite early in Worth county. There not being villages enough, in 1857, G. B. Buttles and Martin V. Bentley laid out a brand new one, on the northeast quarter of section 24, and called the future metropolis Glenmary. This was almost a geographical center of the county, and the owners felt convinced of the almost certainty of having the seat of county government located therein. But "the best laid plans of men and mice oft gang alee" sang Robert Burns, and thus it was with this scheme. Here, in the future commercial center of Worth county, the dreams of the sanguine proprietors of long rows of palatial stores, the ceaseless hum of machinery and the noble mansions of the wealthy, which were to enliven the spot and convert this wilderness into a city, were doomed to disappointment. No business of any kind was ever done, except that the proprietors, at their house, on the town site, sold

a few goods which they had hauled in there to meet the rush of emigration expected. No people settled, however, in this spot, and soon the scheme was abandoned and the plat was vacated. Golden grain and bending corn now fills the place of marts of commerce, and the streets and alleys of the deserted village re-echo only to the low of kine, or plow-boy whistle as he homeward plods at even tide. Mr. Buttles lived at Iowa City until August, 1883, when he died, and his partner, Bentley, died at Northwood some years ago.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ole Peterson, one of the settlers of 1856, was a native of Norway, born Dec. 19, 1819. When a young man he left his native country and came to Rock Co., Wis., and engaged in farming. He was married in 1854 to Mrs. Gertrude Amundson, a native of Norway, born in 1818. She had four children by her first marriage. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Peterson came to Worth county and settled on the southeast quarter of section 15, and built a log house. In 1872 he became insane, and was sent to the asylum at Mount Pleasant, where he died April 24, 1873. Mrs. Peterson is still living with her sons on the old farm. They had a family of four children—Sarah, Peter, Amos and Ole (deceased.) The farm contains 280 acres, and is owned jointly by Peter and Amos.

Peter was born March 24, 1857, and enjoys the honor of being the first white child born in the township, where he has always lived. He was married March 8, 1879, to Julia Ryerson. She was born in Norway, in 1859. They have three children—Gertrude, Inger and Lina.

Amos was born April 3, 1859. He received a common school education in both the English and Norwegian tongues. He is unmarried.

Andrew Henryson has a farm of 260 acres on section 15, this township. He is the only son of Henry and Carrie Aslackson. He was born in Norway in 1839. They emigrated to America in 1845, settling in Rock Co., Wis. The father died two weeks after their arrival. July, 1856, Andrew came to Worth Co., Iowa. Being a minor he could not enter land, but made improvements on a claim on section 29, in Hartland township. This being jumped he took a claim in Silver Lake township, and returned to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where his mother resided. He then removed his mother and family to his new home. In 1865 he sold this, and purchased where he now lives in Brookfield township. He was married July 3, 1863, to Isabel Oleson, a native of Norway, born April 18, 1840. She was the first girl to come to the township. They have three children—Carrie, Henry and Ole. He is a republican and has held local offices. His mother is still living at the age of eighty-one.

Amos Leverson was among the first settlers in Brookfield township. He located on section 14 in 1856. He was born in Norway in 1830. He emigrated to America in 1850 and settled in Rock Co., Wis. Here he worked as a day laborer six years; then came to Worth Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1856. October 27, 1857, he married Isabel Temanson, born in Norway in 1838. In 1873 he purchased his present home on section 21, and removed

to it. He has 468 acres of well improved land. They have eight children—Betsy, Clara, Teman, Levi, Knut, Oliver, George and Same. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Leverson is a republican and township trustee. In February, 1873, he had the misfortune to be out in a severe storm, and losing his mittens, had his hands so badly frozen that he lost his fingers from both hands.

Among the prominent citizens of this township there is none better known than Aslag Lostenson. He is a native of Norway, born in 1829. In 1846 he emigrated to America and went direct to Rock Co., Wis., and afterwards lived in Green county. In 1860 he came to Worth county and settled on section 15, in Brookfield township, where he still resides. Mr. Lostenson was married in 1856 to Gertrude Oleson, born in Norway in 1836. They have been given seven children—Maggie, Gertrude, J. A., Ole, Adda, Olina and Carrie. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lostenson is a republican in politics, and has been for a number of years a member of the board of township trustees. His farm contains 212½ acres, and he is also engaged in stock raising.

Erick Nelson Jorde is a well known farmer of this township. He was born in Norway, July 28, 1825. He was married there in 1848 to Betsy Amonsom, born Sept. 29, 1824. After his marriage he engaged in farming until the summer of 1861, when he emigrated to Worth Co., Iowa. He rented farm land for two years, and then purchased the farm on which he now lives. Four children have been born to him, three living—Nels,

born Aug. 17, 1850; Amos, born Dec. 13, 1854, and Eli, born May 29, 1859. Rosa was born Sept. 8, 1863, and died June 26, 1874.

Jesse M. Cooper, one of the three American settlers of Brookfield township, is a native of Stephenson Co., Ill., born Jan. 12, 1848. He is a son of Josephus and Eba (Tucker) Cooper, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Illinois, where they were married. In 1854 Mr. Cooper came to Iowa and stopped the first winter at Dubuque. The next spring they came to Bremer county and settled in Polk township, where they remained until 1859, when they moved to Floyd county. There the mother died, and the father subsequently died at Plymouth, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. They had a family of eight children. The subject of this sketch was the sixth child, and after arriving at maturity followed farming. In 1865 he came to Worth county, and in the spring of 1872 settled on his present farm, on section 36, where he still lives. He was first married to Emily Trebel, a native of Canada, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living—Pomeroy F., Ralph A., Harry B., Lawson (deceased), and Clifford. His wife died Jan. 28, 1881. He was again married Aug. 27, 1881, to Mary L. Graves, born May 16, 1855. They have one child—Guy E. Mr. Cooper's farm contains eighty acres. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

Andrew O. Harmon emigrated to Worth Co., Iowa, in 1866. He has 200 acres of fine land on sections 16 and 9, Brookfield township. He is engaged in farming. He was born in Norway, Sept. 21, 1838.

When he was fourteen years of age his parents emigrated to America. They settled in Boone Co., Ill. After remaining there eight years they moved June, 1861, to Faribault Co., Minn. He returned to Illinois in 1864, and married Caroline L. Benson, born in Norway, Dec. 16, 1840. After two years he returned to Iowa and settled at his present home. They belong to the Lutheran Church. They have five children—Loyal O., Henry, Martin A., Sophia J. and Elling O. Mr. Harmon is a republican. He has been clerk of the township, justice of the peace, and is now township trustee.

Nils Arnesen lives on section 18. He is a native of Norway, born in 1833. In 1867 he emigrated to America and to Worth county, and settled on section 14, in Brookfield township, where he lived until 1869, when he removed to his present home, in this township. He was married in 1855 to Mary Anderson. She is also a native of Norway. Their union has been blessed with two children, both living.

Ole Evanson was born in Norway in 1847. In 1867 he went to Rock Co., Wis., remaining there until March, 1868, when he came to Brookfield township and settled on section 20, where he still lives. He married Margaret Gulbranson, a native of Norway, born in 1844. They have two children—Evan and Gulbran. Mr. Evanson is a republican and a member of the board of township trustees. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Evanson is extensively engaged in stock raising.

Peter Christenson Oosen was born in Norway in 1830. He married Anna

Vangsnocs in Norway in 1850. They emigrated to America in 1860. They located in Columbia Co., Wis., remaining eight years and followed farming. In 1868 they removed to Brookfield township Worth Co., Iowa. He has a farm of 160 acres on section 26. They are the parents of four children—Susan, Christine, Carrie and David. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican and has held offices of trust.

Ole O. Tenold, postmaster, after whom the postoffice received its name, came to Brookfield township in 1868. He in company with Ole O. Harman bought 400 acres, which they worked together a year. They then dissolved partnership, Mr. Tenold retaining 240 acres. He was born in Norway, Nov. 28, 1842. His parents emigrated to America in 1846 and settled in Boone Co., Ill., where they were pioneers. Ole resided with his parents on a farm and received a common school education. In 1861 he emigrated to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and worked until 1862; then bought land on section 21, Hartland township, which he made his home until 1868. On June 20, 1880, he married Carrie T. Iverson, a native of Rock Co., Wis., born Oct. 28, 1853. They have one child—Oscar. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican, and has been assessor three terms; is also justice of the peace and road supervisor. He is an enterprising citizen.

Andrew Hill is located on section 36, Brookfield township. He has a splendid farm of 285 acres. He was born in Enosburg, Franklin Co., Vt., in 1830. He was reared on a farm and received a good

common school education. He was married in March, 1849, to Rosa L. Leach, born in Ohio, in 1833. In the spring of 1856, they went to Madison, Wis., remaining three years. Removing to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, they remained until 1870, when he removed to Worth county, and bought his present home. They are the parents of four children—Albert, Harriet, Emma and Charles. He is a republican and has held local offices. His parents were natives of New Hampshire and died in Lower Canada.

Ole Halgornson has resided in the land of the free for twenty-two years. He was born in Norway, in 1831, and in 1861 when thirty years of age emigrated to Minnesota, and settled in Rice county, where he engaged in farming. He remained there until in June, 1872, when he came to Brookfield township and settled on section 21, where he still resides. Mr. Halgornson was married in 1861, to Brinnell Iverson, also a native of Norway. They have nine children—Helgram, Emery, Troles, Sever, Carl, Knute, Anna, Guna and Malena.

John Stenerson has resided here about eleven years. He was born in Norway, in 1848. In 1872 he came to Worth county and settled in Brookfield township, and in the spring bought the farm on which he now resides, which contains 116 acres. He was married in 1877 to Gertrude Olesen, born in Wisconsin in 1856. They have two children—Mary and Stena. Mr. and Mrs. Stenerson are members of the Lutheran Church.

Asbjorn Asbjornson settled on section 25, in 1872. He was born in Norway in 1841. He came to America, and settled in Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1868. He then

moved to Winneshiek county, from thence to Brookfield township, Worth county, which is now his home. He was married in Norway, in 1865, to Ragne E. Johnson. They had seven children, five of whom are living—Aspen, Elling, William, Theodore and Randine. They belong to the Lutheran Church. Their farm consists of 120 acres.

Halsten Mostrom was born in Norway, April 29, 1851. In 1873 he joined his countrymen in Worth county, and worked as a farm hand until he bought the farm on which he now resides. He was married June 27, 1877, to Betsey Knutson, born in Norway in 1850. They have been blessed with three children—Clara, Oscar and Martha, and the entire family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Peter Balkan (deceased) came to Worth county in 1873. He settled on section 27, Brookfield township, where he died October 29, 1881. He was born in Norway, June 10, 1825. He married Annie Oleson, born Feb. 25, 1822. In 1866 they emigrated to America, locating first in Rock Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming. They have a family of five children—Ole, Christopher, Martin, Gustavus and Anna. Their farm contains 120 acres. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Balkan was a republican. He has held the office of school director, and several other township offices.

Trules Colbertson (Weka) was born in Norway, in 1844. When three and one-half years old his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Rock Co., Wis., where the father died in 1866, aged ninety-six years. The family re-

sided there until 1871, when Trules and his mother went to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where they remained three years. They then came to Brookfield township, and settled on section 31, where they still live. The farm contains 146 acres in this township and ten acres in Bristol township. Mr. Colbertson was married in 1874. His wife is a native of Norway, born in 1845. They are the parents of one child—Arandena. The mother is still living with her son at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. She is the mother of nineteen children, only two of whom are still living.

Nels K. Midlang owns a well improved farm of 166 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. He was born in Norway, 1850. When seven years of age his parents emigrated to Boone Co., Ill., where they still live. Nels there grew to manhood on his father's farm. In 1875 he came to Worth county and purchased the farm on which he now resides, and after remaining about three months, went back to Boone county, but in 1878 returned to Worth county, and improved his land. The next year, 1879, he returned to Illinois, and Sept. 29, 1870, married Emma Johnson, a native of Norway, born in 1852. They are the parents of one child—Clifford J. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Elling Nelson (Thoen) has a fine farm of 400 acres under a good state of cultivation. His occupation is farming. He came to Worth county in the spring of 1875, locating on the north half of section 35, Brookfield township. He was born in Norway, July 19, 1828. He engaged in farming and received a good common school education. He came to

America in 1854, and settled in Rock Co., Wis. In the spring of 1861 he emigrated to Iowa. He married Anna Jacobson, April 9, 1862, in Winneshiek county, where they lived until moving to their present home. Mrs. Nelson was born in Norway, Jan. 25, 1843. Their children are—Nels, Jacob, Theodore, Olaves, Edward, Johan and Reuben. He is republican in politics. He is a member of the board of county supervisors, and has held other local offices.

N. E. Nelson is a son of Erick Nelson Jorde. He was born in Norway, Aug. 17, 1850. They emigrated to America and settled in Worth county, in 1862, where he has since lived. He married Augusta Amundson, June 24, 1878. She is a native of Worth county, born June 5, 1857. His farm contains 158 acres on section 26, with twenty acres on section 14, of timber. He is a republican and has held offices of trust. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. E. Fass has been a resident here only a short time. He was born in Rock Co., Wis., in 1852. His parents are Elling and Lillie (Kettleson) Fass, natives of Norway. They emigrated to Rock Co., Wis., about the year 1848, where they lived until 1854, when they removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where they still reside. When seventeen years of age A. E. Fass went to Hennepin Co., Minn., and in 1873, in company with his brother, Ole E., went to Washington territory, where he remained until 1879, then returned to Hennepin Co., Minn., and a year later came to Worth county, locating in Danville township. In the

fall of 1882 they came to Brookfield township, where they are now engaged in farming.

Ole E. was born in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, in 1860. He was married in the

spring of 1883 to Anna Fatnes, born in Wisconsin, in 1861. The farm comprises eighty acres. Both brothers and their families are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER XXI.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The township of Deer Creek is technically known as township 100 north, range 19 west, and is the most easterly in the northern tier, Northwood lying on its western, and Barton upon its southern boundary. The land is of a rich dark loam, and the surface, generally, is a beautiful rolling prairie. Only one stream of any importance passes through it—Deer creek—from whence the township derives its name. This rises in Freeborn Co., Minn., just over the line, and entering about the center of section 7, intersects that section, and in its course, which is southeasterly, traverses sections 18, 17, 20, 21, 28, 27, 34 and 35. The banks of this stream, like almost all the water courses of this section, are fringed with natural timber, while the artificial groves that surround the houses of the settlers, help to fill up the blanks in what would otherwise be a monotonous plain of emerald hue.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the early days of this county's existence but little settlement was made in this corner of the county for some reason, unexplained, and in fact it has only been

quite lately that any number have sought the locality.

The honor of being the first to settle in what now constitutes the township of Deer Creek, belongs to Hans Tollefson, the father of Martin Hanson, who first stuck his pioneering stakes in 1855.

Ole Knudtson came into the township in 1860, bringing with him his ten year old boy, who since has grown into one of the solid men of the town, Gilbert G. Olson.

A. G. Dahl came into this section as early as 1862, but did not settle permanently, but wandered around until 1872, when he located where he now resides.

In 1864 Robert Leedle, an Englishman, came to Deer Creek and opened up a farm. He had been a miller for many years, and was interested in grist mills at both Osage and Otranto, but taking a dislike to that business, resolved to go to farming, and has been a decided success in that line.

Ole Hansen came into the township in 1865, and after looking around, planted his stakes upon section 36, where he located, and opening up a farm and build-

ing a house, lived there until June 30, 1881, when he died.

Ole O. Gordon was a settler of 1866, coming from Newburg township, Mitchell county, where he had resided some six years, since coming from his native land.

R. H. Root, one of the most prominent men in the township, settled therein during the spring of 1868.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first marriage was that of Martin Hanson to Louisa Nelson, which occurred July 8, 1863.

The first birth was probably that of Agnes, eldest daughter of the above named couple, born during the year 1864.

BURNED ALIVE.

An episode occurred on the 15th of November, 1876, that may not be out of place in this connection. It seems that upon that day, Christopher Hanson, a farmer, who resided about six miles northeast of Northwood, had been to the town of Carpenter, on business, and on his return, being very cold and chilled, put his team in charge of his son, a bright young lad of thirteen, while he went into the house to warm. The boy had not yet finished unharnessing the horses, when he discovered that the stable was on fire. He left the team and made the utmost endeavors to save what stock he could, and finally, with much difficulty, got four horses outside. Mr. Louis Butler, who lived near by, seeing the flames, gave the alarm and hastened to the stable, which was reached the same time by Mr. Hanson. The latter, in spite of the remonstrances of his son, backed by those

of Mr. Butler, went into the now blazing building to rescue the balance of the stock. This was the last ever seen of him alive, as he perished in the flames. The cries of his wife and children were beyond description. The night was fearful, the wind blowing a perfect gale from the northwest, cold and piercing; yet, regardless of it, the friends of Mr. Hanson stood ready to do all in their power to relieve the distressed, but their efforts to save the man or comfort his bereaved family were alike of no avail. Morning dawned, the flames had done their work and expired for want of something more to feed upon. Dilligent search was made among the ruins for the remains. About 10 o'clock they were found, and it was a heart rending sight to see that man so strong and full of life on yester-eve, lie there a burned and crisp corpse. The limbs had been burned entirely off, and the trunk charred to a coal. All of the remains that could be found were placed in a coffin and buried on the 18th, the Rev. Mr. Stott officiating in the sad ceremony. Mr. Hanson left a wife and eight children, some of them quite small, to mourn his loss. He was a good, honest and upright man, loved and respected by all, and a member of the M. E. Church. Thus by wind and snow, by cold and fire, perishes man, and none know how soon will be his day of reckoning.

Martin Hanson was born in Norway, March 26, 1841. In 1846 his parents came to America, settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., lived there till 1855, where Martin was reared and educated. He was married June 8, 1863, to Louisa Nelson, born in Sweden. Seven children were

born to them—Agnes, Hans P., Tilla, Helen, Andrew, Oscar and Amelia. In politics he is a republican. He has held local offices. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Ole O. Hanson was born in Norway, March 8, 1859. He came to America, settled in Worth county, Deer Creek township, in 1865, where he was reared and educated. His father, Ole Hanson, died June 30, 1881. His mother was Isabel Thorsen. They had three children. Ole O. is the oldest. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Ole O. Gordon was born in Norway, March 1, 1830. He came to America in 1854; settled in Burt, Wis.; lived there six years; then went to Mitchell Co., Iowa., and then to Worth county and located in Deer Creek on section 36, where he has 120 acres of land. He was married in 1855 to Berget Knudson. They have an adopted child—Gundiri Gordon. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Robert Leadle was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 25, 1839. He is a miller by trade, and has worked at the business twenty-six years, and was interested in a mill at Osage for six years, and also the Otranto mill six years. He was married Dec. 10, 1861, to Agnes Galt, born in Scotland. They have had six children—Jesse, Joseph, Hugh, Bertie, Lorin and Frank. In politics he is a democrat. He has held several local offices.

Gustaf Anderson was born in Sweden, March 26, 1824. He came to America in 1857; settled in Chicago; remained two months; then went to Rockford, Ill., and lived there from 1858 to 1869, and then

came to Worth county and settled on section 14, Deer Creek township. He has 480 acres of good land, with fine buildings, grove and home. He was married Oct. 3, 1850, to Charlotte Olinder. They have six children—Oscar, Charles, Wilhelm, Frank, Robert and Edwin. In politics he is a republican.

A. G. Dahl lives on section 25, Deer Creek township, Worth Co., Iowa, where he settled in 1872. He owns 160 acres of good land, and is well fixed. He was born in Norway, Nov. 14, 1844, where he grew up. In 1862 he came to the United States and settled in Iowa. He was married in 1877 to Miss A. S. Sorens, by whom he has three children—Clara A., Anna C. and Gilbert S. He was the first township clerk, and has held other local offices. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Albert Thompson settled in Worth Co., Iowa, in 1877. He owns forty acres of land on section 28 in Deer Creek township. He was born in Norway, Dec. 22, 1844, where he was reared, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States, settling first in Waupaca Co., Wis., Scandinavian township, where he remained three years. He then removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa, locating in St. Ansgar, where he worked on a farm for eight years, and in 1877 came to Worth county, where he now lives. He was married Feb. 13, 1875, to Bertha Lee. By this marriage they have one child—Thomas Edward, born July 24, 1880. In politics Mr. Thompson is a republican. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ransom H. Root has resided in Deer Creek township, Worth Co., Iowa, since May, 1868. He was born in Mentor, Lake Co., Ohio, Oct. 18, 1843. He was raised in Mentor, living there until he came to Iowa. He was married March 13, 1868, to Laverne E. Pinney, of Kirtland, Ohio. By this marriage they have had five children, four of whom are living—Lillian, Fred, Leona and Ransom H., Jr. Mr. Root is a democrat. He owns 280 acres of land in Deer Creek township, and is a successful farmer.

Iver Hendrickson is a native of Norway, born Feb. 18, 1833. When eighteen years of age he came to America, settled in Lafayette Co., Wis., where he lived five years; then removed to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he remained until he came to Worth county in 1874. He was married June 8, 1859, to Ann Elizabeth Peterson. Eight children have blessed

their union—Hans E., Annetta, Maria, Peter, Lewis, Eno Leonard, Oscar and Cornelius. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Hendrickson has 480 acres of good land. He was school director three years and trustee one year.

Edward Pederson was born in Lafayette Co., Wis., Feb. 13, 1854. His parents moved to Houston Co., Minn., where Edward was reared and educated in the common schools. He was united in marriage with Christi Asleson in 1876. They have four children living—Peter, Albert, Ida and Matilda. In the spring of 1877 they settled in Deer Creek township, Worth county, where Mr. Pederson now owns 200 acres of land on section 16. In politics he is a republican. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER XXII.

DANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Worth county that is known by this name, lies in the southern tier, and comprises all of congressional township 98 north, range 21 west, of the 5th principal meridian. The western and southwestern parts of the township are well watered, two sufficient streams supplying an abundance of that needful element. The more important

of these creeks traverses in a general southerly direction, a little inclined to the east, sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 29 and 32. Lime creek touches the southern boundary of sections 31 and 32, and a small stream rising in the center of section 21, runs southeasterly out of the county.

The natural timber, as a matter of course, follows the course of the streams,

but so many groves have sprung up, under the fostering care of the settlers, that the general appearance is of a well wooded country. The general inclination of the land is rolling, and is usually good arable land. Whatever land there is that is low and wet, furnishes such long succulent grasses, making fine pasturage for stock, that but little, if any, land can be called waste. The soil is generally a dark sandy loam, with a drift or gravelly subsoil, and contains all the elements of fertility to a very large extent.

This is wholly an agricultural community, no town or village dots its fields, no railroad crosses its meadows, and there is but one postoffice within its limits.

The entire township is probably best adapted to stock-raising, but it is rapidly being brought to a high state of cultivation.

Danville township received its name from Reuben Wiggins, one of the early settlers of Bristol township, after his native town in Massachusetts.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The honor of the first settlement in Danville township belongs to John Trebilcock, who, in the spring of 1865, pushed his way into the limits of it, and planted his pioneering stakes around an excellent farm—the north half of section 23. Here he built him a frame house, 15x26 feet in size, one and a half stories high. The lumber and other material was partly hauled from Bristol, and a part from Waverly, in Bremer county. Mr. Tribelcock remained here, tilling his land and enjoying himself until the 6th of February, 1869, when he was called to another sphere and was buried on his farm.

The second settler was A. C. Blackmore, who, in 1866, located on the southeast quarter of section 30.

EARLY REMINISCENCE.

In February, 1858, during a severe spell of cold weather, two brothers by the name of Daniel and Reuben Williams, were caught in a snow-storm near Mason City and endured suffering severe enough to have killed many men. While they were floundering among the banks and drifts that the wind had raised around them, might came on and death stared them in the face. Daniel was so near frozen that a dozen times or more he was on the point of giving up, but Reuben was made of sterner material and struggled on, dragging his now almost dying brother. The gale blew the snow so that they could not see where they were going, and howled and roared about them like a beast deprived of its prey. The night wore on, and yet this heroic man struggled onward, striving hard to preserve his life and that of his brother, and just when tired nature could endure no longer, and he was about to give up, they reached shelter and help. Their hands and feet, particularly the latter, were so badly frozen as to deprive them of these useful parts of their anatomy. Daniel now lives in Danville township, and Reuben, in Pipestone Co., Minn. Both of these sufferers were brothers-in-law of ex-sheriff A. L. Towne, of Hartland township.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized in obedience to an order emanating from the county board of supervisors, and an election was held in concurrence therewith at the Trebilcock school house, which stands

on the northwest quarter of section 26, Nov. 5, 1872. Previous to this, a caucus was held to appoint judges of election, when Abraham Beyer was chosen chairman, and Jonathan Williams, Samuel Trebilcock and Francis Lang, were chosen judges; Alexander Baker and A. C. Blackmore, clerks.

At the election there were fifteen ballots cast and the result was that the following officers were chosen to fill the respective offices of the township: Abraham Beyer, Francis Lang and Jonathan Williams, trustees; A. C. Blackmore, clerk; Alexander Baker, assessor; Samuel Trebilcock and Alexander Baker, justices of the peace; Robert Trebilcock and Frederick Beaver, constables.

The present officers of the township are: Francis Lang, William Giles and S. M. Storre, trustees; A. C. Blackmore, clerk; John O. Paulson, assessor; A. C. Blackmore and S. M. Storre, justices; Frank Hanby and John E. Fosse, constables.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first school was in district No. 1, and was taught in the summer of 1869, at the Trebilcock school house, which had been built on section 23. Miss L. Boget was the teacher of this initial school, and had an attendance of five scholars.

The first marriage in the township was that of Stephen Parker and Elizabeth Trebilcock, the second daughter of John Trebilcock, the first settler in the locality. This marriage took place March 7, 1869. This couple continued to reside here for about three years, when they removed just across the line into Cerro Gordo county, where they still live.

The first death in the township was the honored sire, John Trebilcock, the first settler. He was called hence on the 6th day of February, 1869, and was buried on the farm, where first he stuck his stake on coming to this vicinity.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught during the summer of 1869 at the Trebilcock school house, by Miss L. Boget, as has been stated. This was in district No. 1. In district No. 2 a school was taught the summer of 1873, by Miss Christiana Beyer. This school was held in the granary of Jonathan Williams, and had an attendance of fourteen. Miss Beyer married David Williams, subsequently, and is still a resident of the township.

There are now eight school districts in the township, with seven school buildings, all good substantial structures and suitable for the purpose intended. The size of all of them is 22x32 feet, with the exception of that in district No. 4, which is smaller. District No. 8 has as yet no building, but a tax has been already voted for the erection of an edifice, and it will be completed by next summer. There is a total attendance of 188 children at all of the schools of the township, and the efficiency of the teachers is highly commended by all who are thoroughly conversant with the subject, and Danville township can compare very favorably with any of her sister townships in respect to the educational facilities and interests.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were the funeral services of John Trebilcock, by the Rev. Mr. Mason, of Mason City, a

minister of the Congregational Church of that place. Mr. Trebilcock, being a member of that particular faith, Elder Mason, during his last sickness, visited him several times, and upon one of these, Mr. Trebilcock engaged him to preach his funeral sermon, which he did on the 8th of February, 1869, at the house of the deceased.

The first regular preaching was at the school house in district No. 2, known as the Willow Creek school house, by the Rev. C. W. Wiley, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1874. An organization was effected at that time, and the Church has an appointment in sub-district No. 2, with a small membership.

In 1874 the Rev. George Coffee, an evangelist, or Free Methodist, came to this township and held services and effected the organization of a society or class, under his leadership, of eight: Robert Trebilcock and wife, Mrs. John Trebilcock, George Trebilcock and wife, Jesse Cooper and wife, and Amanda Trebilcock. Mr. Coffee held regular services during the following years of 1875, 1876 and 1877. The Church still has a regular appointment at the school house in sub-district No. 1, and has also an interesting Sabbath school attached, of which Samuel Trebilcock is superintendent.

The union Sabbath school of Danville township was first organized in May, 1873, in the granary, on the farm of Jonathan Williams, on the southwest quarter of section 28. The school at its inception had an attendance of twenty-four scholars, with Abraham Beyer as

superintendent. That same fall the school was removed to the Willow Creek School house, where it was held until in the fall of 1880, when it was allowed to disband for the winter, but was not reorganized until the 1st of January, 1882. After it had fairly got under headway it was removed, in March, 1883, to the school house, No. 7, on the southeast corner of section 28. It has now an average attendance of about twenty-two scholars, and is still under the able superintendency of Abraham Beyer.

POSTOFFICE.

Hirondelle postoffice was established on the 20th of July, 1880, and Mrs. J. M. Lang was appointed postmistress. The office was kept at her dwelling on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 30. Mails were received from Manly Junction twice a week, until in July, 1883, when the route was changed so that now this place receives its mail from Northwood twice a week.

John Trebilcock was the first settler in the township. He located on section 23, Danville township, in 1866. He was born in England, July 24, 1803. He married and emigrated to America, settling in New Jersey, where he lived ten years. He then returned to England and remained a year. He then emigrated to Toronto, Canada. Here his wife died, leaving six children. He was again married to Mary A. Pangburn, a native of Canada. In 1849 they moved to Kenosha Co., Wis., remaining sixteen years; then moved to Worth county. The first year they lived at Glenmary, then moved to their present home, where he died Feb. 6, 1869. By his last marriage he had ten

children. He was a member of the Primitive Methodist Church. In politics he had been a whig; afterwards a republican, and then a democrat.

Samuel Trebilcock, a son of John Trebilcock, the first settler in Danville township, was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1842. When seven years of age, the family emigrated to Kenosha Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1863 he enlisted in company A, 95th Illinois Volunteers, serving until the fall of 1865. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Nashville, siege of Spanish Fort, besides other skirmishes. He received his discharge at Springfield, Ill., after which he returned to Wisconsin, and the next spring, 1866, came to Danville township, where the family had preceded him the summer before, and where he engaged in farming, which occupation he still follows. In the fall of 1865, he was married to Ellen Gile, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1844. Eleven children have been given to them—Harriet L., William F., Carrie B., Thomas H., Samuel A., Herbert, Eugene W., Asa O., John L., Ida M. and Chester A. Mr. Trebilcock is a republican, and has served his fellow citizens in various local offices. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Association.

A. C. Blackmore came to Worth county in 1866. He has a farm of 200 acres on section 30, Danville township. He was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1843. He is the son of Edwin and Cynthia (Wetmore) Blackmore, natives of New York. The father was born Nov. 13, 1810. The mother July 24, 1812.

They were married in Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1831. They lived in Cattaraugus county until 1862, then removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where the father died Aug. 25, 1865. They had a family of seven children, A. C. being the fourth, with whom the mother is living. He was reared on a farm, and received a good education. He enlisted September, 1861, in company I, 64th New York Volunteers, serving until September, 1864. His regiment belonged to the second army corps of the Potomac. They engaged in the hotly contested battles from Fair Oaks to the capture of Richmond. He was severely wounded in the shoulder at the battle of Spottsylvania, and now draws a pension. After receiving his discharge, he went to Fond du Lac, where his parents had removed. In 1866 he came to Iowa, where he married February, 1867, Augusta Covell, a native of Cattaraugus, born in 1843. They have three children—Bertha V., Elizabeth M. and Lottie L. He is a republican in politics; has been county supervisor, and clerk of the township since its organization. He has held other minor offices. He is a man respected and liked by all who know him. His farm is well improved and he has excellent buildings. He received the nomination for the office of county auditor, in September, 1883, and was elected at the election in October, by a large majority, and removed to Northwood, the county seat, in November, 1883.

H. H. Myli is a resident on section 7, Danville township. He has 160 acres of fine land. He came to Worth county in 1872. He was born in Norway, Oct. 26, 1846. He emigrated to Rock Co., Wis.,

in 1866. In 1868 he moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he remained until moving to his present home. He was married in the spring of 1866, to Ingeberg Halverson, a native of Norway. They have eight children—Halgre, Halver, Eric, Randine, Ingeber, (deceased) Una, Caroline, Knute and Henry. They are members of the Evangelical Church.

Frank Lang resides on section 30, Danville township. He came to the county in 1869. He was born in Germany, May 29, 1843. In 1855 he, with a brother and sister, emigrated to America. They went first to Allegany Co., N. Y. He then went to Cattaraugus county. In 1868 he moved to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he followed farming one year. He then purchased his present farm, which contains 460 acres. He was married in 1865, to Julia Covell, a native of New York. They have two children—Eddie and Katie. He is a republican and has held local offices.

Frederick Beaver came in 1870 and has since resided here. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1834. When a small boy, his parents moved to Van Buren Co., Iowa, and when he was nineteen years of age, the family moved to Sauk Co., Wis., where he was married in 1858, to Permelia Swanger, a native of Union Co., Penn., born in 1839. He enlisted in the 23d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, serving three years; was at the battle of Vicksburg, and was wounded by the explosion of a shell at Arkansas Post. In 1870 Mr. Beaver came to Worth county and settled on section 26, in Danville township, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Beaver have nine children—

Sarah J., Robert, Frederick, Frank L., Abbey, Irwin, Joel, Wallace and Laura. The farm contains 180 acres. Mr. Beaver is a democrat in politics.

Thomas Bray, another native of Norway, came and located here in 1871. He was born in 1845, and in 1868, emigrated to Dane Co., Wis. Three years later he came to Danville township, and settled on section 20, where he still lives, and has a farm comprising 200 acres. He was married in 1872 to Ellen Oleson, a native of Dane Co., Wis. They have four children—Edward O., Tama O., Elmer and Bertha A. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church.

Ole Thorson came to Worth from Dane Co., Wis., in 1871. He was born in Illinois in 1838. His parents were natives of Norway, from where they had come just previous to the birth of Ole. After a time they removed to Dane Co., Wis., where the father died. In 1871 Ola and his mother came to Worth county and settled on section 19, in Danville township, where they still live. Mr. Thorson is the second of three children. He was married in 1880 to Mrs. Andrea Anderson, born in Norway in 1850. They have one child—Sarah. Mrs. Thorson, by her first marriage, had three children. Mr. Thorson's farm consists of eighty acres.

Abraham Beyer, a miller and millwright by trade and a farmer by occupation; is located on section 28, township 98, range 21, Worth county. He has 330 acres under an excellent state of cultivation, with a commodious brick veneered residence, built in 1877, at a cost of \$1,600. He came to Danville township in 1872.

He was born in Ohio in 1822. He is the son of David and Christina (Henshey) Beyer. His father was of German descent, but a native of Maryland. His great-grandfather and two sons were soldiers of the Revolution, all of whom lost their lives in that war. His parents died in Pennsylvania where Abraham was reared and educated. His father died in 1845, aged forty-eight. The mother died in 1867, aged sixty-seven. They had ten children. Abraham was the second and the eldest of six boys, two of whom were soldiers in the Rebellion—one lost his life in the battle of the Wilderness. He learned his father's trade, that of a miller and millwright, working with him until his death. In 1845 he married Barbara A. Keagy, a native of Clearfield Co. Penn., born in 1825. In 1865 they moved to Rock Falls, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and remained seven years, then came to Worth county. Their children are—David (deceased) Elizabeth, Christina and Abraham K. (twins), Barbara A. and Rebecca, (twins), Henry J., Mary C. Samuel W., and John V. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Beyer is a republican, and has held various offices of trust.

William F. Gile settled in this township in 1872. He was born in New Hampshire, June 17, 1820. His parents were natives of New Hampshire, where they died. They had a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. He was married in 1842 to Mary Leeds, a native of New Hampshire, by whom he had one child—Helen I., now wife of Samuel Trebilcock. His wife died in the spring of 1845. He again married Harriet N. Lee, in the spring of

1846. She was born in Windsor Co., Vt., April 13, 1821. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Gile emigrated to Kenosha Co., Wis., where he remained until June, 1872, when he came to Danville township, and settled on section 14, where he still lives. Mr. Gile is a democrat, but in local affairs votes for the best man. He has held local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Gile have two children—Carl L. and Chloe F.

Carl L. was born in New Hampshire, Aug. 15, 1847. He came with the family to Worth county, where he was married Sept. 28, 1873, to Carrie David, born in Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1852. They are the parents of two children—Elmer E. and May M. Mr. Gile is a democrat, and has held the office of justice of the peace.

Augustus Couse was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1830. He is the son of Andrew and Emily (Wetmore) Couse, the father a native of Madison Co., N. Y., the mother of Oneida county, in the same State. In 1835 or 1836 they removed to Erie Co., Penn., where Augustus grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1855 he went to Columbia Co., Wis., and engaged in farming near Columbus. He married Sarah Smith, a native of Yates Co., N. Y., born Oct. 8, 1840. He remained in Columbia county until 1872, when he came to Worth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 22, in Danville township, where he still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Couse are the parents of three children—Emma, wife of C. O. Burkhart; Minnie M. and Harvey A. The parents of Mr. Couse went to Lake Co., Ohio, where the father died in 1874, aged seventy-five years; the mother is

living at San Jose, Cal., aged eighty-one years.

S. N. Storre came in with the settlers of 1873. He was born in Norway, April 14, 1846, where he grew to manhood and received his education. He was reared on the farm, and in 1867 emigrated to Houston Co., Minn., where he lived until 1873, when he came to Worth county and settled on section 8, of Danville township, where he still resides. He owns a farm of 240 acres. He was married April 10, 1872, to Gunhil Norvison, born in Houston Co., Minn., in 1855. They have two children—Ingeberg Amanda and Nels Haken Norman. Mr. Storre and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Storre is a republican, and has held the offices of township treasurer, justice of the peace and member of the board of township trustees. His farm is well improved.

H. C. Wiser came to Danville township, Worth county, in September, 1874, and located on section 35. He was born in Germany, in 1848. In 1855 his parents came to America, and settled in Green Lake Co., Wis. The father died in 1864, the mother still lives there. He enlisted in the Wisconsin 1st Heavy Artillery, company D, Oct. 1, 1864. He was discharged at Washington, Aug. 18, 1865. He then returned to Wisconsin, June 29, 1871, and married Miss M. Stacy. They have four children—Malvern, Mary, Almada and Ralph.

Asahel Hitchcock, whose occupation is farming, is located on section 30, Danville township. He has a good farm of 100 acres. He came to Worth county in 1874. He was born in New York, in

1817, where he grew to manhood. The family emigrated to Macomb Co., Mich., where the father died. Asahel then went to Oakland county, engaging in farming. He returned to New York in 1841. In 1846 he married Mary Irish, a native of New York, then moved to Grant Co., Wis. In the spring of 1852 he went to California and engaged in mining until the fall of 1858. He then returned and moved to Olmstead Co., Minn., where they lived sixteen years. They have one child—Elliott D. In politics he is a republican.

Julius C. Thompson has resided here since 1875. He is a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., born June 8, 1839. He is a son of Emery O. and Lucinda (Hildredth) Thompson, natives of New York, where they were married. In 1855 they emigrated to Green Lake Co., Wis., where they lived until 1866, when they went to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where the father still lives; the mother died there in April, 1880. Julius grew to manhood and received a common school education. On May 20, 1861, he enlisted in company B, 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until August, 1865. He took part in many a hotly contested battle, among which were those of New Orleans, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, besides others, and received a gun-shot wound in the thigh at Port Hudson, from the effects of which he now draws a pension. After receiving his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, and the same fall went to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and there engaged in farming. In 1875 he removed to his present farm, on section 35, of Danville township. He was married in September, 1873, to

Frances O. Dexter, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1849. They have been blessed with four children—Marion, Edna, Elmo and Vivian. Mr. Thompson is a republican, and has held several township officers. He owns 212 acres of well improved land.

Ole O. Blegen located in the "centennial year." He was born in Norway, Dec. 7, 1850. In 1870 he settled in Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand until 1876, when he came to Danville township and settled on section 11, where he still lives. He was married in November, 1876, to Clara Thompson, born in Norway, Aug. 9, 1849. They have four children—Dina, Carl, August and Clara O. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Nels N. Storre, by trade a carpenter, is located on section 6, Danville township. He has 160 acres, which he farms in connection with his trade. He was born in Norway, May 24, 1848. He emigrated to America and landed in New York city Sept. 2, 1870. He went at once to Spring Grove, Houston Co., Minn. He followed his trade there until the fall of 1877, when he came to Worth county, where he still lives. He was married Oct. 31, 1882, to Ingebor Torgesen, born in Vernon Co., Wis., June 6, 1858.

Hans N. Langseth was born in Norway in 1846. He there learned the carpenter trade, and in 1867 emigrated to Iowa Co., Wis., where he worked at his trade two years. He then located at St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, and worked at his trade until 1877, when he came to Danville township and settled on section 14, where he still lives. He owns a farm

of 160 acres, is a democrat in politics, and has held township offices. He was married in 1877 to Anna Benson, a native of Norway. They are the parents of three children—Nels, Martin and Emma.

Justus Spickerman is the son of Andrew and Catharine (Budd) Spickerman, natives of New York. They both died there in 1883, the father aged eighty-six, the mother eighty-five years. Justus was the youngest of ten children, born in Columbia county, Oct. 20, 1840. He received an academic education at the collegiate institute at Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y. He contracted on earth work for railroad companies thirteen years. He has since been engaged in farming. He came to Danville township, Worth county, in the spring of 1878, where he still resides. He was married Sept. 22, 1875, to Carrie Hoaga, born in New York, May 10, 1855. They have two children—Manda and Myron.

John A. Wentmore has been a resident here only five years. He is a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., born June 28, 1838, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He was married in December, 1868, to Rosanna Denison, also a native of New York. In 1878 he came to Danville township, and now resides on section 20. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the 6th regiment, New York Volunteers, serving one year, and was discharged on account of disability.

Ole Benson is a Norwegian by birth. He was born in 1850, and in 1867 emigrated to Clayton Co., Iowa. In 1878 he came to Danville township and settled on section 18, where he owns a farm containing 120 acres. Mr. Benson was mar-

ried in 1879 to Guri Anderson, born in Norway in 1860. They have two children—Clara and Sophia. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ole N. Brunsvold is unmarried and lives on section 10. He is a native of Norway, born in 1857. He is a son of Nils O. Brunsvold (of whom mention is made in the Fertile township history). He came with the family to Fertile township, where he lived until 1878, when he bought 160 acres on section 10, in Danville township. His house is kept by an aunt.

John Kuchar owns 120 acres of land on section 22. He was born in Bohemia in 1848. He came to the United States in 1866 and settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa. He was married in 1873 to Barbara Kral, a native of Bohemia, born in 1856. They have four children—Mary, James, John and Anna. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kuchar settled on section 22, of this township, in 1879.

J. E. Fass first saw the light of day in the Hawkeye State. He was born in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, in 1855. He is a son of Elling Asleson and Rachel Kittleson, who came from Norway in 1849 and settled in Rock Co., Wis., where they lived until 1853, when they went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where the family still lives. In 1879 J. E. came to Danville township and settled on section 16, where he has 160 acres of land, on which he resides. He is a republican, and has held local offices. His parents were born in Norway, where they were married. They had seven children, of whom J. E. is the sixth.

John H. Hanson came in 1879. He was born in Norway in 1845. In 1855 he went with his father's family to Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he lived until the spring of 1879, when he came to Danville township and settled on section 17, where he still lives and owns 160 acres. He was married in 1870 to Christie Halgrimson, born in Wisconsin in 1850. They are the parents of five children—Henry, Helmer, Inus, Tilda and George. Mr. Hanson is a republican, and has held township offices. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Knudt Anderson is a native of the "Beaver State." He was born in Columbia Co., Wis., in 1853, was reared on the farm, and received a good education in the Norwegian language. In the spring of 1872 he went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, remaining there until 1880, when he came to Danville township and settled on section 22, where he still lives. He was married in June, 1883, to Myrta Gullifson, born in Columbia Co., Wis., in 1866. He owns a good farm of 160 acres. Mr. Anderson and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ole H. Myli has lived in the United States fifteen years. He was born in Norway in 1850, and when eighteen years of age emigrated to Rock Co., Wis., where he remained two years. He then went to St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1881 he came to Danville township and settled on section 7, where he still resides. He was married in 1871 to Edna O. Horger, also a native of Norway. They have been blessed with six children—Randine, Helmer, Karoline, Betsey,

Inger and Olaf. Mr. Myli's farm contains 200 acres. The family attend religious services at the Lutheran Church, of which they are members.

David Williams has a good farm of 240 acres in Danville township, Worth county. He was born in Stockway, N. Y., March 11, 1844. When a child his parents moved to McHenry Co., Ill. Then removed to Cerro Gordo, Co., where the mother still lives. The father died in

1879. David was raised on a farm and received his education in the district school. In the winter of 1856 he and his brother were overtaken in a terrible blizzard. They were out one day and night. His feet were so badly frozen that he lost the greater part of them. He was married Oct. 29, 1873, to Christena Beyer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Edith A., Ira A., Nancy May and Milo B.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FERTILE TOWNSHIP.

This district comprises all of congressional township 98 north, of range 22, west of the 5th principal meridian, and is the extreme southwestern of the whole county. It is bounded on the north by Bristol, and on the east by Danville townships; on the west and south by Winnebago and Cerro Gordo counties. It is well watered by several streams. Grass creek entering the northern part of the township on section 4, traverses, in a general southeasterly direction, sections 3, 10, 15, 23, 25 and 36, and makes a junction with Lime creek, just over the line in the next township. Beaver creek traverses the southern part of the township, from west to east, until it empties into Lime creek, on section 34. This stream of Lime creek comes from Cerro Gordo county, on the south, and runs but a short distance through the lower sections of the town-

ship. A good water-power is here developed at the village of Fertile. Considerable timber is also found in all the southern sections of the precinct, although the general character of the whole township is rolling prairie. In the western part there is some broken land, covered with groves and sloughs. All along the banks of Beaver and Lime creeks, the land was once covered with heavy bodies of timber, but much of it is now cut off. The soil is a black, sandy loam, having the same general characteristics as the balance of the county.

LAKES.

Goose lake lies on sections 26 and 27, covering the most of the latter, and a mud lake lies on sections 19 and 30. Neither of these are very extensive, and are but shallow pools, largely overgrown with reeds and rushes.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in this township was William Rhodes, who came to Iowa in 1856, and after stopping for a short time in Charles City, came to Fertile township. While he was in Mason City, he became acquainted with a man, who, in conversation, told him of the existence of a mill site in this locality, and he, therefore, started out on a voyage of discovery. When he arrived at the spot, which was at or near the present site of the village of Fertile, he admired the location, and determined to become the owner thereof. He returned to Charles City, and making the necessary arrangements, purchased tools, supplies, etc., loaded up his wagon drawn by oxen and started for this, then, boundless wilderness. He arrived here Aug. 6, 1856. His first labor was to build a grindstone frame to grind his scythe that he might cut grass for his oxen. Here he erected an humble log cabin, going to Owens Grove, in Cerro Gordo county, for lumber to roof it in. This mansion was 14x18 feet in size, with a Dutch fireplace at one end. In this house he took up his residence, three weeks at a time often passing without looking upon the face of his fellow creatures, nor a single specimen of them. The latch-string was always hung out, and when he had occasion to be absent from home, it was his custom to chalk upon the door, "Walk in and help yourselves." This fall deer were plenty, wild fruits of all kinds were abundant, and he lived "in clover," as the saying is, if his nearest neighbor was eight miles away. Mr. Rhodes was at this time a single man. After completing his house and fixing up

about it, he commenced to put in a dam across the creek, for his mill. This he completed satisfactorily and had the mill up, machinery all in and a saw-mill ready for operation by the next July. He ran this mill until the spring of 1858, when the high water cut around the south end of the dam. Business was compelled to halt for a short time while this was repaired. Everything seeming in good condition when this break was fixed, the mill was again started, but the fates were unpropitious, for that same night, rain set in, and poured down in torrents, and when the morning had dawned, it was discovered that the creek had again swollen, and had again cut around the dam, and made a clean sweep of some forty feet of the embankment. Mr. Rhodes says that was the only time in his life that he felt sick or discouraged over any loss or set-back, in his life, but it was no use grieving over what could not be helped. This year of 1858 was known to all the old settlers as the "wet season," and Lime creek was not fordable at any time during that summer, and of course, no work could be done on the delapidated dam. In the month of February, news came to Mr. Rhodes of the death of his father, in Roscoe, Ill., and he now debated in his own mind, as to whether it would be better to leave the country, and let his creditors fall heir to all his mill property, or to stick to it manfully, and work it through. In the end he concluded to adopt the latter alternative, sink or swim. Accordingly, in the latter part of February, 1859, he got some help, cut out the ice in the creek, and extended his mill-dam fifty feet and again started the mill. He now

met no further obstacles and continued to operate it with considerable success until Aug. 22, 1862, when he enlisted in company B., 32d Iowa Infantry, with which he served until 1865, when, after his discharge, he returned to this township. He now went to work again, and ran the saw-mill, which he had improved, until 1868, when he erected a grist mill on its site. This building is 34x42 feet in dimension, two and a half stories high, has three run of stone and a capacity of turning out some fifty barrels of first class flour per diem.

The next to settle in the township was William K. Fankell, in 1857. He located on the southwest quarter of section 36; was a single man and came from Wisconsin, but had formerly lived in Ohio. He brought his mother and sister with him, who kept house for him here, until in 1872, he removed to Cerro Gordo county, just over the line, where he now lives.

E. S. Winan, a brother-in-law of Fankell's, came at the same time and settled on the northeast quarter of section 36. He built a log cabin, and with his family, consisting of two children, took up his residence therein, but that same fall returned to Wisconsin, and did not return to this township until 1865. He was a citizen of the township from that date until 1880, when he removed to Lincoln, Cerro Gordo county, where he still resides. In 1862 Mr. Winan enlisted and entered the service of the Government, and returning to the township, "when the cruel war was over" was stricken down with the small-pox, but managed to "weather" that through.

These were all the settlers until 1865. Just after the war Henry and Charles

Platts came into the township from Bristol, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 26. The former of these had a family, the other none, but boarded with his brother. They continued to be residents of Fertile, until about 1876, when they were taken with the western fever and emigrated to Moody Co., Dak., where they at present reside.

ORGANIC.

Fertile township was organized, by an order from James Keeler, at that time the county judge, dated Oct. 20, 1860, in which all of congressional township 98, range 22, with four sections, 29, 30, 31 and 32, from Bristol township, was to be formed into a civil township, under the name of Fertile. In this order, the county judge authorized John Morris to post notices, calling a meeting of the legal voters of the township, which was to be held at the house of Warren Caswell, on the first Tuesday of November, 1860. This election was held accordingly on the 5th day of November, and five ballots were cast. The officers chosen at that time are as follows: John Morris, supervisor; John Morris, Warren Caswell, William K. Fankell, trustees; William Rhodes, clerk; William J. Clark, assessor; William Rhodes and William J. Clark, justices; William K. Fankell, constable.

The first election held in what is now Fertile township, was at the house of William Rhodes, the second Tuesday of October, 1861. The following were the officers elected:

Warren Caswell, William K. Fankell and William J. Clark, trustees; William Rhodes, clerk; William K. Fankell,

assessor and H. H. Platts, supervisor. There were six votes cast at this election. The present township officers are as follows:

M. Blackmore, T. Gordon and Edwin Haroldsen, trustees; Ole W. Belstad, clerk; H. Ouverson, assessor; K. K. Sagen and Ole A. Rye, justices; Asle K. Rank and H. L. Eschrich, constables.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth within the limits of the township, was that of John Fenton, a son of William and Hannah Rhodes, who was ushered into existence, Dec. 1, 1861. This young man is still a resident of his native township.

The first marriage was that of Marcus O. Blackmore and Louise Fankell, which took place July 2, 1868. The nuptial knot was tied by Elder Mason, a Congregational minister. This couple still reside within the same township, and live happily surrounded by their five children.

The first death was a daughter of Luther Place, which took place during the severe winter of 1856-7. The child was about seven years of age and died with a fever. The roads were so badly blocked by the drifting snows, that it was impossible to get a team through, so it was necessary to go to Mason City with a hand sled, for a coffin for the little one. She was buried on Mr. Rhodes' land. This family was one in the employ of Mr. Rhodes.

The first school was a summer term taught in 1860, in a frame shanty, built by the township, on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 36. The fair preceptress, who presided at the

time, was Phœbe Dennis, from Lime Creek, Cerro Gordo county. Her school consisted of five scholars.

The first blacksmith was David W. Fisher, who came from Lyons, Iowa, in the spring of 1864. He built a shop and was the first workman at this trade in the township. This business he followed for about five years, when he purchased some land, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 34, which he tilled, and where he resided until the day of his death, in the spring of 1880. He was at this time about sixty-six years old. After his death, his widow went to Minnesota, where she has again married.

The first breaking in the township was done by Gabriel Pence, for William Rhodes, in 1856, for a garden. On this patch was raised the first vegetables. The first wheat was raised by William K. Fankell, in 1859. He had some fifteen acres of it, and it is reported to have had an excellent return for his labors.

The first Norwegian school was taught by Betsy Resta, during the summer of 1873.

As a reminiscence of that terrible winter of 1856-7, it is frequently told that all of the provisions for this little settlement had to be brought from Mason City, on hand sleds. The crust which formed upon the surface of the deep snow, was strong enough to bear up the weight of a man, but was not firm enough to allow a team to travel over it.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the summer of 1860, a school was taught by Phœbe Dennis, from Lime Creek, Cerro Gordo county, in a small frame building erected on the southwest

quarter of the southwest quarter of section 36. This building was little better than a shanty, having been erected by the directors of the district as a temporary makeshift. Owing to the sparse settlement of this portion of the county at that time, but five children were in attendance, being all that were of the regulation school age.

The first school in which the Norwegian language was taught, was opened in the summer of 1873, in a small log house, on the farm of Ole O. Brunsvold. Betsy Resta, of Northwood, taught the young Scandinavians their mother-tongue. About twelve scholars were in attendance. Miss Resta afterward married and died during the summer of 1881, leaving one child.

The school house in district No. 5, was struck by lightning in May, 1859, and was so badly injured that it was not considered safe to use for the purpose any longer. It was therefore exposed for sale at public auction, and purchased by H. H. Barry, for the sum of \$50. He removed it to his place on section 7, and repairing it, has used it as a dwelling house since. A new school house was immediately built on the site, that same fall, being finished during the month of November.

Educational matters are in as good shape, and excite as much interest in Fertile township as anywhere in this section of country, and the grade and efficiency of both teachers and scholars is advancing with the general tendency of educational ideas throughout the State.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township were held at the school house in

district No. 8, during the summer of 1867. The Rev. James Williams, who was at that time stationed at Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo county, preached the sermon and conducted the services. This meeting was the initiation of a regular fortnightly service. A class was formed and a Sunday school instituted, and the organization of a society consummated. This state of things continued for about five years, when owing to the removal of the members, services were discontinued and the congregation that remained disbanded.

During the fall of 1871, the Scandinavian element began to turn their attention to the building up of a Church Society of their own faith. The initial services were held at the house of A. Halvorsen, on section 32, by the Rev. T. A. Torgeson, so well known throughout the county, as foremost in all good works among his countrymen.

There are about forty families that belong to this organization, and services are held upon every third Sunday, at the Fertile school house, no church edifice having yet been erected.

CEMETERIES.

The cemetery of the Lutheran Society was bought by K. Paulson from J. C. Calhoun, in the fall of 1874. The grounds contain about two acres, and the price paid was \$50 for the lot. Mr. Paulson, on receiving title, deeded it to the Lutheran Society. It is located on the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26. The first to be interred in this cemetery was Carl Johan, a son of G. K. Daley, who was buried therein July 28, 1875.

The Evangelical Lutherans have a cemetery on the southeast quarter of section

16, where all of that faith are laid to rest when life's labor is done, and the grim angel of death has gathered them in.

POSTOFFICES.

Fertile postoffice was established in 1868, and William Rhodes appointed postmaster. The office was kept at his dwelling, at this time. Mail was received but once a week from Mason City, by way of Rock postoffice in Cerro Gordo county. This office remained only about one year, when it was discontinued and this neighborhood was without a postoffice for about another year, when the office was re-established and Ole Ouverson was appointed as postmaster. Mr. Ouverson kept the mails and distributed them from his store. He held the office until January, 1876, when he was succeeded by Andrew Grove, the present incumbent. Mails are received from Mason City, Northwood and Forest City, each twice a week.

Nordland postoffice was established in the spring of 1879, at the house of Simon Larson, on section 8; that gentleman being appointed postmaster. Mails were brought by himself and neighbors from Fertile postoffice, as occasion served, until October, 1879, when a mail route was established from Bristol to Fertile, by way of this office, which afforded the proper facilities for getting their mails. Twice per week is the schedule of mail receipts and deliveries at this office. Mr. Larson continued in charge of this office until January, 1880, when L. W. Belstad was appointed in his stead. The office was then removed to the dwelling house of Ole W. Belstad, a brother of the postmaster, on section 7. Here it remained until the following October, when Mr.

Belstad resigned the office and Asle K. Rank was appointed in his place. Mr. Rank then removed the office to his residence on section 2, where it still remains.

Mr. Rank is at present in Dakota, but the office is under the charge of O. Robinson, assistant postmaster.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

On the 21st day of January, 1880, a petition was received by the board of township trustees, signed by a number of the legal voters and freeholders of the township, asking that body to call a special election to vote on the question of extending aid to the Iowa Central & Northern Railway Company, in constructing a road from some point on and connecting with the above railroad near Mason City, and which railroad was to run through Fertile township. It was proposed to levy and collect a five per cent tax on the taxable property of the township for this purpose. The trustees granted the prayer of the petitioners and ordered the election. This was held in January, 1880, at the Platts school house, and some ninety-five ballots cast, forty in favor of the tax and fifty-five against it. Thus the scheme fell to the ground.

VILLAGE OF FERTILE.

Tradition has preserved the story that a land speculator owning some land near the present site of the village, having an eye to the increase in the value of his domain, induced the publishers of a map to locate a town on their chart, which he pretended was laid out on section 34, and platted under the high-sounding, but euphonious name of Fontanelle. This is given simply as a memory of the past. The surrounding inhabitants, ignoring the

more lofty title of this embryo village, gave it the pet name of Putsey, by which it is yet more frequently called than by any other name.

The present village was platted during the year 1877, and the plat thereof filed for record on the 21st day of August, of that same year. Thomas Emsley, of Mason City, was the owner of the town site, and sold the first lot to Grove and Kirk, on the 5th day of October, 1877.

The first store in the village was opened in 1872 by Ole Ouverson, in a small frame building. Here he kept a small stock of goods, and dealt out the mail at the same place, being at that time postmaster. In 1874 K. Paulson, from the State of Wisconsin, was admitted as a partner and increased the capital and consequent business. He, however, remained in this place but one year, when, selling out his interest to Mr. Ouverson, he returned to his place of former residence. Mr. Ouverson conducted the business alone until the fall of 1875, when he sold out to Messrs. Grove & Kirk, who largely increased the stock, putting in a large amount of general merchandise. They remained in the old building, occupied by their predecessor, until November, 1878, when they removed to their present quarters, which they had built during that summer. They carry, at the present time, a stock of about \$3,000, and are doing a business of \$10,000 annually. The post-office is in this store, Mr. Grove being the postmaster.

K. Paulson commenced business here in October, 1882, and does a general merchandise trade. He erected his fine store building during the summer previous to

engaging in trade. The building is a frame one, 22x36 feet, and two stories high. Mr. Paulson carries a well selected and assorted stock of about \$3,000, and by industry and strict regard for his word, has succeeded in working up a fine business.

Halver Ouverson commenced the business of blacksmithing in 1875, and by patient industry and ingenuity has increased it to a large extent. He does a general business in his line, having a blacksmith, wagon and general repair shop. Success has crowned his efforts, and he is one of the solid men of the community. Mr. Ouverson is quite a genius, in his way, having invented some of the machinery that he uses in his business.

Gunder K. Baley also conducts a blacksmith and wagon shop. He came to Fertile township in 1870, and erecting a shop, 12x14 feet, and eight feet high, opened for business. He remained in this building until 1872, when the rapid increase in his business necessitated his removal to more commodious quarters. He therefore tore down his old building, and on the site of it, erected one 18x24 feet, and ten feet high. This he continued to occupy until June, 1880, when it was blown down by a cyclone. He then erected his present shop, which is still larger, being 24x42 feet in dimensions, with an addition for a wood working shop and one for a grindstone room, in which latter he polishes the steel part of plows. He is doing a good business in general blacksmithing and repairing, also builds wagons, carriages, etc. The machinery of his shop is run by horse power. The annual income from the combined trade is not far from \$1,800 annually.

The large grist mill of William Rhodes is also an important factor in the general make-up of the business interests of the village, doing a trade or about \$10,000 per annum, mostly custom work.

William Rhodes is a prominent farmer and mill owner of Fertile township. He was born in London, Canada West, Dec. 2, 1833, being the eldest son of John J. and Parmelia (Wilson) Rhodes. The father was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1806, the mother in Canada, March 9, 1807. In 1839 they emigrated to Rosco, Winnebago Co., Ill., where the father died, Feb. 9, 1859, the mother in February, 1877. They had seven children. He was reared on his father's farm and received a good education. In January, 1856, he came to Charles City, Iowa, engaged in carpenter work until August 6, then came to his present home in Worth county. He built a cabin on section 34, township 98, range 22, in what was afterward called Fertile township, where he has since resided. He was married July 5, 1859, to Hannah Pence, born in Jackson Co., Iowa, Nov. 11, 1839. Her parents were early settlers of that county; her father a native of Ohio, and her mother of Kentucky. On Aug. 22, 1862, Mr. Rhodes enlisted in company B. 32d Iowa Volunteers, and served the full term of enlistment with that regiment. He was on detached service with Sherman's expedition from Memphis, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss. On his return to Memphis he was ordered to join Maj.-Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition, and participated in all the battles of that disastrous campaign. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1865, his

company went into the fight with forty-nine men, and came out with only sixteen, six of whom were wounded. Mr. Rhodes remained near Capt. Miller until the latter's death, and then secured his sword and watch, and subsequently forwarded them to his friends. He was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865, and returned to his home in Fertile township, where he still resides. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the republican party, and is considered a very radical temperance man on State questions. He has held offices of trust since the organization of the township, was a member of the county board of supervisors, and served as chairman during his term of office. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living—John F., Ella M., Frank, A. E., and Grace. Clara A., L. W. and Lydia died when young. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John McEnelly was born in Ireland in 1816. When eleven years of age he came with an uncle to the United States and stopped at Lynn, Mass., where he learned the shoemakers trade, and was married to Elvira B. Buel, born in New Hampshire in 1813. They afterwards moved to Vermont, where they lived until 1853, when they moved to Tamsville, Ohio, where they remain until 1862, when they came to Worth county and settled on section 32 in what is now Bristol township, where they lived until 1870, when they sold out and moved to section 20, where they lived until their death—Mr. McEnelly, May 7, 1871, and Mrs. McEnelly, March 22, 1883. They had a family of four children, three living—George A.,

Mary E. and Charles A. Mr. McEnelly was formerly a democrat, but later a republican, and held local offices. Mrs. McEnelly was a member of the Congregational Church.

George A., oldest son of John and Elvira B. McEnelly, was born April 6, 1845. He received a common school education. He came with his parents to Worth county. He learned the spinner and weaver's trade, and during the war worked on a steamboat on the Mississippi river about one year. He was married Dec. 25, 1872, to Jane Booth, born in Grant Co., Wis., Nov. 14, 1850. They have four children—John A., Clara E., Elizabeth J. and Charles G. Mr. McEnelly is a republican and is director of the school board. His farm contains 112 acres.

George W. Wescott was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1833, grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a common school education. He is a son of David Wescott, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., who died in Orleans county in August, 1867, aged seventy-five. His mother was Celinda (Brom) Wescott, born in New Hampshire. She died in Orleans Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1882, aged eighty-two. She raised a family of nine children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh. Mr. Wescott was married Dec. 20, 1856, to Ellen Pinney, born in Orleans Co., N. Y., March 3, 1837. She is a sister of Daniel H. Pinney, now chief judge of Arizona. Mr. Wescott lived in his native county until 1865, when he removed to Joliet, Ill., where he engaged in farming and as a clerk in a store. He remained there until 1868, when he came to Worth county and settled on section 9, where he still resides.

His farm contains 240 acres. Mr. Wescott has twelve and one half acres of timber, which is the largest artificial grove in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Wescott have three children—Jennie M., Charles Warren and Myron E.

Robertson Johnson, anative of the "Key-stone State," came with the settlers of 1868. He was born in Erie Co., Penn., Feb. 5, 1827, and is a son of Wilson and Margaret (Jennings) Johnson. The father was also a native of Pennsylvania, and there married. The young couple lived there until the mother died in 1831. They had a family of seven children, three girls and four boys; the father died in Illinois, in 1877, aged nearly 100 years. Robertson grew to manhood, and received a common school education. He has always followed farming, as a business. In 1854 he went to Kendall Co., Ill., where he remained about five years. He then went to Winnebago Co., Iowa, and there married Mary Tucker, Dec. 21, 1863. She was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1839. Her parents were natives of New York, where they were married. Her mother died when she was two years of age; the father married again, and came to Illinois in 1854, and settled near Rockford, in Winnebago county, where she was married. The father died in Chickasaw Co., Iowa, in 1878. Mr. Johnson came to Fertile township in July, 1868, and settled on section 8, where he has since resided. They have two children—Edgar E. and Alzada A. Mr. Johnson is a republican.

Isaac White was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, July 18, 1821, where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. He is a son of Alfred and

Mary (Perry) White, natives of New York State, where they were married. They moved to Ohio in an early day, and settled in Gallia county, where the mother died in 1866, aged about eighty years. The father went to the Pacific Coast in 1851, and died in Oregon in 1854, aged seventy-four years, and, it is said, was the first white man buried in that State. They raised a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the ninth. Isaac White has always followed farming. He was married in Ross Co., Ohio, April 8, 1843, to Barbara M. Culley, born in Rockingham Co., Va., Oct. 11, 1825. Her parents moved to Ohio when she was about three years of age, where she was married, December, 1846. He moved with his family to Jones Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, Aug. 16, 1861, in company D., 9th Iowa Volunteers. He served until July 3, 1862, when owing to general disability he was discharged from the service. He re-enlisted, Feb. 28, 1864, in the same company and regiment, serving until the close of the war. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was at the grand review at Washington. He was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, after which he returned to his home in Jones county, where he lived until the fall of 1868, when he sold out, and lived one year in Cerro Gordo county, when he came to Worth county and settled on section 33, where he still resides. His farm contains 160 acres. Mr. White is a staunch republican, and has held local offices. Mr. and Mrs. White have had seven children,

five now living—Nancy, Almira, Jackson, Edith, Elmer. Mr. White engaged in carrying the mail from Fertile to Mason City, July 1, 1883, having a contract from the government for four years.

Thomas R. Gaskill settled on section 16, Fertile township, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1869, where he has since lived. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1819. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Ratcliff) Gaskill. The father was born in October, 1787; the mother, March 28, 1787, both natives of Lancastershire, England, where they were married. They followed carding and spinning until they came to the United States. The English government forbade the emigration of manufacturers during the War of 1812. When Mr. Gaskill first attempted to emigrate, he was arrested. He afterward was smuggled over the ocean by the captain of a vessel. He came to Wayne Co., Ohio, and then sent for his wife and child. They died in Trumbull Co., Ohio, the father, Feb. 12, 1843, and the mother, Nov. 21, 1863. They raised a family of three children, Thomas R. being the second. He grew to manhood in Trumbull Co., Ohio, receiving a common school education. He was a tanner by trade, following that business for himself from 1845 until 1859. From this time until 1863 he ran a flax mill. In 1863 he removed to Grant Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming until 1869, at which time he settled on his present farm in Worth Co., Iowa. Here he owns 160 acres of good farming land. In politics he is a strong republican. He has been a member of the school board. Mr. Gaskill planted the first willow grove in

Fertile township, in 1870. He was married, Oct. 17, 1844, to Rebecca McIntyer. She was born Aug. 26, 1821, in Bucks Co., Penn. By this union they have five children—Sarah J., Ariel C., Nancy C., Lizzie H. and Ulysses G. Sarah J. was educated at Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and has followed school teaching more than sixteen years. Mr. Gaskill is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Gaskill's parents were Robert and Christina (Delana) McIntyer. In 1823 they settled in New York, where the father died in September, 1830, at the age of thirty-five, the mother died in September, 1871, at the age of eighty-four. They raised a family of eight children, Mrs. Gaskill being the fifth child.

H. Orwerson, blacksmith, wagonmaker and plowmaker, general repair shop, came from Dane Co., Wis., in the spring of 1869. He bought a farm on section 28, in the summer returning to Wisconsin. The next spring he returned with his family and engaged in farming, which he still follows. While farming he was taken sick, and was ill four years. He engaged at his trade as blacksmith, at Fertile, commencing in 1875, which business he still follows. Mr. Orwerson was born in the town of Dunkirk, Dane Co., Wis., May 12, 1847, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. When seventeen years of age he learned his trade. He was married in the fall of 1868 to Emma P. Dakken, born in Norway. They have seven children—Olena, Sarena, Henry, Une, Orev, Peter and Mary. Mr. Orwerson is a republican, and has held township offices. The family are members of the Lutheran

Church. Mr. Orwerson's business buildings consist of a nail shop, 24x34 feet, also a building, 22x18 feet, for wood-work.

Ole O. Brunswold was born in Norway, June 4, 1819, where he grew to manhood. He was married in 1848 to Sarah Olsen, one week previous to his emigrating to the United States. Mrs. Olsen died in Buffalo on their way to Wisconsin. Mr. Brunswold again married in Rock Co., Wis., May 8, 1851, to Ascelia Astra, born in Norway, Feb. 17, 1825. They remained in Rock county until 1870, when they came to Worth county and settled on section 12, where they still reside. Their farm contains 250 acres. They have five children living—Ole, Erick, Sarah, Michael, and Betsy. He is a republican, and has held several township offices. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

G. K. Daley was born in Norway, Feb. 22, 1842. When he was eighteen years of age he commenced learning the blacksmith trade, serving three years. He then opened a shop for himself, and was married Feb. 15, 1868, to Sarah Olson, born in Norway, Sept. 19, 1841. They emigrated to Dane Co., Wis., in 1869, and remained there one year. On March 28, 1870, Mr. Daley came to Fertile township, opened a blacksmith shop, and is now doing a good business. Mr. Daley is an enterprising and industrious citizen, owns a large farm in this township, with town property in Fertile village. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are living—Kisten Turine, born Oct 16, 1869; Marie Oline, born June 2, 1871; Anna Helline, born

May 16, 1873; Karine Josefine, born Sept. 21, 1877, and Gustaf Johan Lander, born Feb. 21, 1881. Karel Johan was born May 17, 1875, and is now deceased.

J. C. Calhoun came to Mason City, Iowa, in 1870, thence to Fertile township, Worth county, and purchased his present farm. It contains 160 acres. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 11, 1832. He is the son of Benjamin Calhoun, a native of South Carolina, and a brother of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, born in 1789. He went to Indiana, thence to New York. In 1816 he married Martha Sherman, a native of Cazenovia, N. Y., born in 1792. The father died there in 1841, the mother in 1868. They had a family of eight children, J. C. being the seventh child. He received a common school education, and followed sailing and farming. He was married in Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 29, 1856, to Maria T. Buskirk, born in the same county, March 6, 1840. In 1868 they moved to Gananoque, Canada, and engaged in the hotel business, until 1870, when he came to Iowa. They had five children—Myron, deceased; Carrie, Ebin, Earl and Abbie. Mr. Calhoun is a democrat, but liberal in his views, always voting for the best man. He has held offices of clerk and sheriff. He is an A. F. & A M.

Nils Oleson Fjeld is a son of Ole N. Fjeld, born in Dane Co., Wis., May 10, 1862. In June, 1870 he came with his parents to Worth Co., Iowa, he being at the time eight years of age. He remained at home with his parents until April 28, 1878. He spent sometime in herding a little herd of twenty-five head of cattle for his father. During the summer of 1881, when he was about nineteen years

of age, he worked some for himself. From Jan. 6, 1882, until April 19, 1882, he went to Augustine College, at Beloit, Lyon Co., Iowa. During the summer of 1882 he spent working at home, and also for others. From Nov. 26, 1882, to June, 1883, he again attended Augustine College, after which he returned home and spent most of that summer working out. His purpose is to attend school a few years more, giving his attention to the branches of an academical course and also to theology. Before going to Augustine College his opportunities for an English education had been very poor, being able then to only read in the English second reader, having attended ten days in a Norwegian school, besides what he could gather in a Sunday school. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and was confirmed by Rev. O. Nilson.

Ole Nilson Fjeld has lived in Worth Co., Iowa, since 1870. His parents were Nils Hanson and Carrie (Syverson) Fjeld. These parents owned a farm in Aurdal, in Valdres. On account of the failure of crops and hard times, they sold their farm for \$1,000, and embarked for the New World of which they had heard so much. In April, 1847, Nils Hanson Fjeld, his wife and seven sons, with 100 emigrants, took ship at Christiana for New York. The ship was small and heavily laden with iron. In the English Channel they were overtaken by a terrific storm, which for a time threatened to destroy the vessel and send all on board to a watery grave. The storm having somewhat abated, so that the crew got control of the ship, the captain commanded to run her into Stavanger harbor, Nor-

way, in order for repairs. They were fourteen days reaching New York. There was much privation among the emigrants, caused by scarcity of water and provisions. They met an American ship on their way from which they received water, whilst emigrants had to divide provisions with each other and with the sailors in order to relieve suffering. Arriving at New York Nils Hanson Fjeld came with his family to Milwaukee, Wis., where he buried one of his sons, aged two years. He settled for the first winter in Koshkonong, Albion township, Jefferson Co., Wis., and the next spring bought land in Blooming Grove township, Dane county, same State. Here they lived till their death. Nils Hanson Fjeld died in April, 1860, his wife in January, 1860. They were buried four miles east of Madison. Three of his sons are still in Wisconsin, one is in Nebraska, and two of them, Ole and Engebey, moved to Worth Co., Iowa.

Ole Nilson Fjeld is a son of Nils Hanson Fjeld. He was eleven years of age when he came with his parents to the United States. In 1862 he married Carrie Johnson Drayne. In 1870 he left Wisconsin and moved with his family to Worth Co., Iowa, buying the land where he now resides. He has 120 acres. His wife died, Jan. 15, 1879. They were the parents of nine children, five of them born in Wisconsin and four in Iowa—I. E., born 1862; Carrie, in 1863; Julia, in 1865; Sophia, in 1867; Johanna, in 1869; Syver, in 1871; Anton, in 1873; Simon, in 1875; Martin, in 1878. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church.

T. Knudtson was born in Norway, Dec. 23, 1817. He grew to manhood on his

father's farm, and was married in June, 1844. In the fall of 1850, he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Henderson Co., Texas, where he lived until 1858, when he removed to Dane Co., Wis. He lived there until 1870, when he came to Worth county, and settled on section 29, of Fertile township, where he still resides. He owns a fine farm of ninety acres. His wife was Annie Nicholson, born in Norway, Dec. 4, 1819. They have five living children—Nicholas, Knute, Ole, Andrew, (married), the two latter live in Dakota, and Annie C. They are all members of the Lutheran Church.

Erick O. Brunswold was born in Norway, Oct. 9, 1833, where he was married April 4, 1860, to Maggie Norhagen. In 1868 they went to Hanson Co., Minn., remaining until 1871, when they came to Fertile and settled on section 12, where he has a farm containing 160 acres. They have ten children—Ole, Betsy, Nels, Albert, Julia, Mary, Alma, George, Edward and Theodore. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Andrew Grove is postmaster of Fertile postoffice, and a member of the firm of Grove & Kirk. He came to Worth county in 1870, and engaged in farming until 1875, when he formed a partnership with William Kirk, in the mercantile business. He was born in Norway, in 1843. In 1850 his parents emigrated to Dane Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He there obtained a situation as clerk, which he retained until coming to Worth Co., Iowa. He married Julia Peterson in 1863. She was born in Norway, in 1843. They have seven children—Ida M., Anna, Christine,

Peter, Juliette, Carrie and an infant, (Lewis William). They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican and has held local offices.

A. Aasenhuss has resided in Fertile township for ten years. He was born in Norway, in 1828, and there married in 1856, to Jennette Hove, born in 1825. In 1871 Mr. Aasenhuss and family emigrated to Houston Co., Minn., where they remained until 1873, when they came to Fertile township, and settled on section 12, where they still reside. The farm contains 120 acres. Four children have been given to these parents—Carrie, Frederick, Johanna and John. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Nels O. Brunswold was born in 1829, in Norway, where he was married in 1857, to Maggie Oleson, born in 1835. In 1867 he went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1871. He then came to Fertile township, and settled on section 13, where he still resides. He owns 240 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Brunswold have eleven children—Ole, Betsy, Mary, Ole, Halver, Bell, Julia, Sarah, Olive, Nellie M. and Henry P. The family worship with the Lutheran Church.

Eric G. Trustram was born in Norway, in 1831. He emigrated to America in 1867, went at once to Rock Co., Wis., and remained two years. He then went to Houston Co., Minn., which he made his home until 1872. He then emigrated to Worth Co., Iowa, and purchased 200 acres on section 13, where he now lives. He was married in January, 1872, to Eliza Johnson, a native of Sweden, born in 1840. They have five children—Rande,

Mary, Gena J., Christina and Gul. They all belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a good citizen and an excellent farmer.

Wraal L. Belstad lives on section 3, Fertile township, Worth Co., Iowa. He has lived here since 1872. He was born in Norway, Oct. 29, 1803, at Christiansands stift. He was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. His father was a school teacher. Wraal L. was married in June, 1841, to Tjodover E. Kringlock. She was born in Norway, Dec. 21, 1814. In 1871 he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Fillmore Co., Minn., where he remained one year, then settled in Worth Co., Iowa, where he is still living. Here his wife died Aug. 29, 1880. They had six children—Ole W., Even W., Lars W., Sigri W., Grove W. and Ingaberg W.

Ole W. Belstad was born April 5, 1842. He came with the family to Worth county and farmed in partnership with his brother, Lars, until 1878, at which time he bought his brother's interest and continued farming alone. He was married Dec. 13, 1876, to Annie H. Ostby. She was born in Norway, July 28, 1852. By this union they have four children—Theodora, Herman, Helene T. and Wilhelm. Mr. Belstad is a republican. He has held the offices of assessor, school director and at present is clerk of Fertile township. He has a good farm of 165 acres, well improved.

Lars W. Belstad was also born in Norway, Jan. 7, 1845. He came to Dane Co., Wis., in the spring of 1869, where he followed farming for one year, then went to Fillmore Co., Minn. He remained there

until his father's family had settled in Worth Co., Iowa, when he followed them and engaged in farming with his brother, Ole, until June, 1878. He was educated in the seminary of his native stift. He engaged in teaching school in his native land, and after coming to Worth county he taught school in his native language during the winters. After leaving the farm he served one year as a colporteur. He then entered the Lutheran Seminary at Madison, Wis., to study theology for the purpose of preparing himself for the ministry, which course of study he has now almost completed.

Even W. now lives in Bristol township, Worth county.

Sigri W. is married and lives in Winnebago county.

Grove and Ingeberg are unmarried and live at home.

Edwin Haraldson Loftsgarden located in Fertile township, on section 9, in 1872. He was born in Norway in 1835. He came to Worth Co., Iowa, in 1857, and bought 160 acres on section 13, Hartland township, to which he moved after his marriage to Cecelia S. Mark, April 22, 1865. She was born in Norway, Feb. 6, 1846. Her parents emigrated to Green Co., Wis., thence to Hartland township, where they were early settlers and still reside. In 1872 he purchased his present home. He has 200 acres, valued at fifteen dollars per acre. He is a republican; has been a trustee seven years, school director two terms, also road supervisor and president of the school board. They have seven children—Anna S., Berget, Anna E., Cy-

rus H., Johanna C., Adena and Sarah A. They are all members of the Lutheran Church. His father, Harald Torguson Loftsgarden, was married in Norway, where his first wife died, leaving six boys. He again married and emigrated to the United States, going first to Worth Co., Iowa, where he remained a short time. He then went to Freeborn Co., Minn., entered a homestead, which he made his home until his death, in 1879. His last wife died in April 1883, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters.

Andrew Nereson Hauge was born in Dane Co., Wis., town of Christiana, April 15, 1846. His parents were Nere Targeson, born Dec. 30, 1793, and Anna Holverson, born March 25, 1804, both natives of Norway. They came to the United States in 1844 and settled in Dane Co., Wis., at a very early day in the history of that region. They lived there until their death. The mother died in 1849 and the father in 1874, aged eighty-one years. They had a family of seven children, of which the subject of this sketch is the youngest. He grew to manhood in Wisconsin, receiving a common school education. In 1867 he went to California, remaining two years, and then returned to Dane county, and subsequently traveled over Minnesota. He again returned to Wisconsin in the fall of 1872, settling just over the line in Mount Valley township, in Winnebago county, where he still resides. Mr. Hauge is independent in politics, and has been honored with local offices. He is at present a member of the board of county supervisors. He was united in marriage July 18, 1879, to Lena Halverson, born in Dodge Co., Minn.,

March 31, 1861. They have two children—Neighmon Cornelius and Henry Theodore. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Hauge's farm contains 100 acres.

K. Paulson was born in Norway in 1831. In 1853 he came to the United States, locating in Rock Co., Wis. On his arrival he was owing \$32, which he had borrowed on the road. He engaged at farming, which business he followed during that summer, when he entered the employ of Sanderson & Co., of Milwaukee, to buy grain, which he followed until spring, after which he engaged in farming. That summer he moved to Iowa county, where he was married March 25, 1856, to Gro Sanderson, born in Norway, after which he engaged in farming until the spring of 1874, when he came to Worth county and engaged in partnership with Ole Oreson in the mercantile business at Fertile. He remained in partnership with Mr. Oreson one year, when he sold his interest to his father and returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until his return to Fertile in the spring of 1882, when he erected a store building and again embarked in the mercantile trade, which business he still follows. Mr. Paulson has considerable land in the township, besides owns several lots in the village plat. He enlisted March 18, 1864, in the 37th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served until December 15 of the same year, when he was severely wounded by a gun-shot, which passed through his body from left to right, for which he received his discharge and from which he now draws a pension.

Tellef T. Ramse was born in Norway in 1853. In 1862 he emigrated with his parents to Dane Co., Wis., where they lived three years, and then went to Winnebago Co., Iowa, where the father is still living; the mother died there in 1870. They had a family of eight children, of which the subject of this sketch is the seventh. He was married in 1875 to Tonguberg Thorrofsen, born in Norway in 1853. Three of the children born to them are living—Tilda O., Anda T. and Julia F. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Ramse came to Worth county and settled on section 7, where he has a farm of sixty acres. He votes the republican ticket, and has held the office of school director. The Lutheran denomination enroll this family in its membership record.

Silas L. Olmsted was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, April 12, 1847. His father was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in September, 1811; his mother in Vermont in 1819. They came from New York to Iowa in 1844 and settled in Dubuque county and remained there until 1853, when they removed to Delaware county, where the mother died in 1865; the father is still living at Manchester, in that county, and has again married. By his first marriage he had seven children, five living, the subject of this being the third. His father entered the ministry when about thirty years of age in the United Brethren denomination, but is now a member of the Presbyterian Church. He followed this calling about thirty years. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, received a common school education, and was married July 7, 1870, to Lovina Bloodgood, by

whom he had one child—Eva E. Mr. Olmsted was again married in 1881 to Eliza Malone, born in Wisconsin in 1859. They have one child—William D. In December, 1875, Mr. Olmsted went to Winnebago county, where he followed school teaching about six years, when he came to Worth county and settled on section 5, Fertile township, where he has forty acres of land.

Michael Kelley was born in county Mayo, Ireland, Jan. 6, 1845. His father came to the United States in 1847, and three years later sent for his family. They settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained three years, when they removed to New York State, where they remained about five years, when they removed to Rock Co., Wis., and from there to Illinois; then back to Green Co., Wis., and then to Moore Co., Minn. In 1867 the family came to Worth county and settled in Bristol township, but in 1875 sold out and moved to section 4, Fertile township. The father is still living with Michael, and is now aged sixty-five years. The mother died in Bristol township in November, 1878, aged sixty-two. They had a family of nine children, only two of whom are now living. Michael Kelley was married, Feb. 4, 1865, to Anna J. Welch, born in England, Nov. 18, 1846. They have seven children living. Mr. Kelley is a democrat, and has held some township offices. He has been a member of the county board of supervisors one term. He represented his party at the democratic State convention in 1876, and also in 1883. He was one of the organizers of the county agricultural society, of which he is vice-president, and also a

director. He learned the photographer's trade at Janesville, Wis., which he followed one and a half years; also traveled for E. B. Treat & Co., of Chicago, one year—1874. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

John A. Ford came in 1875. He was born in Norway, in 1846, and is a son of Andrew J. and Barbara (Hanson) Ford, natives of Norway. In 1853 they came to the United States, and settled in Allamakee Co., Iowa, where they lived until 1863, when they removed to Winneshiek county, and in the fall of 1875 settled on section 26, of Fertile township, where they now reside. John is the only child now living. He received a common school education. He was married, in 1874, to Ingra Nelson, born in Dane Co., Wis., in 1855. This union has been blessed with six children—Andrew N., Nels. O., Betsy C., Ida, Issabella and John B. Mr. Ford affiliates with the republicans, and has held local offices. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church. His farm contains 347 acres.

H. O. Horland was born in Norway, Aug. 10, 1841. In 1867 he went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he lived until 1871, when he went to Minnesota, and in 1875 came to Fertile township. He settled on section 33, where he still resides, and owns 162½ acres of land. He was married, in 1875, to Mary Larson, born in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, Aug. 20, 1856. They are the parents of five children—Albert, Martin, Eda, Georgianna and Sophia. All are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ole A. Rye came to Worth county in 1876. He has 160 acres on section 24,

Fertile township. He was born in Norway, in 1844. He is the second son of Arne and Mary Rye, natives of Norway, the father born in 1817, the mother in 1821. In 1851 they came to the United States, locating in Dane Co., Wis., where the mother died in 1857, leaving a family of six children. He was reared on a farm, which occupation he has always followed. He was married in 1868 to Christena Nelson, also a native of Norway. They have had six children—Arne, Nels, John, deceased; Johanna, Thomas and Henry. In politics he is a republican and the present justice of the peace.

Simon Larson was born in Norway, May 1, 1849, where he lived until fourteen years of age, and then emigrated with his father to Chicago, Ill., where they worked at coopering. They remained there three years. The family came over the next year after the father came, and the mother died at Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864. Six children are living; the subject of this sketch is the fourth. After remaining three years, the father went to Marshall Co., Iowa, and worked at the carpenter trade. He was again married in 1867, coming to Worth county in 1876. He lived in this and in Winnebago counties until the spring of 1883, when he moved to Dakota, where he still resides. He has two children by his second wife. Simon received a common school education, and in the fall of 1868 went to Lake Mills, Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he worked at coopering two years, after which he worked at carpenter work, which he followed until the spring of 1876. He then bought and removed to his present home on section 8, where

he still resides. His farm contains 160 acres. Politically Mr. Larson is a republican, and has held township offices. He was married Feb. 19, 1868, to Lena Thompson, born in Norway, Oct. 26, 1848. Five children have been given them, three of whom are now living—Emma L., Augusta and Grace. Mr. Larson was the contractor and builder of the Worth county court house at Northwood.

Henry L. Eschrich was born in Germany, May 21, 1846. He is the son of August W. and Louisa S. (Mehmel) Eschrich, natives of Hazen Castle, the former born Aug. 29, 1820, and the latter in December, 1819. His father received a good education, and was a soldier in the regular army. He received his discharge March 1, 1846, after which he joined the revolution of 1846, and organized a company. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of major. On the failure of that cause he had to flee the country. He went to London in 1848 and engaged in the ivory engraver's trade. He followed this business, in which he was an adept, (one of the finest of his day,) until 1849, when, thinking he might be captured by German spies, he crossed the Atlantic to America and engaged at his trade in New York city. In 1859 he removed to Chicago, where he died Oct. 13, 1863. The mother is still a resident of Chicago. They had a family of six children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Henry worked at the gunsmith's business at Chicago with his father until the latter's death, when he enlisted in company K, 15th Illinois Cavalry, which was afterwards consolidated with the 10th Illinois, he serving as orderly for Maj.

Reynolds, chief of artillery and was also on duty for Capt. Beebe, of Gen. O. O. Howard's staff. He was afterwards orderly for Gen. John A. Logan, at Louisville, Ky., where he was discharged July 15, 1865, after which he returned to Chicago, and engaged in the painter's trade, which business he followed until 1868, when he engaged in the retail liquor business until March, 1878, when he moved to this township and settled on section 13, where he still resides and has a farm containing 240 acres. He is a republican in politics and has held township offices. Mr. Eschrich was married in 1867 to Caroline Zimmerman, born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 18, 1845. They have six children living—Gustave, Caroline, Frederick, George W., Edward A. and Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. Eschrich were confirmed in the Lutheran Church, of which they are still members.

John R. Jones, M. D., was born in Green Co., Wis., Oct. 30, 1852. He was the only child of John and Elizabeth (Hughes) Jones, natives of England, where they were married. They were among the early settlers of Green county, where the mother died in 1853. The father again married and lives in Freeborn Co., Minn. John R. Jones was reared on his father's farm, and after leaving the high schools he studied medicine with Dr. D. C. Rowland, of Twin Lakes, Freeborn Co., Minn., remaining with him three years. He attended the Eclectic Medical Institution of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1878, after which he came to Fertile and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he followed until the fall of 1881,

when he entered the Bennett Medical College at Chicago and graduated in the spring of 1882, when he returned to Fertile and resumed his practice, which he has since followed with good success. In the spring of 1879 he put in a stock of drugs. He was married Oct. 15, 1879, to Zella Williams, born in Ohio, June 1, 1861. They have one child—Prudy.

C. H. Fryer is a prominent landholder of Fertile township. He was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., June 23, 1841. He is a son of William Fryer, a native of England, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Oswego county in 1842. He afterwards went to Walworth Co., Wis. The subject of this sketch was of ten children the ninth. He grew to manhood and received a common school education. He was reared a farmer, which occupation he still follows. In 1863 he went to Olmstead Co., Minn., where he was married to Mary A. Pitts, a native of Illinois, born April 14, 1847. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Fryer came to Fertile township and settled on section 36. He is one of the substantial farmers of Fertile township. His farm contains 365 acres under a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer are the parents of five children—Stephen, Earl, Reuben, William and Clara.

K. K. Sagen is a well known citizen of Fertile township. He is a native of Norway, born Dec. 17, 1844. In 1845 his parents emigrated to Jefferson Co., Wis., where they lived eight years. They then removed to Iowa county, in the same State, where K. K. grew to manhood and received a common school education. He also attended a Commercial College at

Madison, Wis., one winter. On Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in company B, 30th regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until Sept. 20, 1865. He remained one year in Wisconsin, and was afterward a soldier in frontier service against the Sioux, under Gen. Sibley. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., after which he went to Wisconsin, and was there married March 30, 1867, to Carrie Simondson, born in Norway, Feb. 2, 1848. In the fall of 1878, they went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and located in Cedar, remaining one and a half years. He then came to Fertile township, where he now resides. Mr. Sagen is a republican, and has held the offices of town clerk, justice of the peace, and is now a clerk of the school board. He is the father of six children—Sophia, Cornelius, Regina, Gustaf, Mary and Norman. The family attend divine service at the Lutheran church.

M. O. Blackmore is a native of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., born Dec. 25, 1849. He was the sixth child of the family, and was reared on the farm, receiving a fair education in the common schools. He removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and afterward came to Worth county. They located in Danville township, and the next year came to Fertile township, and settled on section 36, where he yet lives, and has a farm containing 210 acres. Mr. Blackmore married July 21, 1868, Louinis Fanklell, born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1850, by whom he has five children—Francis, Nelson, Orlando N., Mary and an infant not named. Mr. Blackmore is a strong republican, and has served in local offices. Himself and wife were the first couple married in Fertile township.

Nels Nelson Egge is a farmer by occupation, and a blacksmith by trade. He was born in Norway, in 1844. In 1868 he went to Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he worked at the trade of blacksmith for two years. He then located at Forest City, in that county, where he rented a shop and worked at his trade two years. He then engaged in farming, which he followed in connection with blacksmithing until the spring of 1880, when he settled on section 6, in Fertile township. He is now engaged in farming and blacksmithing. His farm comprises eighty acres. Mr. Egge was married, in 1871, to Emma A. Fellorig, also a native of Norway. They are the parents of five children—Annetta, Edward, Nichole, Sophia M. and an infant not named. The family are connected by membership with the Lutheran Church.

William W. Kirk, a prominent merchant at Fertile village, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Berlin township, Nov. 6, 1831, and reared in Mahoning county. His parents were born and raised in Ohio, where the father died in 1848. The mother is living in Mason City, Iowa. Mr. Kirk received a common school education. He was married in March, 1853, to Lucinda E. Wen, born in the same township. In May, 1862, he came to Fertile township, and lived here until 1864, when he removed to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where he remained six years, and then returned to Fertile township, and settled on section 36, where he resided until two years ago, when they came to their present farm on section 25, containing 160 acres. Mr. Kirk is the junior member of the firm of Grove & Kirk, at Fertile. He votes with the republicans, and has held local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have six children—Rosa, Maud, Martha, Dora, James and Lucy.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HARTLAND TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northern tier of Worth county with that of Northwood on the east, Silver Lake on the west, and Brookfield upon the south. Its northern boundary is formed by the State line between Iowa and Minnesota. It contains about 19,010 acres of arable land, and some of the most productive farms in the county. Several creeks provide a good supply of that necessary element, water, and demonstrates the peculiar fitness of the county for stock-raising, to which the people are beginning to turn their attention. One of these streams called Goose creek, or a branch known as School Section creek, rises about the center of section 16 and flowing on a northeasterly course through sections 15, 14, 13, 24, and passes out of the township near the south line of 13, striking the main creek on section 14. Another makes its head on section 32, and traversing sections 33, 34, 26, 35 and 36, in the latter of which it leaves the township. A small stream is located in the northwest section. Timber is also found in a sufficient quantity, several fine groves being found within its limits. The soil, in common with the balance of the county, is a rich, dark, alluvial loam, that even the cursory glance of a novice in agricultural pursuits can tell that it contains all the elements of unlimited fertility. Rolling in long and gentle

swales the beauty of the township add to its desirability as a place of residence.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Considerable difference of opinion exists as to who was the first to settle in this township. Abraham Christopherson settled on section 24, Ole Lee on section 15, and Aslak Lee and Sever Johnson on section 12, all in the early part of 1855, although which was the first of the four, it were impossible to state with accuracy. The preponderance of testimony, however, seem to point that Mr. Christopherson erected the first house in the township. Aslak Lee, died several years ago, and Ole moved to another part of the county. Mr. Christopherson had been dead some years.

John S. Mark is also one of the pioneers of this vicinity, taking up a claim on section 24, late in the fall of 1855. This representative pioneer still resides on this land.

G. Jorgenson, also in the same year, came to this neighborhood, and taking up a claim on section 36, commenced to till the land.

In the spring of 1856 Horace Crandall, Stephen, Jonathan, Chester, Edmund Wright and Mr. Crane made a settlement at Wright's grove, in the northwest part of the township. Edmund Wright had located the spring previous

at a place in Brookfield township, afterwards called Glenmary, but on being joined by his brothers and the others mentioned above, removed to Hartland township. Benton Little came about the same time. Jonathan Wright, after living here for about fifteen years, went back to Whiteside county, where he had come from, and where his wife, Polly Cummings Wright, died. Here he is still living. Chester Wright lives in Northwood township.

Eli Wood also settled in the township in the spring of 1856. He located upon a part of section 9. Mr. Wood had been a soldier of the war with Mexico, and serving under the command of that gallant hero, General Worth, used all his influence when this county was to be named to have it called after that brave and deserving officer. Mr. Wood was one of the most prominent men of his day, and was considerably interested in the early township politics. During the late civil war he enlisted in company A, 21st regiment, Iowa Infantry, and died while in active service. He was a great favorite with all who knew him and respected by all.

Michael Paulson was also another of these pioneers of the township, locating on section 24 and breaking up the soil to make him a farm that spring.

Christian Emmerson was the next, settling on part of section 12.

Elling Ellingsen Svensrud was also an arrival of this year, taking up a claim on section 12, where he still resides.

Knudt Nelson, another arrival of 1856, located on a quarter and proceeded to

develop it and make a farm of what was then a grassy plain.

A greater influx of emigration during the next year, 1857, makes it more difficult to give all who came into the township, but an endeavor will be made to make the list as complete as possible. The following are recorded: William H. Perkins, David Wright, John E. Towne, Albert L. Towne, Nels Anderson Hengesteg, Edwin Haroldsen, Christopher Pickle and John D. Johnson.

David Wright was afterwards elected by the suffrages of his fellow-electors to the responsible position of county judge, under which head a reference in detail will be found.

Edwin Haroldsen came to this township in 1857 and purchased the northeast quarter of section 13. He, however, did not settle upon it, but worked out among his neighbors until his marriage with the daughter of John S. Mark in 1872, when he settled upon his own land. He afterwards sold out, and now resides in Fertile township.

Nels Anderson Hengesteg came from his native country, Norway, in 1853, and located in Dane Co., Wis. In 1857 he removed from thence, coming to Worth county and locating in Hartland township, where he remained until the day of his death, which occurred Nov. 2, 1876. He was a quiet, retired man, and by industry and thrift accumulated considerable property, being at the time of his death one of the wealthiest farmers in the vicinity.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized on the 21st day of February, 1859, the election

being held at the house of Eli Wood, on section 9. The officers chosen were: Duncan McKercher, justice, although he did not qualify, Christopher Pickle serving in his stead; W. H. Russell, township clerk; Nathan Swain, supervisor; Lafayette Parr, constable, but did not serve. A. L. Towne qualifying in his place; Eli Wood, W. H. Perkins and W. H. Perkins, Jr., trustees.

The present officers that manage the affairs of the township are as follows: Clerk, Elling E. Svensrud; justice, Albert L. Towne; constable, M. S. Perkins; assessor, John J. Hove; trustees, Andrew F. Johnson, John D. Johnson, Sever Holstinson; road supervisors, Hans Peterson, district No. 1; Ole Tenold, district No. 2; Ole Bendickson, district No. 3; John J. Hove, district No. 4.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first election held in the township was on February 21, 1859, at which time the first attempt was made to organize the township. This election was held to have been informal, and had to be legalized by the legislature. The election was held at the house of Eli Woods, on section 9.

The first couple, residents of the township, who were united in marriage were Hiram Mayne and Emeline Pickle. This wedding occurred in the fall of 1857. The parties were compelled to go over the line, into Minnesota traveling twenty miles in a wagon drawn by oxen, to have the knot tied.

The first child born in the township was William F., a son of William H., and Louisa Perkins, whose birthday was Feb. 16, 1858.

The first house built seems a question involved in some doubt, some asserting that Ole Lee erected it on section 15, others as strongly insist that the building erected by Sever Johnson was the first, both of these were, however, built quite early in 1855, and there is no way of settling the matter with accuracy.

The first school was taught in a log school house on section 8, by Mrs. Harriet E. Towne, wife of P. C. Towne, and commenced June 23, 1859.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established in Hartland, in the month of April, 1860, and William H. Russell, who was appointed postmaster, took it to his house, on section 8. He retained his position until Sept. 30, 1864, when he was succeeded by W. H. Perkins, who removed it to his residence. In September, 1866, Mr. Russell was re-appointed to the position, and it wandered back to his dwelling. In May, 1873, the latter gentleman having removed to Lincoln township, the commission was conferred on Chester Wright, who held it for about two years, as it was discontinued during the year 1875. This office was established by law on the northwest quarter of section 7, township 100 north, range 21 west.

CEMETERIES.

There are two cemeteries in this township, one on section 18, and one on section 8. Both are well kept up and are a credit to the community that they belong to.

EDUCATIONAL.

As has been stated, the first school was taught by Mrs. Harriet E. Towne, the wife of P. C. Towne. Her term of teaching commenced June 23, 1859, and terminated the 26th of the following September.

ber. The building in which this talented lady wielded the ferule, was a small log structure, some 16x20 feet in size, with a sod roof, erected on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 8. Within a very short time after the commencement of this school, one was started in the eastern part of the township, at the house of Michael Paulson, who lived on section 24. Teresa B. Barber, was the teacher of this school, and her time of service extended from June 27, 1859, to the 4th of November following.

The first frame school house was erected in this last neighborhood on section 24. There are now five good frame school houses in the district, and collectively are valued at \$2,975. All are well furnished and supplied, and in educational facilities, at least, Hartland township will compare very favorably with other sections. The township school district was organized March 14, 1859, and the following officers were chosen to manipulate the educational interests thereof: Eli Wood, president; Nathan Swain, vice-president; John E. Towne, treasurer; A. L. Towne, sub-director for district No. 1, and John D. Johnson, for district No. 2. In the first report made to the county superintendent, dated September, 1857, the secretary states that Hartland township (then composed of what is now Hartland, Brookfield and Danville) contained, of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, thirty-one males and thirty-seven females, a total of sixty-eight. The present township, which is but one third of the same territory, now contains 120 males, and 132 females, a total of 252, between the same ages.

RELIGIOUS.

The Scandinavian element of our population are ever a Church going people, and nearly all Lutherans. Almost the first the first thing they do when starting a new settlement is to provide for some place to hold worship.

In Hartland township there are two Norske Lutheran Churches, one on section 18, which was built during the year 1873. It is 40x60 feet in dimension, and the main auditorium has a ceiling about fourteen feet high, and is finished in a beautiful manner. The style of architecture is ornate gothic, and would do credit to any city. The cost of erecting this beautiful edifice was about \$3,000. The first pastor was the Rev. B. Ajepelagen, under whose administration the church was built. This gentleman is now located at Mills' Grove, Mitchell county, although now traveling in his native Norway. The present shepherd of this flock is Rev. Mr. Tosdahl, of the Silver Lake Church. Over 100 families are connected with the Church, and during the recess of the district school, a school is supported in which the doctrines of Martin Luther are taught. A healthy religious feeling is kept alive, and services are very regularly attended by the Scandinavian element. The other was erected, on a portion of section 25, during the summer of 1874. The first pastor was the Rev. T. A. Torgeson who assumed the charge in the fall of 1874. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Mr. Strand, who also officiates as pastor of the Northwood Church. The edifice is a fine frame building constructed with some regard to architectural beauty and symmetry; the height inside being

twenty feet from floor to ceiling and finished in a beautiful manner. The entire building and furniture cost about \$2,600. There is a cemetery in connection with this Church, that lies just over the line in Northwood township.

This is chiefly an agricultural township, and contains no village or town, but is noted for the extreme fertility of soil, large crops, and general prosperity of the inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

H. O. Hove is a native of Norway, born July 11, 1829. He came to America in 1853, landed at New York, going from thence to Chicago, and then to Dane Co., Wis., where he remained two years. From Dane county he came to Worth county and located on section 35, Hartland township, where he yet resides. He owns 160 acres of well improved land. Much of his time he devotes to stock raising. He was married in 1857 to Olin Hove, born in Norway in 1830. They have been blessed with six children—Ole, Edward, Lewis, Henry, Caroline and Helen. The family are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. Hove is a republican.

Elling E. Svensrud came to Worth county in 1855. He lives on section 12, Hartland township. He has 190 acres. He is engaged in agriculture and stock raising. He was born in Norway, Feb. 14, 1833. He came to Quebec in 1853. He settled first in Wisconsin, and staid two years. He then came to his present home in Iowa. In September, 1857, he married Anna Alahanson. She died Feb. 2, 1867, leaving four children—Edward, Anton, Andrina and Andrew. He again married Ingeberg Jacobson in April, 1870, a native of Norway. They have

seven children—Julia, Lena, Tilda, Martin, Louis, Ella and Willie. They are Lutherans in faith. He is a republican. He has been county supervisor and school treasurer several terms; also assessor, township clerk, school director, town trustee and road supervisor.

John D. Johnson was born in Norway, Dec. 28, 1829. He emigrated to America in 1849, landing in New York the 4th of July. He went to Wisconsin, stopping some time in Jefferson county, but settled in Columbia county, remaining four years. From there he removed to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1853, remaining there two years. He then went back to Columbia Co., Wis. In 1857 he came to Worth Co., Iowa, and settled on section 23, Hartland township. He has 280 acres of good land, which is well improved. He married Martha Einarson in 1853. She died in 1858, leaving two children—Josephine M. and Martha. He was again married to Julia M. Tollefson in May, 1859. She was born in Norway in 1834. They have seven children—Andrine, Growe, Michael, John, Andrew, Martineus and Alfred N. In 1860 they suffered a heavy loss by a prairie fire which destroyed the stables and all the hay, together with a yoke of oxen and a horse. By the aid of kind neighbors they were able to winter all their other stock however. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a republican. He has been supervisor several terms and has held various town offices. He was the first assessor of Hartland township.

Christian N. Hangestuck is a native of Norway, born in 1858. He came to America with his parents in 1852, settling near Stoughton, Wis., where the family

remained four years and then came to Hartland township, Worth Co., Iowa, locating on section 19, where they own a fine farm of 240 acres under a high state of cultivation. Christian N. was married in the fall of 1873 to Anna Siverson, by whom he has six children living—Nels, Bertha, Caroline, Bertina, Siver and Andriana. In politics Mr. Siverson is a republican. He and the family are connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

J. E. Towne was born in Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 5, 1817. He moved to Columbia Co., Wis., in November, 1853. On the 25th of June, 1857, he settled in Hartland township, Worth Co., Iowa, on the farm where he now lives. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war, having come from England before the war begun. His father, Ephraim Towne, and his brother Samuel were in the war of 1812, and were in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. J. E. Towne was in the United States' service in 1838 in defense of the line on the Canada border, then French Creek, now Clayton, on the St. Lawrence river. For this service J. E. Towne obtained a United States land warrant and located it upon the land he now occupies. His father was a native of Vermont, his mother of Cooperstown, N. Y. His father, Ephraim Towne, was married Aug. 11, 1832, to Amanda D. Tobey, born in Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1814. They were married in Jefferson Co., N. Y. She subsequently died, and July 20, 1881, he married Mrs. Julia Perkins. They were married in Hartland, Worth Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs.

Towne had eight children—Elias F., Albert L., Philo C., John G., William H., Benjamin W., Clarrissa A. and Electa M. The family are connected with the M. E. Church.

Albert L. Towne came to Worth county in 1857. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 12, 1835. When he was eighteen years of age he went to Wisconsin, making it his home until coming to Iowa, where he has since lived. He enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 22, 1862, and was discharged August, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. He was with Gen. Sherman in the 16th Army Corps; with Major-General Banks in the Red River campaign. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Dec. 15, 16 and 17, 1864; the taking of Fort Blakely, and all the principal engagements of the 16th Army Corps. After the war he returned to his home, where he has engaged in farming. He was re-elected sheriff, when he returned and served two years. He was township clerk four years, and present justice of the peace, which office he has held three terms, and has been secretary of the school board since 1873. He was married to Mary Williams, Feb. 12, 1866. She was a native of McHenry Co., Ill., born Jan. 8, 1848. They have six children—Frank L., Jane E., John E., Nettie M., Julia E. and Mary E. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Northwood, Iowa. He has 480 acres of good, well improved land.

Ole Bendickson Holshad is a resident of Hartland township, Worth county. He was born in Norway, Sept. 23, 1835. He emigrated to America in 1855. Landing at New York, he proceeded to Chicago,

Ill., from thence to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. Here he worked two years. He then came to Iowa, locating on sections 31 and 32, his home being on the latter. He married Anna Thompson Jan. 6, 1856. She was born in Norway, Jan. 6, 1830. They have six children—Suttern, Betsey, wife of Lewis Elliger; Anna, Lewis, Henry and Martin. They all belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican.

Thomas Christianson was born Aug. 10, 1829, in Norway. In 1853 he came to United States. He went to Milwaukee, Wis., by way of Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill. In 1857 he came to Worth county, located on section 32, Hartland township, where he yet resides. He has 500 acres of well improved land. He was united in marriage with Mary Hutson, June 15, 1846. She was also a native of Norway. Their family consists of eight children—Thors C., Christian C., Mary C., Martin C., Peter, Lewis and Sevarin. The family are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Christianson is a republican.

Knudt J. Dahlseide was born in Norway March 14, 1835. He came to America in 1856, locating in Columbia Co., Wis., where he remained nine months and then came to Worth county, arriving here July, 1857. After living here some years he went to Kendall and LaSalle counties, Ill., but in 1865 returned to Worth county and settled on his present place. He has 120 acres of good land, well improved, on section 25. He was married to Carrie Paulson, April 16, 1865. She is also a native of Norway, born Dec. 22, 1847. They have four children—John M., Albert

F., Carl O. and Dora P. Mr. Dahlseide has held several local offices. Politically he is a republican. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Carrie C. Hengesteg came to America in 1854, lived four years in Wisconsin, and then came to Worth county and located on section 29, where she yet resides. She has 400 acres of good land. Mrs. Hengesteg is a native of Norway, born in 1824. She married Nels Anderson in 1846, in Norway. He died in Worth county in 1876. They had four children—Christian, Anna, now Mrs. John H. Johnson; Andrew N. and Eliza. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Knute Nelson Koettengen was born in Norway, Dec. 8, 1837. In 1857 he came to America, landed at Quebec, went to Columbia Co., Wis., where he lived one year and then came to Worth county and located on section 14, Hartland township, where he owns 160 acres of good well improved land. He was married Dec. 8, 1868, to Carrie Nelson, born in Norway in 1843. She died Dec. 4, 1882, leaving six children out of twelve born unto them. The names of the living are—Nels C., Christian, Anchona, Batona, Sena and Tilda. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican.

Severt Holstenson was born in Norway, Nov. 3, 1826. He emigrated to America in 1856. He located in LaFayette Co., Wis., and remained six years. He then went to Fillmore Co., Minn., but only remained a year. In 1863 he emigrated to Hartland, Worth Co., Iowa, and bought land on section 34, where he still

lives. He has a fine farm of 200 acres. He raises grain of all kinds as well as stock. In Aug. 18, 1856 he married Catharine Torgerson. They are the parents of eleven children—Halsten, Lewis, Thomas, Lucy, Betsy, Urena, Ole, David, Andrew, Lina and Severt. They all belong to the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican.

John I. Hove was born in Norway, May 9, 1851. In 1861 he came to America. He lived one year in Boone Co., Ill. He then moved to Winneshiek Co., Iowa. In 1863 he moved to Worth county and settled on the northwest quarter of section 36, Hartland township. He has 160 acres of good land improved. He is largely engaged in stock of all kinds. He married Mary Wigen, March 25, 1878. She was born in Norway in 1850. They have two children—Maria C. A. and Carl O. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He has been township clerk three years, also held several other township offices.

Niels O. Wikko located on section 19, Hartland township, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1864, where he owns 150 acres of fine farming land, and is a successful farmer. He was born in Hallingdahl, Norway, in November, 1822, where he was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education. He emigrated to the United States, in 1847, settling in Rock Co., Wis., where he lived until 1856. He then came to Mitchell Co., Iowa where he was one of the pioneers of St. Ansgar township. Here he resided for eight years, at which time he removed to his present home in Worth county. He was married May 8, 1855, to Birt Halverson in Rock

Co., Wis. By this union they had nine children, six of whom are now living—Ingborg, Guri M., Olara, Gustava, Sara, and Clara S. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Wikko is a republican, and has several local offices.

A. O. Tenold emigrated to Worth county in 1866. He bought 120 acres on section 21, eighty acres on section 26, and eighty acres on section 27, Hartland township. He was born in Norway Sept. 15, 1824. In 1846 he emigrated to America. He went at once to Boone Co., Ill., by way of Chicago, made his home there twenty years. He then removed to Iowa. He raises grain and stock. He married Feb. 29, 1859, Emily Lee, born in Norway, September, 1833. They have seven children—Ole, John, Elling, Gilbert, Hanna, Emma and Andrena. They belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a republican.

Lars Ellefson Hagen was born in Norway, Nov. 30, 1839. He came to America in 1868, going from Quebec to Minnesota, where he lived two years then coming to Worth county. He has 121½ acres of good land where he now lives. He was married to Carrie Evanson in 1861. She was born in Norway in 1834. They have five children—Ellef, Kittel, Mary, Emma and Evan. Mr. Ellefson and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican.

Thor Hanson Bratten was born in Norway, June 1, 1826. He came to America in 1870, landed at Quebec, then went to Calmar, Iowa, where he lived three years. In 1873 he came to Worth county, settled on section 9, Hartland township, where he yet resides, being the owner of

eighty acres of good land. He was married to Carrie Esack, born in Norway in 1827. They are the parents of five children—Marran, Noe, wife of George Helson; Edward, Helm and Henry. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Bretten is a republican.

Lewis B. Lund is also a native of Norway, born April 30, 1843. He came to America in 1861, landed at Quebec, going directly to Chicago, Ill., where he worked some years in a tailor shop, and also in a lumber yard. In the spring of 1874 he came to Worth county and located in Hartland township. He resides on section 34, and owns 120 acres of well improved land. He was married July 3, 1870. Three children blessed the union

—Anna B., Lydia and Olina. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically Mr. Lund is a republican.

Helges Erickson was born in Norway, July 3, 1843. He came to America in 1846 with his parents. They landed at Quebec, but went directly to Wisconsin, where they resided seven years, then moved to St. Ansgar, Iowa, where Helges remained until 1876, when he came to Worth county. He is the owner of eighty acres of prairie and forty acres of timber land. He was united in marriage with Anna Peterson, July 10, 1871. She was born in Norway, Jan. 5, 1852. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER XXV.

KENSETT TOWNSHIP.

Congressional township 99 north, range 20 west, is known as the civil township of Kensett. It is bounded on the north by Northwood, on the south by Lincoln, and on the east and west by Barton and Brookfield, respectively. This is one of the most fertile and abundantly watered sections of the county, the Shell Rock river traversing it in a southeasterly course through sections 5, 9, 16, 15, 22, 27 and 35, besides touching several others on its winding way. Besides the waters of this beautiful stream, Elk creek enters on the western side of the town-

ship, and after crossing sections 19, 20, 29, 21, and adding fertility to the land on its course, and draining all superfluous moisture from the meadows, joins the Shell Rock on section 27. Several other affluents of these streams course through various parts of the township and help supply that needful element of successful husbandry—water.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to settle in the township of Kensett was William Todd, an Englishman, who located on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 19. This

was during the year 1860. Mr. Todd is still a resident of the county.

But few settlers came to this part of the county until a much later date.

HISTORICAL CRUMBS.

The first child born is generally supposed to be William S. Todd, a son of the first settler, who first saw the light upon the 3d of June, 1867.

Gjertine Bertine Savre, a daughter of K. E. Savre, died upon the 26th of February, 1872, and was the first to pay the debt of nature in the township.

ORGANIC.

The township of Kensett was organized in 1876, the election taking place on the 14th of October, of that year. The following is a list of the officers chosen at the time: J. M. Slosson, Ira Bartlett and Iver Butler, trustees; C. W. Clausen, clerk; Perry J. Perkins, assessor; E. Cleophas and Ira Finch, justices; H. B. Cornick and Ira Bartlett, constables. The present officers of the township are as follows: G. M. Hangen, justice; Charles Locke, township clerk; C. F. Merrill, assessor; Peter Welch and P. O. Dickinson, constables; Iver Butler, Charles Brebner and E. Cleophas, trustees; road supervisors, district No. 1, M. Nichols; district No. 2, Samuel Pickle; district No. 3, Iver Butler; district No. 4, K. E. Savre; district No. 5, K. Savre; district No. 6, C. F. Merrill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Prior to the organization of Kensett, the schools of the township were governed by the Northwood district. The first one within the limits of the present township was on section 10, opened during the summer of 1871, by Julia Finch.

This was a small school, but well conducted. The district No. 1, was organized in 1878, and the first preceptress was Clara Wardall, in that same year.

There is in the township, at present, six sub-districts, each of which have a good frame school house, 20x28 feet in dimension, which were erected at an average cost of \$500 each.

KENSETT.

The town or village of Kensett was laid out and surveyed during the year 1873. The original owners of the town plat being James Thompson, C. C. Gillman and J. L. Sherman.

The first house erected upon the site of the town had been built by James Thompson, about a year before the platting of the same.

In the early part of the year 1875 a general merchandise store was opened at this point by Cleophas Bros. This was the first and has continued to be the only store of the kind in the town. A course of liberal dealing and strict integrity have rendered it very difficult for any other party to come in and do business in competition with them.

T. Oleson opened the first blacksmith shop in 1875. This business is now represented by T. Winger, who has as fine a shop for general blacksmithing and wagon repairing as is found in this part of the county.

Smith Bros. & Co., during the year 1876, appreciating the wants of the community for a place to purchase building material, opened a lumber yard for the purpose of meeting that demand. This business is at present represented by Charles Locke, who is the Co. of the firm.

A shoe store was established in the village during the year 1880 by George Gullickson. This venture did not seem to pay, for after operating for a short time it was suspended and the proprietor removed to the State of Wisconsin.

The first to introduce the hardware business in this interesting village was C. D. Mattock, who, in September, 1876, located here with a stock of that variety of merchandise. The business is represented at present by O. F. Perkins, who first started in this line in the fall of 1880. Occupying, as he does, a prominent place in the mercantile interests of Kensett, he carries a good stock of miscellaneous hardware and stoves. A good, healthy business is the result of carefully conducted business and financial integrity.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Kensett was established during the month of April, 1876, and C. Cleophas appointed postmaster. The office is still in his charge, and for the convenience of all parties is located at the store of Cleophas Bros., who are the merchants of the town.

GRAIN WAREHOUSES.

The first of these was built at the village of Kensett, by Martin V. Bentley, in the year 1875. In 1876 S. S. Cargill erected a store house for the great cereal products of this vicinity. In the spring of 1883 this building burned to the ground, together with its contents, making a loss of some \$7,000. With it burned a warehouse owned by Cleophas Bros., but as it was nearly empty at the time, their loss was something less than \$1,000. The business as at present conducted is represented by the following firms: S. S. Car-

gill, G. N. Miner and Cleophas, Bros., who all have warehouses. A large portion of wheat of this county is marketed here, and more grain is handled than at any other point in the county.

Theron Finch is a prominent landholder residing in Kensett. He has over 1,000 acres, 500 of which lie adjoining the village, and 200 town lots. He was born in New York, April 18, 1853. When he attained his majority he went west prospecting. He finally settled in Worth county in 1861. He located then in Northwood, Iowa, and remained until 1883, when he moved to his present home. He married Ettie A. Wardall, a native of Wisconsin. They have six children—Bret, Sarah, Fred, Bessie, Winnie and a babe not yet named. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Northern Light Lodge, No. 266, of Northwood, of which he was a charter member and the first master elected.

Ole Johnson Stein is a native of Norway, born Sept. 11, 1845. He came to America when twelve years of age, landing at Quebec. He went at once to Chicago, Ill., living in Illinois five years. In 1861 he came to Worth Co., Iowa, settling on section 6, Kensett township, where he has 121 acres of good land. He was married to Betsy E. Sever, born in Norway in 1847. They have had three children—Albert, born in 1875; Erick, born in 1877; Sam Johnson, born in 1880. Mr. Stein and family are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a grain and stock raiser.

K. Savre has lived in Worth Co., Iowa, since 1862. The first four years of his residence in the county was in Northwood

township, but since that he has resided on his present home, in Kensett township, section 33, where he has 120 acres of good land well improved. He is engaged in raising stock and grain of all kinds. He was born in Norway in December, 1842. He left his native land, coming to America in 1851 and making his first settlement in Rock Co., Wis., where he followed farming until 1862, at which date he settled in Iowa. In 1871 he married Maggie Larson, who was a native of Norway, born in 1848. They have five children—Louis, Edward, Samuel, Clarence O. and Bertha M. Mr. Savre and family are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Henry Pangburn bought his present home in 1867. He has eighty acres on section 30, Kensett township, Worth county. He was born in Canada, March 4, 1838. He emigrated to Chicago in 1865. He then went to Wisconsin. May 5, 1865, he came to Worth Co., Iowa, and was employed by V. Bentley, and worked his own place until 1868, when he moved upon it. He married Hannah E. Todd May 14, 1867. She was a native of Illinois. They have five children—William H., George E., Alfred C., Mabel L. and Charles M. He is regarded as one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He is devoted to the raising of stock and agriculture.

John M. Slosson settled on section 29, Northwood township, in 1857; moved to his present home, on section 16, Kensett township, in 1869. He was born in New York, March 29, 1835; married April 6, 1859, to Jenny R. Finch, a native of New York, born May 19, 1840. He has

a splendid farm of 600 acres. They have five children—Charles E., Mary, Frank A., J. M., Jr., and Roy. He is engaged in raising stock and grain of all kinds. He is an enterprising, thrifty farmer.

Ivor Butler was born in Norway, Feb. 13, 1827. He emigrated to the United States, landing at Milwaukee Aug. 5, 1850. He went to Walworth Co., Wis., and lived there for seven years; then moved to Kewaunee county, in the same State, and farmed fourteen years. He married Caroline K. Wigen, Dec. 27, 1856. She was a native of Norway. In 1869 they moved to Worth Co., Iowa, where he is farming. He has 580 acres of land, and resides on section 5, in Kensett township. He is a thrifty, well to do farmer, being largely engaged in stock. They have eleven children—Edward, Cornelius, Ole, Lewis, Bertinus, Charles, Alvin, Betsy, Sophia, Ellen and Julia. They are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Niels T. Kjerland came to Worth county in 1870. He bought 160 acres on section 2, Kensett township. He was born in Norway, Feb. 11, 1827. He emigrated in 1854, landing at Quebec. He went to Decorah, Iowa; then went to Pleasant township and worked until 1869. He removed to another farm and lived five years upon it. He then returned to Norway, remaining eight months. He then returned to Iowa and bought a farm in Winneshiek county, where he lived three years. He sold that and purchased his present home. He married Ragnilde C. Kjerland Nov. 1, 1852. She was born in Norway, Jan. 21, 1833. They have eight children, five of whom are living—

Signy, Thorsten, Ole, Josephine and Sarah. They all belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He has held various offices of trust. He is a republican. He is a thrifty, industrious farmer and raises stock and grain of all kinds.

K. E. Savre was born July 13, 1840, in Norway. He came to America in 1851, landing at New York city, and went at once to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1869. He came to Worth Co., Iowa, in 1870, settling on their present home, on section 29, Kensett township. He has 240 acres of good land, well improved. Mr. Savre was married, in 1868, to Gertrude Nerby, born in Norway in 1845. They have had seven children—Cecelia, Erick, Bertie, Carl, Elling, Melim and Gertrude. Mr. Savre and family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is engaged in grain and stock raising.

Villroy Abbey is located on section 31, Kensett township. He has a splendid farm of 200 acres. He is engaged in agriculture and stock. He was born Dec. 4, 1845, in New York. At the age of eighteen he came to Northwood, Worth county. He lived there five years, then removed to his present home. His avocation is farming. He married Emily Boutwell in September, 1867. She was born Aug. 4, 1850. They have had four children—Nettie, deceased, Oscar, Delia and Annie. Mr. Abbey is a republican. He enlisted in company M, 4th Iowa Cavalry, in 1864, serving eighteen months. He went to Memphis, from there to Louisville, then to Montgomery, to Selma, thence to Atlanta, Ga. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865, having been in most of the principal engagements.

Ole Haraldson was born in Hallengdahl, Norway, June, 1847. At an early age he was apprenticed to the trade of a boot and shoemaker. In June, 1867, he landed in America. The following fall he went to Fillmore Co., Minn. In 1872 he came to Worth county, where he has since prosecuted his present business. Mr. Haraldson came to this county poor, but by close attention to his business, has accumulated a comfortable property. He has 160 acres of land in Lincoln township, valued at \$30 per acre, besides eighty acres in Dakota.

Nels A. Sonve was born in Norway, July 24, 1831. Emigrating to America in 1869, he landed at Quebec. He went at once to McHenry Co., Ill., but only remained a short time. He then went to Wisconsin, staid five weeks and went to Minnesota. After remaining the winter, he went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa. He then went to Fillmore Co., Minn., bought a farm and lived upon it three years. In 1874 he sold this and came to Worth county, where he purchased 160 acres on section 11, Kensett township. He married Miss Tillong in 1854. She was born in Norway, in 1833. They have five children—Julia, now Mrs. L. D. Klose; Christena, now Mrs. Spilde; Edward, Gilbert and Anna. They all belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Ole Edwardson is a farmer, and resides on section 30, where he owns 160 acres of good land, fifteen of which is heavily timbered. He has improved three farms in Mitchell county, and one in Worth county. Mr. Edwardson was born in Norway, Oct. 15, 1826. He came to the United States in 1856 and landed at

Chicago, Ill. One year later he came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and resided there till 1875, when he removed to Worth county. Mr. Edwardson has made two trips back to Norway, and crossed the Atlantic ocean five times. He was married, in 1849, to Betsey Solomon. They have seven children—Mary, Julia, Edward, Lena, Louise, Ferdinand and Josephine. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Cleophas Brothers are engaged in the general mercantile trade at Kensett village. Their parents are natives of Norway, and in the summer of 1842 settled in Newark, Rock Co., Wis., where they have since lived and reared a family of five sons and one daughter. C. Cleophas is the third child of this family. He was born April 14, 1847, and was reared to hard work. When nineteen years of age, he went to Minnesota, and there remained for a few years, engaged in farming pursuits. He then went to Dakota territory, and in the fall of 1867 located at Kensett in the mercantile trade. In the spring of 1875 he was commissioned postmaster, and established the postoffice at Kensett, where he has since resided. The original firm was established in the spring of 1875, as K. Cleophas & Bros., consisting of K., C. and E. Cleophas, and the business was conducted under this name until 1881, when K. Cleophas was elected to the office of county treasurer, and the firm dissolved. It has since been continued, with no less success, under the firm name of Cleophas Bros. Edwin Cleophas, junior member of the present firm, was born June 23, 1849, in Rock Co., Wis., where he was reared on a

farm, receiving but little early education. He attended four terms in the years 1869 and 1870, in the preparatory department of Beloit College, and in the fall of 1871 was a student one term at the Wisconsin State University, at Madison. He went west to Minnesota in the spring of 1872, and "farmed it" for two years in connection with his brother, C. Cleophas. He also taught English school for three winters, with good success. In the spring of 1875 he came to Kensett, and engaged in business with his two brothers. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1876, held the office one year, and then resigned. In 1878 he was commissioned a notary public, which office he still holds. Mr. Cleophas was married May 31, 1882, to Kjerstie B. Nerby, born in Norway, July 26, 1863, and emigrated to America with her parents when only five years old. They have one daughter—Gertrude Christena, born June 23, 1883.

Mikkel P. Spilda, farmer, was born in Norway. He came to America in 1860. Landing at Quebec, he came at once to Winnebiek Co., Iowa; remained twelve years; then moved to Wisconsin, where he lived two years. He was born Jan. 30, 1851. After leaving Wisconsin he came to Worth county in the fall of 1875, settling on section 11, Kensett township, where he now lives. He has 160 acres of good land well improved. He was married Nov. 18, 1875, to Christina Nelson, born in Norway in 1860. They have three children—Anna M., Clara and Nellie P. The family attend the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Spilda is engaged in grain and stock raising. Politically he is a republican.

John Weieneth was born in Switzerland Dec. 4, 1840. Emigrating to the United States, he landed at New York and when at once to Hamilton Co., Ind. After remaining a year he went to Indianapolis and remained four years. In 1869 he went to Decorah, Iowa, where he lived seven years. He then came to Worth county and purchased 160 acres on section 25, Kensett township, where they still live. He married Amelia Suhring, July, 1871. She was born in Germany in 1853. They have six children—Hedwig, Leona, Edwin, John, William and Walter. They all belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a democrat.

Valentine Schaub resides on section 36, Kensett township, Worth Co., Iowa, where he settled in 1876. He was born in Canada Dec. 2, 1842, where he lived until he was twenty-two years of age, when he removed to Winneshiek Co., Iowa. Here he bought 120 acres of land, which he farmed for twelve years, and then settled on his present home, in Worth county, where he is engaged in raising stock and all kinds of grain. He was married in March, 1865, to Caroline Suhring, by whom he has six children—Ida, Clara, Edmund, Oscar, Linda and Amanda. Mr. Schaub and family are members of the Lutheran Church. His father, Michael Schaub, was a native of Germany, and came to Canada when he was a young man. He married Anna Ruffridge, by whom he had fourteen children (Valentine being the third), eleven of whom are still living. The mother still lives in Canada; the father was killed in 1876, in Canada, by being caught in a water-wheel in a mill. Mrs. Schaub's

father, John Suhring, was born in Germany in 1808; came to Canada in 1855, where he now lives. Her mother, Dor-etha Ohm, was also born in Germany in 1812 and died in Canada in 1870.

N. J. Nelson was born in Norway, Dec. 8, 1849. In 1850 he emigrated to America. Landing at Quebec, he went at once to Dane Co., Wis. In 1854 he went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa. He followed farming there twenty-two years. In 1876 he came to Worth county and purchased 160 acres on section 31, Kensett township. He married Helena Hellen, Jan. 14, 1879. She was a native of Iowa, born Nov. 2, 1859. They have three children—Bertha Tallette, Ida Josephina and Gilbert Julius. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Charles Locke is engaged in the lumber business with Smith Bros., in Kensett. He is a native of New York, born Dec. 27, 1837. His father died there. In 1842 his mother moved to Wisconsin, where they lived twenty-six years, then moved to Hampton, Iowa, and remained five years. He went to Minneapolis, Minn., and after remaining a year, came to his present home, in Worth county. He married Mary A. Holden Dec. 10, 1865. She is a native of Vermont, born in 1842. They have three children—Clarence, Jessie and Wilbert. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., being a Royal Arch; is a member of Blue Lodge, No. 266, Northwood. Mr. Locke was a private in company E, 22d regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

A. R. Freeman was born May 6, 1835, in New York State. When fifteen years of

age he went to Wisconsin, where he lived five years, after which he returned to New York, where he lived three years. He then came to Illinois, residing in Cook county one year, after which he went again to Wisconsin. In 1864 he came to Iowa, settling in Black Hawk county, and coming to Worth county in 1878, settling in Kensett township, where he has eighty acres of good land on section 14. He was married in 1860 to Lydia Klinefelter, born in Wisconsin in July, 1842. They have five children—Jessie, Clarence, Gertrude, Henry and Gail. Mr. Freeman and family belong to the M. E. Church. In politics he is a republican.

A. E. Winger, blacksmith, is a native of Wisconsin, and came to Worth county in 1879. He located in Kensett village, where he has since followed his trade, and also engaged in the manufacture of wagons. Mr. Winger was born Dec. 26, 1854, and in 1878 was married to Rachel Sanderson, born in Norway in 1858. They have one child by this union—Nelson, born March 4, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Winger are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

O. F. Perkins has been engaged in the hardware business in Kensett since 1880. He is a native of New York, born Feb. 15, 1840. His parents moved to a farm near Madison, Wis., in 1852, where they remained four years. They came to Hartland township, Worth county, in June, 1856. He enlisted in company F, 4th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving two years and six months. He then veteranized, was promoted to corporal Dec. 1, 1864, served till the close of the war, and was mustered out at St. Paul. He

was with the 15th Army Corps, and participated in the battles of Iuka, second battle of Corinth, Miss., Champion Hill, Jackson, Miss., the siege of Vicksburg, Benton Cross Roads, of Savannah, and the surrender of Gen. Jackson, at Galesburg, N. C. Was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He then went to Washington, thence to Louisville, Ky., and from there to St. Paul, Minn. He then came to Iowa, purchased 160 acres on section 25, upon which he lived six years. He then removed to Kensett, and embarked in his present business, in which he is successful, his trade being steadily on the increase. He married Martha J. Remore, Feb. 2, 1867. She is a native of New York, born Feb. 2, 1852. They have one child—Gracie, born March 23, 1878. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post Randall, Northwood.

Madison Nichols, a farmer, is a native of Essex Co., N. Y., born March 14, 1840. He went to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1854, living there seven years. In 1861 they moved to Clayton county, living in Green Meadow township five years. He then moved to Fayette county, living in Clermont township until 1880, when he came to Worth county, settling in Kensett township, where he has since resided. He was married in April, 1868, to Emma Bronson, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in June 1848. They have four children—James M., O. A., Millie S. and Katie M. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are members of the M. E. Church. He enlisted in 1861 in company C, 13th United States Infantry, served three years, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1864. He participated in the battles of

Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill, charge and siege of Vicksburg, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Collinsville, Mission Ridge and many others. Gen. Sherman was the first colonel of his regiment.

Edwin Cole was born in New York State, Aug. 9, 1840. When nineteen years of age he moved to Michigan, lived there one year, then moved to Wisconsin, living there until 1877. In the fall of that year he settled in Plymouth, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. In 1881 he came to Worth county, settling on section 24, Kensett township, where he still resides. He is engaged in stock raising. In July, 1861, he was married to Hannah Moore, born in Ohio, Feb. 15, 1845. There are three children living—Milton D., Ella and Walter. Abraham Moore, the father of Mrs. Cole, was born in 1803, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty years. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1814, and died in 1879. They had ten children, Mrs. Cole being the ninth. William Cole, father of Edwin, was born in New York State, in 1799, and died in 1865. His mother was born in 1809, and died in 1842. They had eight children, Edwin being the seventh. Mr. Cole enlisted in company D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Sept. 21, 1864. After serving ten months and twenty-one days, he was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wis. He was shot at Fort Brazier, La., near the Gulf of Mexico. He is a republican.

E. D. Zum was born April 4, 1843, in Michigan. He was educated in his native State, living there until 1879, when he went to Calhoun county, and from

there to Freeborn Co., Minn., where he lived over two years, then came to Kensett township, Worth county, where he has lived since that time. He was married to Amelia Vandybogat, born in Michigan in January, 1845. They have had three children—Myron L., Mary A. and Eleanor D. Mr. Zum is a republican.

F. A. Wilcox, a station agent and express agent, was born in New York State. He went to Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., where he lived ten years. He learned a trade at Mt. Sterling. He came to Iowa in 1882, settling in the village of Kensett, and taking charge of the station and express business, which he continues to manage to the present time. He was born May 18, 1858. Mr. Wilcox was married Oct. 18, 1882, to Hattie E. Tillson. She was born in Indiana, Oct. 9, 1863. They have one child—Myrtle Hattie.

C. F. Merrill, whose occupation is farming, was born in Maine, March 30, 1843. In 1866 he married Gertrude Burke, of Lee, Maine, born Dec. 26, 1845. In 1869 they emigrated to Wisconsin, and resided in Madison two years. They then came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and remained there five years, then moved to Worth county, Lincoln township, in 1878. In 1882 he purchased eighty acres on section 25, Kensett township, where he still lives. He at present holds the offices of township assessor, school director, road supervisor and justice of the peace. They have five children—Bertha E., aged sixteen, Eva, eleven, Archer, nine, Lois, five, and Myrtle, three years.

Frank J. Wagner, farmer, is a native of New York State. When fifteen years of age he went to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, remaining there five years. He came to Worth Co., Iowa, in 1883, and bought 320 acres on section 2, Kensett township. His father, John F. Wagner, was born in New York; his mother was also born in that State. He had two children—Frank, born July 14, 1863, and Carrie, who died when five years of age. His mother died in New York, in 1870. His father married again, Eva Costler. They have one

child—Ray, born in October, 1875. He is now residing at La Porte, Iowa.

C. C. Arudts is a Norwegian, born Dec. 2, 1858. He came to America in 1865, landing at New York city, and coming at once to Story Co., Iowa, where he lived until the spring of 1883, when he came to Worth county, buying land on section 32, Kensett township, where he has since lived. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is an enterprising young man, and the prospects are that he will be one of the best farmers in Iowa.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

This territory lies in the western tier of townships of Worth county, and is bounded on the north by Kensett, on the east by Union, on the west by Danville, and on the south by Cerro Gordo county. This comprises all of congressional township 98 north, range 20 west, and contains about 23,040 acres. Lincoln is one of the best watered townships in the county. The Shell Rock river crossing the western sections, and several other streams and affluents running parallel to it, at various distances from each other, across the township, gives an abundant supply of running water, one of the first elements of successful stock raising, the farmer's sheet anchor.

The land is gently rolling prairie for the most part and there are many very

desirable farms within its limits. Groves of timber to some extent dot its surface and the land is fair to look upon.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam, in general, but in some sections it is composed of light clay and vegetable mould. The drainage of the land is good and the district is fast filling up with an industrious, thrifty class of people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler upon the virgin sod of this township was Darius Gardner, who came to Lincoln township on April 5, 1856, and located in the southeast corner of what is now Lincoln township. Here he built him a house and here he resided until the 1st day of March, 1879, when he was called hence to the reward of the just and the good. A beautiful tribute to

the memory of this one among the first settlers, was the obituary pronounced on him by one who knew him well, which may be found among the archives of the old settlers, contained in this volume. This contains his biography drawn by the loving hand of a friend and none could draw it with a more graphic pen or with more tenderness of heart.

The next party to make a permanent settlement within the limits of Lincoln township was Joseph Pennell, who, in 1857, first planted his stakes on the virgin prairies of section 36 and commenced to develop the land. After a short stay, having suffered from a fire which destroyed his all, he left the country.

The next settler was S. P. Cravath, who the following year, of 1858, located on section 5, where he has continued to reside until a short time since, when he sold out, preparatory to going to California. A man of extreme opinions, but of solid judgment, and highly respected by all with whom he came in contact.

ORGANIC.

The township of Lincoln was set off from that of Kensett, of which it had hitherto been a part, by an order of the board of county supervisors, in April, 1876, and an election, for the purpose of electing the necessary officers, ordered to take place Nov. 7, 1876. S. Morgan was instructed to post the proper notices. On the date above mentioned the organization of the new civil township was perfected by the election of the following officers: Theron Gordon, W. B. Hildreth and John Kinney, trustees; A. J. Perkins, assessor; W. H. Russell, justice of the peace; D. A. Mitchell, con-

stable; Bjorn Asbjornson, road supervisor; John W. Russell, township clerk.

The present township officers are as follows: W. H. Russell and H. B. Cornick, justices; D. A. Mitchell and Lewis Oleson, constables; N. E. Knudson, township clerk; Joseph Albrecht, assessor; C. F. Jewett, William J. Inman and H. K. Leyford, trustees; road supervisors, district No. 1, G. P. McKercher; district No. 2, Gunder Marverson; district No. 3, G. W. Inman, and district No. 4, Frank Howbetz.

HISTORICAL CRUMBS.

The first marriage in the township was that which united C. C. Wattson and Salome T. Cravath in the hymeneal bonds. The knot was tied on the 7th of May, 1864. They are now in California.

The first birth was that of William Pennell, who first saw the light during the year 1858.

The first school was opened in the school house now in sub-district No. 5, or what is known better, perhaps, as the Pennell school house. This was during the year 1871, and the teacher was Alpharetta Overholt.

EDUCATIONAL.

The school district was organized at the same time that the township was set off as a separate civil township, in 1876.

There are now seven sub-districts in the township, each of which has a good, substantial frame school house, 24x30 feet in size, and erected at an average cost of \$500. Educational matters are well looked after, only the best men in the community being elected to the important office of director. The interest shown by the citizens generally, reflects upon the schools and teachers,

shows an efficiency not second to any in the county.

THE VILLAGE OF MANLY.

In the midst of a beautiful, gently rolling prairie, rises the flourishing town of Manly. "Thirty years ago the plain where Manly now stands, was a howling wilderness," does the embryo orator credit, but does not do justice to the town, or the wilderness. Ten years ago this was a clear expanse of prairie, except here and there a lonely farm, but the virgin soil of the present town was then unbroken, except by the path of the iron horse, then operated by the Iowa Central Railway Company. A large portion, if not all, of the land upon which the town now stands belonged ostensibly to Salina Todd, wife of R. M. Todd, of Rock Falls, in Cerro Gordo county.

It is laid out upon the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 88 north, range 20 west. It owes its existence to the junction, at this place of two main lines of railroads—the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Central Iowa. In the summer of 1877 the former road made a junction here with the latter road, on its way to Albert Lea, and hence the birth of the town. The plat, although properly surveyed, has never been placed upon record, owing to some defect in the title, there having been some incumbrance upon the property. Deeds for lots are, however, given, but the description has to be given by metes and bounds instead of by block and lot.

Among the earliest to recognize that here there must arise a considerable town, and make a settlement there were: N. E. Knudson, A. W. Harris, G. L. Bos-

worth, H. N. Keeler and George Hildreth. These are the earliest settlers of the village, and the date of their settlement was identical with the inception of Manly Junction.

HOTELS.

The Manly House, the first regular hotel of the town, was erected the same summer of 1877 that saw the village emerge from the field of waving grain. It was built by George Hildreth, but he sold it to R. M. Todd, the virtual owner of the town site, who in turn, disposed of it to D. D. Knowles, the present proprietor. The patrons of the house think that there is no better host in this section.

The Mitchell House was instituted during the spring of 1883, and under the management of Mrs. Rossetor, is already doing a fair share of the business of the burg in that line.

MERCANTILE.

The first store in Manly was opened by A. H. Harris, who kept his groceries, etc., in a small frame building in the town during the fall of 1877, but kept it open only about eight months.

The first general merchandise store, however, was instituted, by H. N. Keeler, in a frame building, in the spring of 1878. From the small beginning he made at that time, he has increased his stock until now it would do credit to much larger places, a fact which is appreciated by his numerous patrons.

In 1880 N. E. Knudson also opened a store for the sale of the varied goods, known under the name of general merchandise, and which he has found profitable to continue to the present writing. Mr. Knudson had a restaurant previous to

this which he had opened as early as 1877, but changed to the regular merchandise trade at the time above mentioned. He has a nice, airy store building, and a good stock of goods in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc.

During the year 1880 Wabasse and Lee, merchants in Mason City, opened a branch hardware store in Manly, under the managed of a Mr. Cogswell, who was also the general clerk, in the branch dry goods store, established at the same time by A. B. Tuttle, of Mason City.

In February, 1883, J. E. Knudson, initiated a store for the sale of stoves and general hardware. He has met with a deserved success, so far, and bids fair to work up a large and lucrative trade in that line.

The first lumber sold in the village, was by H. H. Harris, who, in the fall of 1877, opened a small yard for that purpose.

This was succeeded, in 1878, by the establishment of the large and complete yard of G. S. Bosworth. This latter, with that of J. P. Nelson, opened in 1880, have the monopoly of all the business in that line, and both do a fine business, being noted for integrity, and respected as men of their word.

CREAMERY.

This enterprise, which was established during the year 1880, by that public-spirited firm, Mitchell & Wadsworth, was operated by them, in the building which they had erected, until 1881, when the business was disposed of to Klinefelter & Knowles, who are, at the present writing, operating it, and turning out about 350 pounds of first-class butter weekly. Although this laudable enterprise is con-

ducted with the strictest economy and care, it can hardly be called a very successful venture, so far, owing rather to the lack of cows in the vicinity, than to any other cause, but that will not remain long, for the farmers are beginning to realize the importance of sustaining such improvements, and are purchasing more stock.

MECHANICAL.

The first blacksmith shop was built and opened for business in 1878 by A. Draper, who still continues to handle red-hot iron, and shape it into various forms.

In May, 1882, Herum Bros. opened a rival blacksmith shop, having bought out a Norwegian who had located a short time before, and B. Logerman has since opened another, and thus the village of Manly rejoices in three forges of these sons of Vulcan, who all meet with a large patronage.

William Linderman, in October, 1882, established himself here as a harness maker, and has had his proportionate share of the trade of the community. He still continues to be the only one in that business in the township.

In 1877 N. E. Knudson threw open, to the public, the doors of the first saloon in the town.

Manly has, since its inception, been one of the grain centers of this section, and in consequence, five warehouses, for its storage, are located here. They belong to the following parties, who are all engaged in the business of handling the great cereals of this section: G. L. Bosworth, D. A. Mitchell, G. B. VanSwan and R. W. Bennett & Co.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in Manly during the year 1877, and A. W. Harris was appointed the postmaster. This continued to be the state of affairs until in 1880 H. N. Keeler succeeded Mr. Harris as postmaster, a position he holds at the present. The office is located in the store of Mr. Keeler, where he can attend to it, and at the same time not neglect his numerous customers and patrons.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John Randall was born Feb. 19, 1839, in Orkney Islands, Scotland. In 1858 he came to America. Landing at Quebec, he proceeded at once to Worth Co., Iowa. He made this his home until enlisting in company B., 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded and taken prisoner of war at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864. A musket ball struck him below the knee. He was in several severe battles. He was honorably discharged, July 10, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa. He returned to Hartland township and commenced improving a farm of 160 acres he bought at the close of the war, boarding with his parents until 1871. He taught school for eight months after his discharge. He married Almada Overholt, of Allamakee county, Feb. 25, 1871. She was born in Eastwood, Canada West, June 13, 1850. They have two children—McKercher J., born May 17, 1872, and Claus J., born Oct. 4, 1882. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. In September, 1873, they moved to Hamilton Co., Neb., and were among the first settlers. He remained six years, engaged in farming and stock raising. During that time he experienced two grasshopper raids and all difficulties incident to pioneer

life. Possessing a farm in Worth county, he returned to it in 1879. He has 160 acres on section 18, Hartland township, all well improved and stocked. He is an energetic, enterprising farmer. He is building a fine residence, which he expects to make his future home.

Mrs. Randall's father, Jacob Overholt, was born near Jordan, Canada West, Dec. 11, 1810. He was married to Rachel Claus, in 1832. Her parents and grand-parents were among the earliest settlers of that part of the dominion. Mr. Overholt bought a farm near Eastwood, where they resided until they removed to Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1857. They were among the first settlers there, the Indians having left there only a short time before. The nearest land office was then located at Dubuque.

William H. Russell was born Jan. 7, 1831, in New York State. He is a farmer by occupation, and is now dealing largely in evergreens. When four years of age he moved, with his father, to Crawford Co., Penn., living in Lyona six years, then went to McHenry Co., Ill., living there twelve years. From there he went to Allamakee Co., Iowa, living there four years. He was married in 1858, to Margaret J. Overholt, born in Canada, Aug. 4, 1840. They have had three children—Mary A., born Feb. 10, 1868; Ernest, born April 4, 1875; Ralph L., born Oct. 16, 1877. Mr. Russell and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He has held the offices of county superintendent, township clerk of Hartland township for ten years and postmaster eleven years in Hutten, and was assessor in Lincoln township for two years. He was elected justice of the

peace in the fall of 1882. He owns 240 acres of land in Lincoln township.

William J. Hunt, farmer and blacksmith, was born in New Jersey, May 5, 1826. When quite young he went with his parents to Orange Co., N. Y., living there until 1847, then went to Wisconsin. In 1861 he came to Worth Co., Iowa, settling in Northwood, where he lived eighteen months, building the first blacksmith shop in the town, in the fall of 1861. He shingled the roof in December of that year, it being so warm that he worked in his shirt-sleeves. In company with his brother, Dr. T. J. Hunt, he purchased a farm in Hartland township, near the State line, where William J. farmed for seven or eight years. He then moved to Northwood, where he lived one year, then went to Manly, Lincoln township, in 1876, purchased eighty acres of land, and has made that his home since. He is engaged in farming and blacksmithing. He has held the offices of road supervisor, school director and constable. He was married June 25, 1853, to Harriet A. Parker, born Jan. 1, 1835, in Orange Co., N. Y. They have had twelve children, seven of whom are living—Elias D., born Feb. 22, 1855; Martha J., born Dec. 11, 1858; Charles H., born July 22, 1864; Ira W., born Sept. 14, 1866; Cora R., born Aug. 12, 1868; Raymond E., born Oct. 23, 1870; Wesley E., born Feb. 1, 1875. Joseph Hunt, father of William J., was born in New York State, and died in 1863. His mother, also born New York, died in 1838. They had thirteen children, William J., being the eleventh. Mrs. Hunt's parents were also born in New York. Her father died in 1881 from the effects

of a kick from a horse. Her mother died in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Parker had fifteen children, Mrs. Hunt being the seventh.

Wesley E. Hill, farmer, was born in July, 1854, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. When twelve years years of age he came to Worth Co., Iowa, settling in Hartland township. After living there ten years he settled on section 14, Lincoln township, where he now lives. He owns eighty acres of good land, well improved. He was married in October, 1874, to Emma Overholt, born in Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1852. They have had two children—Mary E., and Henry W. Mr. Hill raises stock and grain of all kinds. He is a republican in politics.

James P. Nielson is located on section 23, Lincoln township. He has 160 acres. He was born in Denmark, Oct. 4, 1840. Emigrating to America in 1859, he landed at New York and went to Dane Co., Wis. In six months he went to Rock county. In 1868 he came to St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa. The next year he moved to his present home in Worth county. He returned to Denmark, in 1874, and remained a year. He was married in 1879 to Mary Ann Lowland, a native of Wisconsin, born in 1858. They have two children—Lillie and Eddie. He is engaged in raising grain and stock of all kinds. He is also engaged in the lumber business at Manly. He keeps a constant supply of all kinds of building materials, sash, blinds, doors, building paper, coal, galvanized fence wire, etc.

H. M. Keeler, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1850,

where he was educated. In 1868 he came to Worth county, settling in Bristol, where he lived until 1878, engaged in general mercantile business. He then went to Manly, put up a store building, it being one of the first in the place, and stocking it with goods, engaged in business and has continued to reside there since. Mr. Keeler has built up a splendid trade. He was appointed postmaster in 1881. He is a notary public, has held the office of township clerk of Lincoln township for three years, and is agent for the United States Express Company. He was married in June, 1871, to Alice Wright, born in New York State in April, 1853. They have had three children—Fred E., Burr and Harry. William H. Keeler, father of H. M., was born April 2, 1822, in Connecticut. He is now living in Iowa. His mother was born in 1831 in Broome Co., N. Y., and died in 1873. H. M. was their only child.

William B. Hildreth was born in Vermont, March 27, 1839. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Canada and remained sixteen years. In 1865 he went to Osage, Iowa. He followed farming and carpentering five years. He then purchased 140 acres on section 1, Lincoln township, Worth county, where he has since lived. He married Abigail Hitchcock, March, 1863. She died in 1873, leaving five children—Carl C., Clarence C., Lillie M., Jane B. and William P. He was again married, in 1874, to Elizabeth E. Cooper, a native of Michigan, born in 1845. They have one child—Scott L. She has one child, Calvin Cooper, by her former marriage.

They are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He has been treasurer of township four years and school director two years, also town trustee.

Thore Gordon moved to Worth county in 1870. He has 250 acres on section 4, Lincoln township. He was born in Norway, June 10, 1843. He came to America in 1861. Landing at Quebec he proceeded to Black Earth, Dane Co., Wis. He lived there until 1867. He then returned to Norway and married Emma Knudson, April 1, 1867. She was born Dec. 12, 1847. They emigrated to Wisconsin where they lived three years. They then moved to their present home. They are the parents of seven children—Anna, Thomas, Knut, Gertie, Lena, Julia and Caroline. They are all members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He raises stock and grain of all kinds. He enlisted in company G, 12th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, June, 1865. Being a minor, the man with whom he lived refused to have him serve. He has always engaged in farming.

William H. Overholt was born in Canada, June 11, 1847. When five years of age his parents moved to Jackson Co., Iowa. In 1854 they removed to Allamakee county. In 1876 he moved to Worth county and purchased ninety acres on section 2, of this township. He has a good farm well improved. He was married in Allamakee county to Emma Beumer. She was born in Iowa in 1845. They have three children—Charles B., Ida May and Maud Louise. He is a republican and was road supervisor for two years.

N. E. Knudson is engaged in general merchandising in Lincoln township. He is doing an excellent business. He was born in Norway, Oct. 11, 1849. When he was two years old his parents emigrated to America. Landing in New York, they went to Madison, Wis., where they lived two years. Then went to Mitchell county where he followed farming twenty-four years. July 20, 1877, he moved to Worth county. He kept a restaurant three years. In 1880 he opened a general dry goods store and has steadily increased his trade. He was married March 27, 1875, to Ellen Iverson, born in Wisconsin in 1846. They have three children—Chester, Nellie and Emma. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

H. B. Cornick is engaged in buying and selling stock in Manly. He was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., July 3, 1851. When he was five years old his parents went to St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa. He worked there fifteen years, following farming and assisting his father in a steam saw mill. In 1870 he moved to Carpenter and lived three years, buying and selling grain. He married Fannie Thompson, August, 1875. She was born in Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis., May 9, 1857. They have three children—Ianthe, Florence and Zella. He is the present justice of the peace, being elected in 1882. In 1876 he was constable of Kensett.

Almon Cady, by occupation a farmer, was born in Dane Co., Wis., Dec. 23, 1853. In 1854 he went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, settling in West Mitchell, where he lived about four years, then moved on

a farm near Mitchell, living there until 1872. He then moved to section 5, Lincoln township, Worth county, where he owns eighty acres of good land, and which he now makes his home. He was married, April 4, 1875, to Anna T. Trebilcoik, born in Wisconsin, April 9, 1854. They have one child—Warren L., born Dec. 2, 1875. Elias Cady, father of Almon, was born in New York State, in 1830. He is now living in Mitchell. His mother was born in Wisconsin. They had four children, Almon being the second. John Trebilcoik, father of Mrs. Cady, was born in England, in 1803. He died in 1869 in Worth Co., Iowa. Her mother was born in Canada, in 1827. Mrs. Cady was the fifth of ten children.

William Wadsworth came to Worth county in 1872, and now owns 200 acres of land on section 16, of this township. He was born in England, Oct. 5, 1839, and in the spring of 1854 emigrated to the United States of America. He went direct to Kenosha Co., Wis., and resided in the town of Brighton until the autumn of 1863. He then went to Massachusetts and engaged in the butchering business at Clappville, near Worcester. A year later, he removed to Warehouse Point, in Connecticut, and carried on the same business for about four years. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Wisconsin, and in October of that same year, emigrated to Iowa. He located in Mitchell county, and worked as a farm hand until the spring of 1872, when he came to Worth county. He settled on his present farm in Lincoln township, where he is also engaged in raising thoroughbred cattle and Poland China hogs. Mr. Wads-

worth is a prominent citizen of the township. At present he is serving as road supervisor and as director of the school district in which he resides. He was married in Kenosha Co., Wis., Dec. 6, 1860. to Jane Stock, a native of Somersetshire, England, born Sept. 1, 1841. They are the parents of five children—Ida J., Laura A., Herbert J., Alice R. and Fred J.

Elling Ellingson, farmer, is a native of Minnesota, born Dec. 9, 1855, where he grew to manhood. In 1875 he came to Worth county, settling on section 6, Lincoln township. He was married in December, 1879, to Matilda Thompson. She was born in Norway, Sept. 21, 1861. They have had two children—Edward, born June 3, 1881; Oliver, born Oct. 31, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Ellingson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Henry Doebel was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 20, 1859. Emigrating to America, he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained six months. He then went to Benton Co., Iowa, which he made his home fifteen years. He then moved to Northwood, Worth county, remaining a year, after which he purchased eighty acres of land in this township, on section 10, where he now lives. He was married October, 1876, to Mary Bauch. She was born in Poland, May 10, 1860. They have three children—Rickie, Minnie and Julia. They are Lutherans. He is a democrat in politics.

Andrew Stensrud, born Dec. 3, 1830, in Norway, was a farmer by occupation. He came to America in 1852, landing at Quebec. He went directly to Dane Co., Wis., living there until 1876. He then came to Worth Co., Iowa, purchasing

120 acres of good land on section 9, Lincoln township, where he has since resided. He also owns forty acres in Kensett township. He was married to Betsey Savre, born in Norway in 1834. They have had seven children—Sarah, Albert, Lena, Ella, Erick, Carl and Betsy. Mr. Stensrud and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Hans Mastrud is a native of Norway. He came to the United States in 1866, landing at Quebec. He went directly to Allamakee Co., Iowa, stopping there one year, then went to Winneshiek county. In 1876 he came to Worth county, settling on section 6, Lincoln township, where he now lives. He has 160 acres of good land. He was married in Norway, 1863, to Miss O. S. Olson. They had four children—Carrie, Wena, Lena and Eliza, the first three born in Norway, the last in Allamakee Co., Iowa. His family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Mastrud deals in stock and grain. He is a republican.

E. D. Hunt was born in Dane Co., Wis., Feb. 22, 1855. In 1861 they removed to Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa. In 1876 he moved to Lincoln township. He purchased eighty acres on section 13, which is well improved. He married Ulilla Davis, Dec. 25, 1875. She was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, March 12, 1853. Her parents removed to Minnesota in 1863, where she was married. They have two children—Elden J., born Dec. 25, 1877, and Edna A., born Dec. 20, 1879. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. Mr. Hunt is a republican. He is an enterprising young farmer,

and is engaged in stock raising and agriculture.

Fred W. Overholt was born in Allamakee Co., Iowa, Jan. 18, 1861. When seventeen years of age he came to Worth county, which he has since made his home, excepting six months spent in Montana. He was married Feb. 15, 1883, to Mary J. Perkins, a native of Iowa, born Feb. 15, 1863. He lives on section 13, Lincoln township. His father died in 1877, leaving five sons and three daughters, Fred being the youngest of the family. He is devoted to agriculture and stock raising.

Avery Cole settled in Worth county in the fall of 1877. He was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, March 4, 1851. His parents moved to Illinois in 1852; then moved to Ogle Co., Ill., and remained until 1872. He married Elizabeth Scott, Oct. 19, 1870. They moved to Atchison Co., Kan., but only remained eighteen months. The grasshoppers having destroyed everything, they returned to Ogle Co., Ill., and remained three years. They then came to their present home in Lincoln township. His wife died in Kansas, May, 19 1873, leaving one child—Rosie E., born July 26, 1871. He was again married to Martha Jones, born in Illinois in 1851. They have one son—Freddie, born Sept. 29, 1876.

James Hungerford, farmer and blacksmith, is a native of New York State, born Oct. 18, 1832. When twelve years of age he went to Rock Co., Wis., residing there until 1865, when he went to Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1878 he moved to his present residence, on section 16, Lincoln township, Worth county. He has

120 acres of good land, raises stock and grain of all kinds, and is one of the best farmers in the township. He has been township assessor and also township trustee. Mr. Hungerford was married in 1856 to Ann Rossiter, born in England Sept. 9, 1829. They have two children—Martha, wife of D. A. Mitchell, born Aug. 13, 1857; William, born July 12, 1867. Mr. Hungerford and wife are members of the Evangelical Association.

Joseph Albrecht, farmer, was born in Bohemia, Dec. 30, 1842. He came to America in 1854, landing at New York city, and went at once to Davenport, Iowa, where he lived three years. He then went to Winneshiek county, living in Calmar twenty-three years, operating a grist mill. In 1878 he purchased 240 acres of land on section 17, Lincoln township, Worth county. He was married Nov. 12, 1862, to Mary Johns, born in Bohemia, March 20, 1838. They have had six children—Thomas, Joseph, Add, Rosa, Mary and Emma. Mr. Albrecht belongs to the Catholic Church.

G. A. Overholt was born in Allamakee Co., Iowa, Sept. 13, 1856. He is a farmer by occupation. In 1878 he came to Worth Co., Iowa, settling on section 13, Lincoln township, where he lived until the spring of 1883, when he moved to his present residence, on section 14. He was married Feb. 22, 1881, to Emma S. Perkins, born in Worth Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1860. They have one child—Nettie E., born Oct. 19, 1882. Politically he is a republican.

C. F. Jewett was born in Maine, Aug. 19, 1836. When he was two and one half years old his parents moved to Wis-

consin. He followed farming and lumbering there. He came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in the summer of 1869. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Worth county, where he had bought the southwest quarter of section 1, in Lincoln township. In the fall of 1882 he sold that and purchased 240 acres on section 2 in the same township. In 1858 he married Cordelia A. Bliss. She was born in Vermont June 20, 1839. They have six children—H. G., M. B., E. E., F. W., J. E. and O. R. Mr. Jewett is county supervisor and chairman of township board of trustees. .

August Doble, carpenter and farmer, is located on section 30, Lincoln township. He came to Worth county in 1878. He was born in Holstein, Germany, Oct. 5, 1854. He came to America in 1857. He went first to Davenport, Iowa. After remaining five months he went to Benton Co., Iowa., where he lived twenty years. He learned his trade there, in Shellsburg. On Jan. 1, 1878, he married Amelia Ellgin. She was born in Saxony, Germany, March, 1855. They have no children. He has a good farm of seventy-seven acres. He farms in connection with his trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Shellburg Lodge, No. 171.

J. D. Benjegerdes, farmer, was born in Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, Germany, Aug. 30, 1840. He came to America in 1843, and lived in Washington Co., Ill., until 1853, when he went to Garnovilla. He lived there until 1879, when he came to Worth county, settling on section 32, Lincoln township, where he owns 160 acres of well improved land. He is one of the present school directors of district

No. 6, Lincoln township. He was married April 9, 1869, to Kate Walker. She died March 15, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Benjegerdes have had two children—Lena and Henry. Mr. Benjegerdes was married April 14, 1872, to Christena Hinch, born in Hamburg, Germany. They have had four children—Charles, Mary, Fred and Dederick. He is a Lutheran in his religious views.

J. H. Murphy is an engineer. In 1879 he moved to Worth Co., Iowa. He has since been employed by the B., C., R. & N. R. R. as engineer. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1857. His parents were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to Dubuque, Iowa, where the father was known as an eminent architect. He died in St. Louis in 1879. The mother died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1866. They had a family of ten; two only are living. Seven brothers and one sister died with the cholera. J. H. married Anna Butterfield Oct. 11, 1876. She was born in Maysville, Ky., July 1, 1856. They have one child—John, born Nov. 17, 1877. They are members of the Catholic Church.

John Folmuth, farmer, is a native of Germany. He was born Dec. 27, 1846. He came to America in 1872, landing at New York city. He went directly to Chicago, Ill., remaining there fourteen days. He then obtained work on a farm, where he worked five years. He then went to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, remaining two years; then came to Worth county in 1880 and settled, where he now lives on section 15, Lincoln township. He now owns eighty acres of good land. He was married Feb. 10, 1880, to Anna Tossel. They have two children—Anna and John.

He served fourteen months in the 2d Artillery regiment, Gen. Hartman's, in the late Franco-Prussian war. His regiment was Prussian.

J. E. Knudson is a hardware merchant at Manly, to which place he moved in November, 1881. He was born in Norway, Feb. 10, 1852. When but twelve weeks old his parents emigrated to America. They landed at New York, locating first in Dane Co., Wis., where they remained until the fall of 1853, when they moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa. In 1870 J. E. Knudson worked in a general store at West Mitchell. In 1871 he and his brother N. E. Knudson bought a farm on Rock Creek, Mitchell county, and farmed it three years. He sold this and took a commercial course at Osage, Iowa. He then went to Dakota, locating at Vermillion, where he worked in a general store for one year. In 1875 he went to Nora Springs, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business four years. He then moved out to his farm near Rockwell, Cerro Gordo county, farming until he moved to his present residence and entered into partnership with his brother, N. E. Knudson, in the mercantile business. In January, 1883, he sold his interest to his partner, and began his

present business. He is a thorough business man, and has been very successful. He was married to Ida Hardman, of Rock Grove, at her parents home, June 1, 1876. She is a native of Floyd county. They have two children—Lillie Pearl and Jake Winfred. A son, David E., died in 1880. He is the present township clerk of Lincoln. He is a member of Rock Lodge, No. 294, A. F. & A. M., of Nora Springs. He is the fourth son of five children. His mother, Carrie I. Knudson, is a native of Norway. She lives with a son near Mitchell. His father is also a native of Norway and died in Mitchell county in 1881.

William Linderman, harness maker, was born in Wisconsin, Dec. 4, 1857. In 1877 he came to Plymouth, Iowa, remaining four years. He came to Manly Oct. 2, 1882. Since learning his trade he has constantly followed it. He has a good stock on hand and always has an excellent trade. He is regarded as a prompt and reliable workman. He was married May 13, 1882, to Lena Sturm. She was born in Switzerland in 1869. Her father emigrated to America in 1861 and located in Wisconsin. He enlisted there in the late war and was never again heard from. He had a family of six children, Lena being the fifth child.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NORTHWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Northwood township is one of the best, if not the best, in Worth county. It is the most thickly populated, having 1,303 inhabitants, or nearly twice as many as any of its sister townships. The land is level prairie, with but a slight tendency to roll. The soil is of the same dark alluvial loam, with the sub-soil of drift, that characterizes the entire county.

Owing to the north line of the county being identical with the State line between Iowa and Minnesota, the township was cut short of its full complement of sections. This is a usual proceeding with all surveyors to run short on the north and west lines, and in this instance it deprives Northwood of six sections. The township is technically known as township 100 north, range 20 west. The river Shell Rock traverses it in a general southeasterly direction, and with its affluents tends to drain, and at the same time water the country, and seems to indicate that the true business of this section lies in stock raising. Equally well adapted to all kinds of grain, it is no wonder that the farmers, as a rule, are in a prosperous and happy condition. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad passes through this township in a north and south direction and connects the farmer of this section directly with the markets of the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlement of Northwood township is identical with that of the county, for, within its limits, the first of the pioneers pitched their tents. The oldest inhabitant of the county, G. O. Mellem, came here in the summer of 1853, and built a cabin on land that he claimed, which was subsequently found to be the northeast quarter of section 32, a tract now lying within the corporate limits of the town of Northwood. A full detail of Mr. Mellem may be found under the head of "Early Settlement" in the general county history.

The next to locate in the township were Simon Rustad, Christian Ammandsen, Ole Solimietien and Andrew Peter Nelson, who, in the spring of 1854, followed their countryman to this county. In the fall of that year A. P. Nelson died, being the first recorded death in the township, although some doubt exists in regard to this—see chapter on early settlement of the county. The only thing remarkable in regard to this man Nelson was the fact that he dug his own grave. He came to the county, and, preparatory to erecting him a log cabin, commenced work by digging a cellar where his house was to stand. This he had only partially finished, when he sickened and died and his neighbors and friends buried him in

the excavation and covered him with the soil that he had thrown out, a melancholy end of all his hopes and aspirations. He left a widow, a Swedish woman, who could not talk a word of English, but was a neat, tidy housekeeper and very fine looking withal. After the time for mourning for the dead husband had passed, William Burgert admired her, and, being himself a widower, aspired to wed her. But here came the difficulty, she could not speak or understand the English language, the only one known to Burgert. But necessity knows no law, and in those pioneer days, delicacy was something left behind at the settlements and Mr. Burgert applied to one of his neighbor's wives, who was of the same nationality as Mrs. Nelson, who went with him when he went courting and acted as interpreter. He and Mrs. Nelson, by this means, having talked the matter over, found out their mutual feelings and finally drove over to St. Ansgar settlement and were made man and wife. This was in the fall of 1855.

The William Burgert spoken of was an arrival of the fall or winter of 1854, and settled north of the village. He was a trapper and hunter, and was widely known as the man of many oaths, a relish with which he garnished all his conversation. He is now in California to which State he emigrated some years since.

John Hart and his brother made a claim and settled at Phelps's grove, as it was afterwards called, in the fall of 1854. They remained here a short time, when they sold out to Phelps and Bliton, who came the following year, and moved elsewhere.

The year 1855 brought a new era to this section, and as the great tidal wave of emigration swept over Iowa, part was directed this way. A large number settled in this township, of whom it would be impossible to mention all. Among the most prominent, however, of that year, were: David Phelps, T. McWithy, Hiram, Willard and Permeno Bliton, John S. Mark, Aslak Lee, S. Syverson, Ole H. Anson, Halvor Halvorson, Abraham Christopherson, G. Jorgenson and Arthur T. Bolton.

Among the arrivals of 1856 were many whose names are familiar to all. The most prominent were: Isaac M. Bolton, S. D. Green, Samuel Egbert, Kittel Olsen, Joshua W. Thomson, Nelson W. Emery, William Senior, John Elliott, Ole Torsenson, William H. Pritchard, Jerry Epworth, Benjamin Eyre, Chauncy Bliton, Madison Rice, John Bickel, Thomas Lothian, Francis Cope, David Ayres and Edward Ripley.

In July, 1856, Isaac M. Bolton settled in the northern part of what is now Northwood township. He took up a claim and at once entered upon the career of farming, a course which he has most successfully pursued to the present day. Mr. Bolton is the present chairman of the board of supervisors of Worth county, and is a representative man of the people.

Kittel Olsen, also known by his farm name of Klabbo, located on the northwest quarter of section 33. This land he entered, afterwards, at the land office, April 7, 1857, and during the summer of the same year sold out to Dr. D. D. Franklin. He afterwards enlisted in the 15th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the

war of the rebellion, and on his discharge, settled in Hartland township, this county.

Joshua W. Thomson has left this section, and is, at present, believed to be in the State of Kansas.

Nelson W. Emery, another of these pioneers, after living here several years, was called to that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. He made several attempts at suicide, and in 1862, at Mitchell, succeeded in making way with himself by driving a tenpenny nail in the back of his head with a stone for a hammer.

Ole Torstenson entered the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32, but afterwards sold out to some eastern parties, from whom G. O. Mellem purchased it. This land lies the other side of the bridge at Northwood, about a quarter of a mile from the river.

Thomas Lothian, some years since, left Worth county and Iowa, and emigrated to that new Eldorado, New Mexico, and has been lost sight of.

Francis Cope, having entered the service during the active and unhealthy dispute with the southern States, laid down his life upon the altar of his country, a martyr to an accursed rebellion.

Charles Wardall was the original founder of the town of Northwood, under which head will be found a more detailed account of his settlement.

Samuel Egbert was one of the men also closely identified with the embryo village that has now grown into a flourishing town.

In 1857 a still larger number of emigrants came to this vicinity, and among the best remembered of these were:

Lemuel Dwelle, Charles Wardall, B. H. Beckett, D. D. Franklin, S. H. Franklin, Asa Franklin, Edwin Stevens, William Dixon, Enos Smith and G. H. Atwood.

William Dixon, from Westmoreland Co., England, settled on section 20, in Northwood township, in 1857. He "bached it" here for several years, partly engaged in farming, partly in trapping, in partnership with William Burgert, camping out at times, they spent many a lonely hour, months passing by when they did not look upon the face of a white man, except one another. He was married in the fall of 1864, and settled down to domestic happiness on the farm he now resides upon, about three miles from the county seat. He has worked hard for what he has, and although a hospitable man, he believes in taking care of the pennies.

Edwin Stevens settled in the county in the spring of 1857. He located on the farm now owned by L. and G. Gullickson at the grove. After farming for a few years, he sold out to the present proprietors, and embarked in business at Mason City. This venture not proving satisfactory, he moved again on to a farm, this time settling in Fertile township. Here his stay was not long, for restless feelings soon depressed him, and he emigrated to the territory of Washington, whose far off shores are laved by the broad waters of the Pacific. On the 28th of February, 1879, at Samish, Whatcom county, that territory, Mr. Stevens departed from this life, for a brighter and better country. He was a good business man, a man who made both friends and enemies, of a quick, impulsive and generous disposi-

tion. It is said that there was nothing half-way about him, and his friendship once formed was lasting.

With these the pioneer days may be said to have passed away, but many of those who settled at a later date have been quite prominent in general township and county matters, and a few biographies are inserted to show the character of the settlement.

ORGANIC.

Northwood township, then comprising the eastern half of Worth county, was organized by the same order, emanating from Judge Hitchcock, of Mitchell county, that organized the county. The first election took place at the house of B. H. Beckett, in the village of Northwood on the 13th of October, 1857. Seventy-four votes were cast in the township. Charles Wardall and Warren Barbour were elected justices; S. D. Green and Parmeno Bliton, constables. Charles Wardall, David H. Phelps and Horace Crandall acted as the judges of the election. No record exists of the above election beyond what is given above, the careless, easy way in which the first papers of the county were kept facilitating their loss.

The officers of the township at the present writing, 1883, are :

P. A. Bliton, Hans O. Hanson, A. C. Dornberg, trustees ; Ole E. Hopperstad, clerk ; William Dixon, assessor ; Simon Rustad, justice of the peace ; F. T. Speidling, constable.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first child born in the county, saw the light in Northwood township, and upon the site of the present village. It

was Ole G. Mellem, the eldest son of Gulbrand O. Mellem, born Nov. 23, 1853.

The first death was that of one of a party of surveyors, who was drowned in the stream at this place in the summer of 1853.

The first marriage in the township was also the first that took place within the boundaries of the county, and was that of Arthur T. Bolton and Felinda Bliton, which occurred upon the 11th of July, 1856.

TOWN OF NORTHWOOD.

Scarcely more than a quarter of a century ago, this beautiful land, now teeming with life and animation, and dotted all over with the happy homes and busy workshops of an intelligent, wealthy and prosperous people; these noble woodlands and lovely prairies, that have so often rang beneath the strokes of the woodman's ax, or rattle of the mower; and that have echoed the clear joyous shouts of happy childhood; these babbling springs and this murmuring stream, with their life-giving waters, were a part of a vast wilderness, the home only of wild animals, and still wilder savages who challenged the advance of civilization at every step, yet in that early day was heard

"The tread of pioneers
Of Nations yet to be ;"

and a small hamlet sprung up on the banks of the stream and Northwood was born, a little feeble spark at first, but soon, by the tide of emigration swelled, branching out into one of the fairest of Iowa's children.

While there may have been nothing abnormal or wonderful in the development of the past, or nothing peculiarly

striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with Northwood in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched its course since first it assumed a shape, until the present time, the accomplishment of by-gone days would seem almost a herculean task, but they are the result, the sure and certain result of an advanced state of civilization, aided by energy, foresight and indefatigable labor. Endowed with a thousand natural advantages, aided by the strong arm of enterprising husbandry, Worth county has assumed a high position among the bright sisterhood of counties; and Northwood, as the first town within her limits, first in all matters of enterprise as well as in number of population, has kept pace with the improvements and advancement.

Northwood is situated in the northern part of Worth county, on the banks of the Shell Rock river, and is about 120 miles from the Mississippi river at the nearest point of landing. It is connected, by rail, with all the centers of commerce, which affords most excellent marketing facilities. The town is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive, agricultural and stock raising lands in the northern part of the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade. Besides these advantages, the Shell Rock river, on whose banks the town rests, furnishes a most excellent water-power, which, although improved to a certain extent, has not been fully utilized, as it eventually will

be. There are some substantial brick buildings to be seen upon the main thoroughfare, and the town site is dotted all over with most elegant dwellings, villas, ornees and cottages, many of them costly and of considerable architectural pretensions. There are several very fine church buildings and an elegant edifice for educational purposes, besides the court house. An abundance of shade trees adorn the streets and with the natural groves in which each residence is embowered, add greatly to the beauty. The location is exceedingly healthy; and the society is of the most refined and desirable character.

RECORDED PLATS.

The various town plats of the town of Northwood were filed for record as follows :

Northwood proper, by Charles Wardall, Lemuel Dwelle and Joel Dayton, Sept. 21, 1858.

Egbert's addition was recorded on the 8th of April, 1872.

Jones' addition, April 8, 1872.

Dwelle's addition, Sept. 19, 1873.

Woodworth's addition, 24th of June, 1875.

EARLY DAYS.

In the summer of 1853, as has been stated, G. O. Mellem sett ed on the northeast quarter of section 32, where he erected a log cabin, as has been told in the general history. He entered this piece of land and the southeast quarter of section 29, May 12, 1857. In the same summer of 1857, Mr. Mellem sold to Charles Wardall all of this land lying northeast of the Shell Rock river, Mr. Wardall paying part cash and giving a

purchase money mortgage for the balance. The foresight of this gentleman saw that this point would eventually be the site of a considerable town and determined to survey and plat the same, but could not raise the necessary funds at the time to pay off the incumbrance, without lifting which he could not legally enter his plat for record. In this juncture, Lemuel Dwelle, who had come west in search of a betterment in his fortunes, in company with Joel Dayton, purchased a part of the land, thus allowing Mr. Wardall to clear up the title on the whole. These parties therefore went to work and surveyed the original town site of Northwood, laying it off into the proper lots and blocks in July, 1857. This plat was filed for record Sept. 21, 1858. At the time of the survey, William Anderson had a small pole shanty; S. D. Green a small frame shanty, and Wardall a log cabin on the original site. Dr. D. D. Franklin that same summer had purchased the northwest quarter of section 33, which adjoins the town on the east of Kittel Olsen Klabbo, and had built a log cabin, and Samuel Egbert, who had entered the southwest quarter of section 28, resided upon his land. These were about all the buildings of the embryo town. In July, S. H. Franklin built a frame building for store purposes. This was immediately rented by B. H. Beckett, one of the most prominent figures in these early days, and now one of Worth county's most solid men, and on the 9th of September, 1857, he opened the first store in the town. This edifice was the first frame building in the town, and yet stands a monument of the pioneer days, in the

rear of the stately brick block since erected by L. and A. J. Dwelle, on Main street. The goods which Mr. Beckett exposed for sale were hauled by team from McGregor, on the Mississippi, some 130 miles away, through swamps and sloughs, and over almost impassable roads, and was for several years the only store in the town, and indeed in the vicinity. In this historic old building was held the first election on the organization of the county, and round its hallowed wall still cling many memories of the past, when the store was regarded with pride by all who had any interest in the progress and advancement of the town.

In 1857 Charles Wardall, thinking to improve the water-power which was placed so naturally at his door, put in a dam and erected a saw and feed-mill. These he ran for some years, until 1860, when L. and A. J. Dwelle purchased the property and proceeded to erect a substantial grist-mill, with four run of stone, of which more anon.

Almost from its inception, Northwood and Bristol were rival contestants for the county-seat, but the influx of emigration in 1857 having set in more strongly toward the western part of the county, gave Bristol the advantage, and the three commissioners, appointed by Judge Murdock, of the tenth judicial district, consisting of Messrs. Harwood, Van Patten and Finney, to locate the county-seat, gave the preference to Bristol and settled upon that classic spot as the future seat of county government, as detailed in the general history of the county. The people of the eastern half of the county, and

of Northwood in particular, were dissatisfied with this location and tried at various times to have the question put to the test of a vote, which was finally accomplished in 1863, when the county-seat was moved to Northwood, by a vote of 115 to forty. Thus ended the county-seat contest. The location here, of the seat of government, added an impetus to the growth of the town, and it rapidly grew in size and influence.

ORGANIC.

Northwood was incorporated as a town in 1875. The following is a list of the mayors, recorders and trustees, from that time until the present, that are upon the record :

1875. O. V. Eckert, mayor; E. W. Smith, recorder; Lemuel Dwelle, J. B. Thompson, E. S. Johnson, C. A. Knapp and H. Peterson, trustees.

1876. W. S. Thomson, mayor; P. O. Noben, recorder; C. A. Knapp, A. C. Walker, E. L. Johnson, D. C. Bigelow and William Hunter, trustees.

1877. W. S. Thomson, mayor; P. O. Noben, recorder; D. C. Bigelow, E. L. Johnson, C. A. Knapp, A. C. Walker and William Hunter, trustees.

1878. T. R. Crandall, mayor; S. D. Ensign, recorder; B. K. Walker, G. F. Wattson, H. Peterson, H. V. Dwelle and J. B. Thompson, trustees.

1879. G. F. Wattson, mayor; C. W. Clauson, recorder; B. H. Beckett, H. V. Dwelle, R. C. Pike, J. B. Thompson, Edwin Collin and W. T. Spencer, trustees.

1880. S. O. Peterson, mayor; Dow Simmonds, recorder; R. C. Pike, Edwin Collin, W. T. Spencer, A. D. Robertson, J. B. Thompson and A. N. Nye, trustees.

1881. S. O. Peterson, mayor; Dow Simmonds, recorder; A. N. Nye, A. D. Robertson, R. C. Pike, W. S. Thomson, J. B. Thompson and L. S. Butler, trustees. During the year, S. O. Peterson resigned the position of mayor and A. C. Walker was appointed in his stead.

1882. W. E. Pickering, mayor; S. D. Ensign, recorder; W. S. Thomson, F. C. Hall, A. N. Nye, L. D. Klove, W. T. Spencer and L. S. Butler, trustees.

1883. A. J. Cole mayor; G. F. Wattson, recorder; A. N. Nye, L. D. Klove, F. C. Hall, William Hunter, W. S. Thomson and L. S. Butler trustees.

POSTOFFICE.

The mail facilities of the earlier pioneers were not very satisfactory as they were compelled to go Osage for their letters. An application was forwarded to the department at Washington, asking for the establishment of a postoffice at Phelps' Grove, to be called Northwood, and when the papers, etc., were forwarded, the citizens of the rising young village captured the outfit and calling the town by the name of Northwood, from the postoffice, held on to it. The date of the institution of this office was the fall of 1857. Dr. D. D. Franklin was commissioned the first postmaster, which position he held until he was succeeded by B. H. Beckett; who removed the office to his store. A sketch of Dr. Franklin, the first postmaster, will be found under the head of the medical profession of the county and of Mr. Beckett under that of biographical. J. U. Perry was the next postmaster, a man as well known throughout the county as any man could be, and who, besides being the first attorney admitted to the bar in the

county held several of the more important offices. He was succeeded in the handling of the mails by R. C. Pike, who had come to this vicinity to enter into mercantile pursuits. He was identified for several years with those interests, finally entering the bank, which business he carried on until 1882 when he left for Decorah, Winneshiek county, where he now resides.

C. C. Wattson was the next incumbent. He was a native of Adrian, Mich., and came to Worth county upon the close of the war in 1865. He had been a member of the famous 3d Iowa Infantry regiment, and lost his arm at the battle of the Hatchie. He afterward was engaged in various mercantile pursuits at Northwood, notably in the drug trade, and is now in California, where he has attained to considerable prominence, having been elected a member of the legislature of that State.

P. D. Swick succeeded C. C. Wattson. Mr. Swick is well known to all the older residents of the county, having instituted the "Northwood *Pioneer*," the first newspaper in the county. J. P. Eggleston was the next appointee. Mr. Eggleston kept this office for several years, when he unaccountably disappeared, and no trace of him could be found. Strong efforts have been made to ascertain his fate, but with no avail. No cause being assignable for his disappearance, his sorrowing friends and family know not what to think.

A. J. Cole was the immediate successor of Mr. Eggleston, and held the office for some time. He is the present mayor of Northwood.

George F. Wattson, the present postmaster, was the successor of Mr. Cole.

From a small beginning, the office has has grown to one of considerable importance. Instead of one mail semi-frequently, brought hither in the pocket or hat of the enterprising traveler from the distant shores of Osage, Mitchell county, four daily and several semi-weekly, and weekly mails are received.

On the 7th day of July, 1873, a money order department was established at this office. On that day an order was issued to P. D. Swick, of Northwood, for the sum of \$1.35, in favor of the Wisconsin News Company, of Milwaukee. This was the beginning of a large business in this department, there having been drawn in the last ten years considerably over 10,000 orders.

HOTELS.

As a nation the great American people are the travelers *par-excellence*. Continually on the move, either coming or going, on business tours, seeking health or a new location, where "fifty lucre" can be accumulated, they develop a restlessness, said by foreigners to be the supreme characteristic of this people. To meet the wants of this vast floating population, public houses must be provided, and in this respect the town of Northwood need not be slighted by the tourist, be he on pleasure or business, as three caravansaries hold out the proper inducements of "entertainment for man and beast.

In 1858, Simon H. and Asa Franklin erected a frame hotel building on the site where the postoffice now stands. John Becker rented this and hanging out his sign, informed the public that he was pre-

pared to "give entertainment" for a consideration, thus becoming the pioneer landlord of Northwood. Before this every man's cabin was to some extent a public house, and every weary traveler was welcomed and given the best that the limited resources afforded. No style was observed in these cabins; the food was placed on the table to be eaten, and it was the guest's fault if he went away hungry. There was no great variety, but it was generally of a wholesome character and suitable to those living the out-of-door life of those days. Northwood was happy now in the possession of a hotel, and the younger fry rejoiced that now there existed no necessity for them to go sleep in the hay mow or other inconvenient place, to give a bed to the traveler. This hotel was called the City Hotel and was well patronized, for in those early years there were a great number visiting this vicinity looking for a place to locate. Mr. Becker, after a short trial of the business, sold out to Jerome Beals, a man of whom old residents say, "His name at home was George — George Washington Beals, but for style, he was Jerome when he got here." After Mr. Beals, several parties had possession of it and tried their hand at the hotel-keeping, among them were : J. C. Hitchcock, William Weed, J. C. and John Colony. In December, 1874, the house passed into the hands of Harry Pepper by whom it was completely renovated, and the name changed to that of Pepper House, under which it was run until Oct. 12, 1876, when the old landmark was devoured by fire, and the place that knew it, knew it no more.

In May, 1875, George Gardner, announced that he having purchased the late boarding house of R. C. Pike, would, after refitting the same open it as a hotel, under the name of the Gardner House. For a year this continued to run, but finally was given up, and is now occupied by one of the leading citizens, as a private residence.

The Northwood House was started as such in October, 1875, and has had a varied existence since. It is now in the able hands of Lewis Carter, a son of L. S. Carter, one of the prominent men of the county.

The Union House was once a tannery in the hands of Mr. Stromstine, who, finding that business not a paying one, turned it into a saloon, and from that it grew into the present hotel.

The Dwelle House was built in the summer of 1877 by L. and A. J. Dwelle, and was, when first finished, known as the American House. When they had finished the edifice these gentlemen rented it to C. B. Ingalls, who had had some experience in the same business at Mason City, and who opened the new hostelry with a grand flourish of trumpets. The *Pioneer* of August that year, has several allusions to the new institution, among them the following :

"The new house, so long needed in Northwood, is open and in running order. It is large and commodious, the main building being 30x60 feet, three stories high, with a dining-room 32x22 feet, in addition. Southeast of this dining-room is still another department containing sitting-rooms, two bedrooms, kitchen and laundry. The house contains in

all thirty-three sleeping rooms. The office is large and well ventilated, the parlor of good size, with a bridal chamber in connection. A veranda runs around three sides of the house, below and above. The house is elegantly furnished from Arnold Bros' large furniture establishment, at Marshalltown."

The article goes on to enumerate the furniture in the usual style, and winds up by saying that: "It is a first-class house, and an ornament to our beautiful town, and a haven of rest to the weary traveler." The house was opened by a large party, given in welcome to the new landlord, at which time the citizens, appreciating the enterprise of the Messrs. Dwelle, respectfully asked those gentlemen to rechristen the hotel "the Dwelle House." After some hesitation this was assented to, and the name changed. The lot whereon the hotel is built was the site of a former residence of Mr. Dwelle, and when, in an early day, he selected it, he had the forethought and sagacity to set out a large number of beautiful trees. The hotel, therefore, stands in a lovely grove, "the boundless contiguity of shade" so pined for by the poet, and is shielded from the blinding glare of a mid-day's summer sun, or winter's chilling blasts.

C. B. Ingalls was the landlord of this hotel until April, 1881, when he resigned the reins, and betook himself to pastures new. He was, immediately succeeded by C. P. Hunter who, however remained but a year, when Messrs. L. and A. J. Dwelle assumed the management themselves, under the able direction of the junior partner, Albert J. Dwelle, who is

ostensibly the landlord. He is the very personification of the "jolly host," and has so far conducted the hotel to the general satisfaction of the traveling public. The house is under the management of Fred. E. White, a nephew of the proprietors, who tries to fill all the positions of landlord, clerk and steward, with fair success.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious service in Worth county was held by the Rev. C. L. Clausen, of St. Ansgar, Mitchell county, who ministered unto the spiritual wants of the Scandinavian settlers, who were all of the Lutheran faith. After several missionary trips to Worth county, and holding meetings with the old settlers, he assisted in the organization of the first Lutheran Church in the county. This was called the Shell Rock Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was the first organized Church of any denomination in the county. It was organized in the house of Ole Aslakson, and most probably during the year 1858, but as the documents relating thereto bear no date, it is not certain. The paper of organization was at once signed by the following members: Ole Aslakson Lee, Aslak Olsen Lee, Gunder Jorgensen Sanda, Tarje Aslaksen Lee, Gulbrand Olsen Mellem, Iver G. Dahl, John Olsen, Michael Paulsen, Christian Amundsen, Ole Aslaksen, Simon Rustad, Torgees Haroldsen, Ole O. Berg, Ole O. Hove, Erick Olsen, John Syverson, Elling Ellingson, John D. Johnson, Abraham Christophersen, Ole Amundsen Plaatte, Halvor Halvorsen, Hans Olsen, Christopher Olsen, Gustorm Kittle- sen, Jorgen Simonsen Lee and Guldbrand

G. Dahl. The articles of incorporation, which come later, bear date of Nov. 28, 1859, and are signed by the following as trustees: Simon Rustad, Ole A. Lee and Elling Ellingson. The Rev. C. L. Clausen was the pastor of this congregation, as well as of several others in his extended field. He resided at St. Ansgar, the center of the scene of his labors, and continued to supply the spiritual food to his infant Church until 1865. He was succeeded on the 19th of August of that year by the Rev. T. A. Torgerson, who had several other charges in this county. This gentleman remained here until May, 1869, when he was deprived of his sacerdotal office by a majority of the Church members, they assigning as a reason his advocating the doctrine that slavery was no sin in the eyes of the Lord. In July, 1870, the Rev. B. B. Gjeldaker, an ordained minister from Norway, took charge of the Shell Rock, Silver Lake and Elk Creek Churches, in Worth county, and three more congregations in Winnebago and Freeborn counties. He remained in this harvest field until December, 1876, when, having been appointed professor in the Augsburg Theological Seminary at Minneapolis, he left the county. The Rev. O. Nilsen, from June, 1874, was the assistant minister in the extended fields of Rev. Mr. Gjeldaker, and in 1877, on the retirement of that gentleman, took charge of the Shell Rock and Elk Creek Churches. In this field he is still working with commendable zeal and merited success. It is said of him that he was the first Lutheran minister who resided in Northwood, the others living elsewhere. The fine church edifice

was erected by the Shell Rock Church society, one mile west of the town of Northwood, on land belonging to Simon Rustad, in 1874. Its interior was finished and the building dedicated to the worship of the living God on the 20th of November, 1880. It is 66x36 feet in dimension, and the handsome steeple that surmounts it is a conspicuous landmark for miles around. The cost of the edifice was \$5,500, which is all paid, and no debt stands against it. The present officers are: Simon Rustad, secretary; I. Holstad, O. J. Lucken and E. Syversen, trustees; A. Nosheim, chorister and Sabbath school superintendent; John I. Hove, treasurer; O. N. Kjørland, organist. There are at present 255 members.

The following interesting history of the rise of religious associations and the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Northwood, was taken from the records of that organization and was from the able pen of T. M. Nichols, and is given entire:

"To find the exact period at which any history begins is one of the most difficult labors of the historian. To say that the history of a war begins with the firing of the first gun, or that the history of a Nation begins with its foundation, is to state an error; for in both these cases there were causes leading up to these events, which form a very important part in their history. Neither should the time of preaching the first sermon, or the time of building the church edifice, be considered as the commencement of the history of the Church, for back of these there have been prayers offered, labors per-

formed, and blessing received or these events would never have occurred.

"In the year 1860, the people of Northwood, which was then a town four years old, in answer to somebody's prayers, and in accordance with divine blessings received, found themselves inquiring after some one to come and preach the gospel of Christ to them. Their wants were made known to a brother, Matteson, who was preaching at the time at Shell Rock, a place about nine miles a little west of north of here. He made one appointment and found what he thought to be a good field in which he could sow the seed of eternal life and do good work for the Master, consequently he made a regular appointment for once in four weeks, which he filled for nearly two years.

In the year 1861 Walter Stott, a local preacher who lived at Shell Rock, began to preach frequently in Northwood, a work which did good, which the people appreciated, and which he kept up during the remainder of his life. In the fall of 1862 Brother Matteson's time was up at Shell Rock, and the Minnesota conference, of which he was a member, removed him and sent Brother Garner on to the circuit who fulfilled an appointment at Northwood every four weeks for two years. During this time, aided by brother Walter Stott, he held a revival meeting and seven professed to be converted to God. At the close of the meetings they were formed into a class, Charles Wardall being appointed leader. But neglecting their private devotions and forsaking the assembling of themselves together, they soon went back to the ways of the world and engaged in open sin.

Brother Gleason succeeded Brother Garner in 1864, and in 1866 Brother Elliott followed Brother Gleason on the Shell Rock circuit and both preached regularly at Northwood once in four weeks. Neither had visible manifestations of the result of their labors at this place. They were planting and watering for another to receive the increase.

At its regular session in the fall of 1868, the Des Moines conference instructed Brother Groom, whom it sent to Forest City circuit, to cultivate this field as a part of his work. He, aided by Walter Stott, held a revival meeting in the forepart of the winter of 1869. At this meeting several were converted and a healthy class was organized. This was really the beginning of our present society, or the nucleus about which it was formed.

In the fall of 1870 the Upper Iowa conference claimed the territory of Northwood, and sent Brother Webster on the circuit known as Worth circuit. He was assisted by Brother Adrian.

The first quarterly conference on the circuit was held Nov. 26, 1870, William Bush, P. E. At this meeting the first stewards of Northwood were elected, D. Wright, Walter Stott and William Perkins.

Brother Webster was succeeded in the fall of 1871 by Brother J. W. Gould. The name of the circuit was changed, at this time, to Northwood circuit. The appointments on the circuit during this year were: Northwood, Gordonsville, Shell Rock, Gardner's school house and Parker's school house. The preacher's salary for the year was estimated at \$600, all of which was paid. F. B. Grant was sent to

the circuit in the fall of 1872, who remained one year and was followed by W. W. Robinson, whose salary was estimated at \$300.

During these years, things had passed off quietly. Accessions to the Church membership had not been very great at any one time, but the number of members had increased slowly, though steadily.

At first, all religious meetings were held in the school house, up to the time of Rev. J. W. Gould's term, when the use of the court house was secured, and meetings were held in that place all of the time, until the new church was built, except a few months, during which time the M. E. Society occupied the Presbyterian church on alternate Sundays.

At the first quarterly conference, of the next year, which was held at Northwood, Nov. 21, 1874, we find William Lease, P. E., in the chair and Rev. J. O. Hazelton preacher in charge. At this meeting, at the suggestion of the presiding elder, it was

Resolved, That we proceed to build a church as soon as practicable, and a committee of three be appointed to secure a site for a church. On this committee, J. O. Hazelton, O. V. Eckert and Walter Stott were appointed.

The committee procured the present site and the work of building a church was now undertaken with a zeal which betokened success. The result was that during the year 1876, the beautiful edifice which now adorns the town, was dedicated to the worship of our Creator.

The church was built at an expense of something over \$6,000, and was when dedicated all paid for except \$1,000. It

stands upon the southeast corner of Main and Tenth streets.

Soon after the building was finished the Ladies M. E. Aid Society presented the church with bracket lamps and a chandelier, which cost over \$100. In a few weeks the chandelier fell to the floor and was destroyed.

Rev. T. E. Flemming came to the circuit in the fall of 1875, and entered upon the work incumbent upon him, as pastor, but during the first six months his health failed and it found it necessary to give up his work. He went to Little Rock, Ark., but soon found that the southern climate did not agree with him, as his health was all the time failing. He returned in about three months, in a very feeble state of health, and entered again upon this work. His health now began to improve, and he served the charge the remainder of the year. During his absence the pulpit was filled by J. W. Robinson. In the fall of 1876 T. E. Flemming was sent back to Northwood from conference, where he labored another year successfully. During the winter he held a protracted meeting for five weeks. He was aided in these meetings by Walter Stott and Rev. E. H. Sayer, of the Presbyterian Church. Thirty persons asked for prayers and thirteen joined the Church on probation, but out of this number but three ever joined in full connection. During a part of this year Mr. Flemming went ten miles south, to Hildreth's school house, once in four weeks, to preach. The next year the society found Rev. Will F. Barclay at its head, who labored for the people nearly one year. He held a series of meetings at Hildreth's school

house, and was gratified by the receipt into the Church of some thirty members at that place as the result of his labors there. The basement of the church had not been finished, but this year it was finally accomplished.

At the beginning of Mr. Barclay's administration, Nov. 24, 1877, the Church met with a heavy loss in the death of Walter Stott, then a local deacon in the Church. Nothing like a complete history of the Church could be made, and no more mention be made of this brother than has already been done. Since 1861, when he began to preach here, he had a deep interest for the spiritual welfare of the people. Often was the time when he would work hard all day and walk from his home, nine miles away, to preach to this people in the evening. He was recording secretary of twenty-five out of the twenty-eight quarterly conferences that were held upon the circuit before his death. He was one of the first to preach here; one of the first stewards; one of the first in the building committee, and, in fact, one of first wherever and whenever there was Church work to be done. "Of the pastors he was both an Aaron and a Hur of the society; one of the principal members, and of the Sabbath school a father. He was a regular attendant upon all social meetings of the Church and a frequent visitor at the bedside of the sick. His faith was firm through all his sickness, and he went peacefully to sleep, trusting in Jesus."

In November, 1878, Rev. T. M. Nichols was appointed the spiritual shepherd of this fold, and ministered to the wants of the congregation for one year. He was

succeeded in 1880 by Rev. M. A. Goodell, who remained the shepherd of the flock for two years, when he was followed by the Rev. B. A. Wright, the present pastor, who was appointed in 1882. The present officers of the Church are: O. V. Eckert and William H. Perkins, class leaders; O. V. Eckert, W. T. Hartley, S. A. Foster, James Randall, I. M. Bolton, stewards, from Northwood; W. H. Perkins, William B. Hildreth and W. H. Russell, stewards, from Manly, and Charles Locke, from Kensett. The trustees are as follows: W. T. Hartley, S. A. Foster, O. V. Eckert, I. M. Bolton, James Randall, Joseph Mitchell and George Gardner.

The Presbyterian Church society was organized Dec. 4, 1869, under the ministrations of the Rev G. H. Chatterton, a synodical missionary, with the following roll of membership: Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Moir, Mrs. Angeline Hall, Mrs. Dar Weed, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Boyd, Mrs. Martha Atwood.

The first elders were S. P. Boyd and J. U. Perry. The Rev. R. B. Abbott, of Albert Lea, supplied this Church with its pastoral manna, holding service every six weeks at the court house. In the fall of 1870, the Rev. G. T. Everest, accepted the charge of the Church and services were held regularly. The regular society organization took place under his earliest ministrations, on the 19th of November, 1870. The members of this were Rev. G. T. Everest, J. U. Perry, S. P. Boyd, Duncan McKercher, L. S. Butler, and R. C. Pike. These commenced to build the church, which structure was finished in October, 1872, when it was dedicated.

The edifice cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500 and is a fine frame building. The pulpit from that time has been filled by several gentlemen, as follows: Revs. G. H. Chatterton, E. H. Sayer, W. J. Wever, T. A. Mills, David Blakely and H. Hostetler, the latter of whom left the place in September to finish his theological studies in New York city. The membership at present is about twenty-five, and the society is entirely free from debt. The elders are now: H. T. Toye, W. T. Spencer and J. U. Perry.

In April, 1877, the Baptist Church was organized with the following members: H. V. Dwelle, Helen E. Dwelle, Lemuel Dwelle, Sarah P. Hunter, John Seater, Mary Seater, H. M. Dickinson, Porter Dickinson, H. J. McMaster, Ethelinda McMaster, James Marcy, Mary B. B. Marcy, Sarah Wardall, Mrs. P. A. Greenleaf, Mary Egleston, Fannie Lewis, and Clara Wardall. At this time of organization B. H. Beckett, Lemuel Dwelle, William Hunter, H. M. Dickinson and H. J. McMaster, were elected trustees; H. M. Dickinson and James Marcy, deacons; H. V. Dwelle, clerk; H. J. McMaster, treasurer. For a long time services were held in the court house, but in 1881, it was determined to build a church edifice, and steps were taken toward that object. The structure was completed in 1882, and is architecturally one of the finest buildings in the county. A miniature model of those old English churches of 200 years ago, it makes a new departure in church building. Quaint in design, exquisite in finish it stands a monument to the good taste of the society, who discarded that hideous night-

mare of architecture, the old-fashioned square or oblong barn, called a meeting-house. The total cost of the structure is not far from \$3,000. The first pastor of this society was Rev. N. F. Hoyt, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Daniels. At the present, the flock is without a shepherd, the people without a spiritual guide. The same officers that were elected at the inception of the Church, still continue to hold their several offices, no change having been made in that respect. The membership now numbers some forty-two souls. A Sunday school was also organized about the same time as the Church society and under the able management of superintendents H. L. Percival and H. J. McMaster, has attained to a considerable number and larger influence.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

During the year 1869, the few faint attempts heretofore made toward the institution of a Sabbath school, came to a focus, and a union Sunday school was organized at the court house. This was sustained until the summer of 1872, when the Presbyterians withdrew, instituting a school in connection with their Church. H. T. Toye is the present superintendent.

Shortly after this the Baptist withdrew from the union school and now all three of the Churches supports its own school. W. T. Hartley is superintendent of the Methodist and H. J. McMaster of the Baptist school.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was the one that has the honor of being the first in Worth county, namely; that taught by Catharine Hostetler at the

house of Tilly McWithy, at Phelps' Grove, in the northern part of the township.

The first school in the town or village of Northwood, was one opened also by Catharine Hostetler, in the stone house now occupied by A. Gray. This was during the summer of 1858. The fall and winter following she continued this school in a room over the news tore building of B. H. Beckett. These were both private or subscription schools. The first public or district school was taught in the summer of 1859, by Cyinda Burnapp. There being no school building, a room was had at the house of Charles Wardall for the purpose, and here was the beginning of the present fine system of educational interests at Northwood.

The next year, 1860, a small frame school house was erected and the scholars and teacher transferred thither. This building was made to do duty until the district was made an independent one, and it was determined to build a larger one, when the old one was sold. On the 10th day of May, 1873, was held the first meeting of the independent school district of Northwood, for the purpose of electing officers. The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. J. Olney as chairman, and H. V. Dwelle as secretary. The balloting then was commenced, and the polls kept open until 4:30 p. m., when they were declared closed and a canvass of the votes made. A. C. Walker was declared president of the board; Thomas Wardall, treasurer; B. H. Beckett, D. Abbey and H. V. Dwelle, directors. On motion of Mr. Perry, a tax of \$600 was voted for the purpose of build-

ing a new school house, and the board of directors were given authority to sell the old school house and site and purchase a more desirable lot for a site. The board immediately took the necessary steps, and on looking the matter over, determined upon the purchase of a lot of R. L. Kimball for the sum of \$400, and let the contract for the construction of the edifice for school purposes to A. D. Barnum, for the sum of \$4,500. To this expense may be added some \$382.72, expended at the same time for furniture, desks, etc., for the use of the school, making a total cost, at the start, of \$5,282.72. To meet this expenditure the district had on hand \$550, received from the sale of the old school house and lot, and \$490 cash, received as the share of the school tax. The bonds of the independent school district of Northwood were therefore issued for \$4,500 to meet the indebtedness, and put it in a shape where it could be handled with greater ease and safety. The school house was finished during the fall of the same year, and is a tasty, substantial and commodious brick building of two stories height, and a basement, on block 59, and is well fitted and furnished. The first report of the treasurer and directors of the independent school district of Northwood, containing all the information in regard to cost, funds and other like interesting information, is inserted here in full :

REPORT OF DIRECTORS OF INDEPENDENT DISTRICT OF NORTHWOOD.

Northwood, Feb. 23, 1874.

To whom it may concern :

The president and directors of the independent school district of Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, respectfully submit the report of the treas-

urer of the said district, to the said board. The items which make the \$5,282.73 therein reported as paid out on school house orders are :

For school house block.....	\$ 400 00
For school house.....	4,500 00
For furniture (seats, etc.).....	347 72
For stove.....	20 00
For privy.....	15 00

\$5282 72

Northwood, Iowa, Feb. 23, 1874.

To the honorable board of directors of the independent school district of Northwood.

GENTLEMEN: Your treasurerer respectfully asks leave to herewith submit his statement of receipts and disbursements, commencing April 10, 1873, and ending Feb. 20, 1874.

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

To cash received of Theron Finch treasurer of district township of Northwood.....	\$ 425 00
Cash received for school house bonds.....	4,500 00
Cash received of A. C. Walker, presi- dent of board of directors, sale of school house lots.....	550 00
Cash received of H. V. Dwelle, treas- urer of Worth county district levy.....	65 01

\$5,540 01

By amount paid on school house or- ders.....	\$5,282 72
Cash on hand.....	257 29

\$5,540 01

TEACHERS FUND

To cash received of T. Finch, treasurer district township Northwood....	\$631 88
Cash received of A. C. Walker, president board directors, for tuition.....	12 00
Cash received of H. V. Dwelle, treasurer Worth county district levy.....	43 41
	\$687 29
By amount paid on teachers' orders.....	\$300 00
Transferred to continental fund.....	75 00
Cash on hand.....	312 29

\$687 29

CONTINGENT FUND.

To cash received of T. Finch, treas- urer district township of North- wood.....	\$ 119 57
Amount transferred from teachers' fund.....	75 00
Cash received of H. V. Dwelle, treas- urer of Worth county, district levy	21 70
Over disbursed on contingent orders..	100 44

\$316 71

By amount paid on contingent orders..	\$ 316 71
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LIABILITIES.

School house bonds due Sept. 15, 1874..	\$4,500 00
Interest due on bonds March 15, 1874..	235 00
Due district treasurer on over dis- bursement contingent fund.....	100 44
Contingent orders not paid.....	100 00
Interest on same.....	2 32
Due teachers at close of winter term..	210 00
Estimated accounts against district not audited.....	115 00

\$5,252 76

RESOURCES.

School house fund on hand.....	\$ 257 29
Teachers' fund on hand.....	312 29
District levies not collected.....	1,093 15
Estimated amount due from district township of Northwood on old levies.....	175 00
Estimated amount due from other sources.....	15 00
Indebtedness over resources.....	3,400 00

\$5,252 76

THOMAS WARDALL,
District Treasurer.

We estimate the expenditures for next year as follows, to-wit :

Interest on bonds.....	\$450 00
Bell.....	100 00
Seats.....	75 00
Teachers.....	800 00
Fuel.....	60 00
Fencing block.....	325 00
Plowing and grading block.....	50 00

A. C. WALKER, President.
H. V. DWELLE,
B. H. BECKETT,

Directors of the Independent District of Northwood.

A new addition has since been added to the building in the shape of a wing, and gives increased room for the growing institution. The school is at present under the able management of Prof. Will H. Cobb, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, and an accomplished scholar. He is assisted by Carrie Williams, Etta Edwards and Mrs. M. Z. Paull.

SOCIETIES.

Northern Light Lodge, No. 266, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation July 10, 1869, with T. J. Hunt, W. M.; Thomas Wardall, S. W.; H. V. Dwelle, J. W. On the evening of Oct. 2, 1869, the lodge was convened, and a charter having been granted, was regularly instituted. The following named comprise the charter members: M. V. Bentley, H. V. Dwelle, B. H. Beckett, Lemuel Dwelle, Theron Finch, T. J. Hunt, William H. Perkins, William H. Russell, C. C. Wattson, E. C. Finch, B. H. Fletcher, J. W. Ferry and Thomas Wardall. The first officers of the permanent organization were: T. J. Hunt, W. M.; H. V. Dwelle, J. W.; Thomas Wardall, S. W. Since its organization the following named have held the office of W. M.: T. J. Hunt, 1870; Theron Finch, 1871; M. V. Bentley, 1872, re-elected in 1873, and died while holding that position September, 1874; C. C. Wattson at that time held the office of S. W., and filled the office of master until the next election, when in 1875 he was elected W. M. of the lodge; W. G. Stott, 1876; same, 1877; A. C. Walker, 1878 and 1879; B. H. Beckett, 1880; T. R. W. Fleming, 1881; W.

G. Stott, 1882. The lodge has had a prosperous existence, and this season of 1883 are erecting a hall, in conjunction with Eckert & Williams, at a cost of \$1,100. This room is to be 24x60 feet, and to be well furnished for the rites and ceremonies of the brethren of the mystic tie. The present membership is now fifty-three, and the officers are as follows: Andrew A. Prescott, W. M.; William Young, S. W.; Knud Cleophas, J. W.; T. R. W. Fleming, treasurer; Thomas E. Sime, secretary; W. G. Stott, chaplain; Capt. Wackman, S. D.; A. W. Gilbert, J. D.; F. Ibach, tyler. There has been but one death in the lodge since its organization, that of M. V. Bentley, mentioned above.

Worth Lodge, No. 378, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation Feb. 14, 1878. Under this it continued working until October of that same year, when a charter was granted, under which a permanent organization was effected. The following is the list of charter members: W. T. Boughton, A. H. Gibson, Herman Borleske, C. S. Anderson, F. Findeisen, F. E. Kenaston and C. D. Mattock. The first officers of the lodge were: W. T. Boughton, N. G.; F. E. Kenaston, V. G.; R. C. Pike, secretary; Fred. Findeisen, treasurer. There are at present some forty-six members, and have lost by the unsparing hand of death since the organization of the lodge three brothers—C. D. Mattocks, Nils Nelson and A. T. Retsloff. The lodge has a good reputation in the order for good work and attention to the principles and fundamental truths of the brotherhood. During its existence

the following gentlemen have filled the chair of the Noble Grand: W. T. Boughton, Fred. Findeisen, R. C. Pike, F. E. Kenaston, C. F. Littlefield, C. S. Anderson, S. D. Ensign, J. F. Emery, W. E. Pickering, A. Gray and C. F. Littlefield again. The present officers are: B. J. Booth, N. G.; E. W. Sprague, V. G.; H. A. Paine, secretary; W. T. Spencer, treasurer.

Randall Post, No. 142, G. A. R., was organized on the 8th of March, 1883, by mustering officer, Charles H. Fish, of Newton, Iowa. The post started with the following thirty-three charter members: George F. Wattson, Charles Brebner, Isaac M. Bolton, William Young, D. C. Bigelow, Samuel Pickle, Theodore K. Hundebly, M. Z. Paul, T. R. W. Fleming, A. L. Towne, M. S. Perkins, Iver Butler, A. J. Cole, William Mitchell, Evan Evan-son, W. G. Stott, Paul Paulson, E. K. McPherson, Herman Ellgen, Nels Helgeson, J. S. Pixley, T. B. Turbitt, Henry Escherick, John Bergson, Gilbert R. Shannon, J. A. McClintock, Ernest Slitt-zner, Theodore R. Crandall, O. F. Perkins, N. C. Overholt and A. C. Blackmore. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: George F. Wattson, commander; I. M. Bolton, senior vice-commander; William Young, junior vice-commander; D. C. Bigelow, adjutant; Samuel Pickle, quartermaster; T. K. Hundebly, surgeon; M. Z. Paul, chaplain; T. R. W. Fleming, O. D.; Charles Brebner, O. G.; A. L. Towne, S. M.; M. S. Perkins, quartermaster sergeant.

On the night of the institution of the post, Henry Eschrick and Gilbert Shannon drove sixty miles to be present, and

A. C. Blackmore came twenty. The post is at present in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to take rank with the best in the State.

Miller Lodge, No. 209, A. O. U. W., was instituted at Masonic Hall, Jan. 16, 1880, by district deputy G. R. Miller, with the following list of charter members: Dr. A. L. Kean, T. J. Dennison, A. Gray, T. R. W. Fleming, L. T. Sime, Matt. Farmer, George Boynton, F. E. Kenaston, Capt. Wackman, M. Z. Paul, L. L. Carter, Dar Weed, S. O. Peterson, John Duncan, W. T. Hartley, W. S. Thomson, A. C. Abbey, S. A. Carter, L. S. Butler, Charles W. Clausen, C. B. Ingalls, G. H. Whitcomb, William H. Perkins, William B. Hildreth and Otto Antilman. After the organization was perfected, the following named gentlemen were elected to the various offices of the Lodge: W. T. Hartley, P. M. W.; Charles W. Clausen, M. W.; F. E. Kenaston, foreman; L. L. Carter, overseer; T. R. W. Fleming, recorder; L. S. Butler, treasurer; S. O. Peterson, receiver; Dar Weed, guide; S. A. Carter, I. W.; A. C. Abbey, O. W.; medical examiner, Dr. N. L. Kean. The lodge has a good membership, but neglects the meetings and work of the order, the business being conducted entirely by the officers, of whom the following is a list of the present ones: T. R. W. Fleming, past master workman; L. S. Butler, master workman; G. R. Bursell, foreman; A. Gray, overseer; J. C. Williams, recorder; W. T. Hartley, financier; Capt. Wackman, receiver; L. T. Sime, guide; S. O. Peterson, inside watchman; L. L. Carter, outside watchman.

Northwood Lodge, No. 9, I. O. G. T., was organized Aug. 7, 1875, with the following charter members: Walter Stott, J. C. Williams, O. V. Eckert, Mrs O. V. Eckert, H. V. Dwelle, Matt. Farmer, J. P. Jones, Mrs. J. P. Jones, B. H. Beckett, Mrs. B. H. Beckett, L. H. McCargar, William Keeler, Robert Jones, J. P. Egleston, Mrs. J. P. Egleston, A. T. McCargar, Emma McCargar, L. Dwelle, Ed Henderson, Rev. G. H. Chatterton, Nellie Dixon, Clara Wardall and Emma Gardner. The first officers elected were as follows; O. V. Eckert, W. C. T.; Clara Wardall, W. V. T.; Rev. G. H. Chatterton, W. Chap.; Nellie Dixon, W. S.; Lemuel Dwelle, W. A. S.; Mrs. B. H. Beckett, W. F. S.; B. H. Beckett, W. T.; A. T. McCargar, W. M.; Mrs. O. V. Eckert, W. D. M.; Emma rdner, W. I. G.; Matthew Farmer, W. O. G.; Mrs. J. P. Egleston, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. J. P. Jones, W. L. H. S.; Rev. Walter Stott, P. W. C. T. After a varied existence of several years the lodge was allowed to lapse, until now this good old temperance order has no representative lodge in town:

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In May, 1883, the town trustees purchased a hook and ladder truck, engine and hose cart, with all the necessary hose and appurtenances thereto, at an expenditure of \$1,800. An engine house was built and bell purchased for the same at an expense of \$375. This liberal outlay of capital has provided an apparatus that would do credit to towns of considerably greater magnitude.

The fire department was organized in June, 1883, with the following officers:

George F. Wattson, fire marshal; A. W. Gilbert, assistant marshal in charge of the engine; John Lukens, assistant marshal in charge of the hook and ladder truck; Capt. Wackman, assistant in charge of the hose carriage.

CORNET BANDS.

Northwood had a band organized in June, 1872, of which J. F. Emery was the leader. The records of this early band are inaccessible and much cannot be said of it.

Nora Band was organized during the summer of 1878, with the following members: E. E. Savre, E flat; Gibby Gullickson, E flat; C. Monson, B flat; Halver Halverson, B flat; E. Trunson, B flat; C. W. Clauson, baritone; S. O. Peterson, alto; H. Gordon, alto; Ole Hanson, trombone; Ole Halgerson, tenor; Ole Hove, bass; J. B. Thompson, snare drum; L. N. Ashem, bass drum, and Ole Munroe, clarinet. The band has had a hard time, suspending operation for a time and then resuming practice. At the present, there seems to be no cohesive element in the organization, and it may be said to have but little existence.

Northwood Cornet Band was organized June, 1883, and, although young, promises to be in all respects a first class society. The following is the list of present members: W. W. Hunter, solo B flat cornet; Gilbert Gullickson, first B flat cornet; Burt Wattson, second B flat cornet; Frank Williams, first E flat cornet; George Hall, second E flat cornet; Thomas E. Sime, solo alto; Dell Carter, first alto; John Burns, second alto; George Emery, trombone; Fred E. White, first tenor; Henry Stott, second tenor; Nels

Ouverson, tuba; George Parker, bass drum; Clarence Wackman, snare drum; Burt Hill, Clarinet.

MILITIA.

A company of militia was formed in the spring of 1877, and organized at a meeting held May 5. The following officers were chosen for its discipline and government: George F. Wattson, captain; A. A. Tofte, first lieutenant; F. E. Kenaston, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were to be appointed by the captain. Although they had proceeded thus far, the organization never went any further, and the company disbanded without having had any drill, or other meeting. So perished the attempt at a military organization, for in 1864, the militia of Worth county was ordered to organize under the State law, and Perry M. Johnson was duly commissioned captain; Isaac M. Bolton, 1st lieutenant, and Hermon Olsen, 2d lieutenant thereof, but it never came to a head, and like its successor, was only an attempt at the best.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Among the many ephemeral societies that have rose, had their brief existence and then passed out of existence, was one called the Northwood Literary Association. This was organized in November, 1875, and the following officers elected: E. W. Smith, president; A. T. McCargar, vice-president; S. D. Ensign, secretary; D. Butler, assistant secretary; and P. O. Noben, treasurer. A close research of the annals of that and succeeding dates, is rewarded with no further information of the society, which seems to have had but a brief existence ere it gave up the ghost.

Another was the Northwood Lecture Association, of which the following is the list of officers: A. C. Walker, president; C. A. Knapp, treasurer; Edwin Collin, A. T. McCargar and George F. Wattson, executive committee. This society was also organized in November, 1875, but was as short lived as the other.

MUSIC HALL.

This fine place of amusement was erected during the summer of 1876 by L. and A. J. Dwelle, to whom Northwood is indebted for many of its improvements. The room is large and roomy, and is fitted with a stage 16x32 feet, with scenery, curtain, footlights and all the other requisites of a first-class place of entertainment. The initial or dedicatory amusement was a ball and supper given therein by the Northwood Cornet Band, on the evening of Nov. 30, 1876.

WORTH COUNTY BANK.

This institution was established by J. Henry Easton, of the First National Bank, of Decorah, in 1869, in connection with R. C. Pike and William Hunter, under the firm name of Easton, Pike & Co. This firm was succeeded by B. H. Beckett, in 1870.

He was bought out by R. C. Pike and M. V. Bentley, in February, 1874, who under the firm name of Pike & Bentley, carried on, for a short time, the banking business, when the hand of death, in removing Mr. Bentley, broke up the partnership. Theodore R. Crandell now entered the concern, and the new firm of Pike & Crandell adorned the front of the building. This continued for some three years, when the style was changed to T. R. Crandell & Co., and finally, in

the spring of 1881, Mr. Crandell became the sole proprietor; a status that still remains. For the security of his depositors and patrons, a fine Diebold, Norris & Co's., safe has been provided and every precaution taken to prevent loss from fire or light fingered gentry, who do their banking business at night.

T. R. Crandell, banker, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., on the 18th day of November, 1835. Here in the land of his nativity he received his education in the common schools of the Empire State. In 1856 he turned his back upon the parental roof-tree, and started out to seek his fortune in the new Eldorado of that time, in the mighty West. He came to Iowa, and settled at Decorah, Winneshiek county, where he entered the dry goods store of A. Newall in the capacity of clerk. A few years passed in this way, when, in connection with Guy C. Maynard, he purchased the stock of his former employer, and opened up under the firm name and style of Crandell & Maynard. The panic of 1857 had some effect on business that militated on their doing any large amount of trade, yet they struggled on under the burden. In August, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in company E, of the 38th Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States Nov. 4, 1862, at Dubuque, as 2d lieutenant. On the 15th of April, 1863, he was promoted to the position of 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and to the rank of captain, July 31, 1864. He was now transferred to company K, of the 34th Iowa Infantry. He has participated in the following engagements: Siege and capture of Vicks-

burg, Yazoo City and Fort Morgan; siege and charge on Fort Blakely, Ala. He was mustered out at Brownville, Texas, and discharged at Davenport, Sept. 5, 1865. After leaving the army he returned to Decorah, having purchased a stock of goods at St. Louis, on his way home. Finding, however, that business was over done in that place, he, after a trip to his old home, in New York, which he then sold, entered into the lumber and grain business at Decorah, as the Company of Merrill, Leach & Co. In the fall of 1874 he came to Northwood, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. Crandell was married in Decorah to Susan M. McMurtrie, a daughter of Henry McMurtrie, of Albion, Mich. Two children have blessed this union—Lettie and John. In politics Mr. Crandell is a staunch republican, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic. When he came west he had but eighty-six dollars of ready money, but instead of sitting down and waiting he went manfully to work, and by judicious management and strict economy has acquired an easy competency, and takes a fair rank among the wealthy business men of the great northwest.

NORTHWOOD MILLS.

In 1857 Charles Wardall, one of the pioneers of Worth county, put in a dam and erected a saw mill at Northwood, on the Shell Rock river, on the site of the present property. This he operated, supplying lumber to the emigrant and settler for quite a radius of country. In 1860 Lemuel and A. J. Dwelle bought out Mr. Wardall and proceeded at once to

erect a good, substantial grist mill, which was greatly needed in these parts, as the people of this vicinity and districts farther west were compelled to go to Osage to get their grain converted into flour. The mill erected by these enterprising gentlemen was one of the institutions of the country and had four run of stone, being one of the best in the northern part of the State at the time, and for years grist was brought to them from distances all the way up to 100 miles. In 1875 Nye and Willing purchased this property of the Dwelles, paying therefor the sum of \$16,000, since which time they have erected the present fine structure. The main portion of this edifice is 56x36 feet in dimensions, three stories high, with a basement and attic. When it was built it was equipped with six run of stone, but in the fall of 1881, it was changed to the roller system, an improvement that cost a large amount of money, the roller alone being purchased only by the expenditure of some \$5,000. At the same time they built an elevator at a cost of \$1,200, and altogether, have a storage capacity of 25,000 bushels. They also manufacture their own barrels, giving constant employment to two men in the cooper shop. This mill has a capacity of turning out 125 barrels of the best class of flour, and gives employment to five men besides the firm. The brands made by this company are well known in the market, the most prominent of which are Patent flour, Superlative, Big Sioux and Baker's Choice. The dam as now constituted was put in by Messrs. Nye & Willing, at an expense of \$800.

John H. Willing was born in Devonshire, England, Jan. 3, 1844. In early life he learned the trade of a miller, his father and grandfather being millers before him. In 1865 he came to the United States, and for a short time was employed at Rochester, N. Y., in the Washington Mill, of that city. From there he went to Buffalo, following his trade two years, and then to Joliet, Ill., and in 1872 went to Mitchell Co., Iowa. He there received employment in the mills at St. Ansgar. There he became acquainted with Amelia C. Kuhl, and married her. By this union there were three children, one living—Annie J. Mr. Willing is a member of the Masonic fraternity of Northwood.

A. N. Nye, one of the the live business men of Northwood, was born in Augusta, Maine, Sept. 24, 1843. He is a son of Sewell and Ann (Nutting) Nye, who emigrated to Dane Co., Wis., in 1845, and settled near Madison. Here Mr. Nye embarked in farming, and remained until his death, which occurred March 4, 1875. Mrs. Nye followed him Aug. 19, 1878. In early life, Mr. Nye was an old line whig, but at the organization of the republican party, he joined it, holding several local offices of trust, being a member of the board of supervisors for many years. The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools, and at the State University, at Madison. In 1845 he was joined in wedlock to Annette Wardall, a daughter of Thomas Wardall, of Mitchell county. Returning to Wisconsin, he embarked in farming, which he followed until he came to Worth county, and engaged in the milling business. Mr. and Mrs. Nye are the

parents of four children—Loretta B., Forest A., Roy V. and Allen H.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

As has been said, the first store was opened in the village in 1857 by B. H. Beckett. This was the only establishment of the kind until in 1864, when Nelson, Peterson & Klove entered into a partnership, and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. In 1865, Mr. Beckett disposed of his stock and store to Pike & Wattson, who entered into competition with the other new firm. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Nelson died, and the firm became Peterson & Klove. After eight months' trial of it, Mr. Klove sold out his interest to R. C. Pike, of the other firm, and the title of the new concern was Pike, Peterson & Co. This lasted for a short time, when Mr. Peterson sold out also. The firm of Pike & Hunter, as it was now called, endured until 1871, when it came to an end, both members of the firm entering into other lines of business. In the meantime Mr. Klove came back to Northwood, from which he had been absent several years, and entered into a partnership, and a new firm was started under the firm name of Sime, Tofte & Klove.

Henry Peterson opened a store for the sale of general merchandise in 1866, and made a prosperous beginning. Later on he took in as a partner, his brother, Sever O., and then Stephen Gullickson was added to the firm. After a very successful trade of years the firm was dissolved by the withdrawal of S. O. Peterson and a new partnership was formed under the name of Peterson, Gulickson & Sime.

This was one of the most successful of the many business houses of Northwood, and did an immense trade. Mr. Klove, on the dissolution of the old firm, of which he was a member, bought out the Gullickson & Sime interest and business was next conducted under the firm name of Peterson & Klove. In 1877 E. L. Johnson purchased the interest of Mr. Peterson, and for some time the trade was done under the name of Johnson & Klove. The firm is now known far and wide, as that of E. L. Johnson & Co. They carry a large stock of merchandise in the various lines of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, ready made clothing, crockery, groceries and notions. Their sales room is at present, 25x100 feet in size, with a basement for storage. A stock of at least \$20,000, is usually carried, and the business done is on the same extended scale.

L. T. Sime, on the dissolution of the old firm of Peterson, Gullickson & Sime, became a member of several others, one after the other, but for one reason and another, retired from each after a short trial, and finally, in 1882, opened at the sign of the red front, a store of which he is the sole proprietor. The doors of this place were first opened to the general public, October 20, and, to judge the future by the past, it takes no very prophetic eye to tell that this may become the store of the neighborhood.

In the spring of 1878, was started a firm under the name of Thompson & Lund, for the sale, also, of dry goods, groceries, etc. This, after the lapse of a year, was changed by the retirement of Mr. Lund, and the admission of L. T. Sime. A large business is now transacted by the

present concern, which is called J. B. Thompson & Co., T. L. Ringen being the Co.

Several other firms have been started in the town, notably those of Beers & Murdock and O. T. Edwards. They were neither of them of very long duration, and came to an end some years ago.

E. W. Babcock & Co., started another store for the sale of general merchandise, June 11, 1878, and in 1880 sold out to E. T. True, the present proprietor.

The first drug store was started by George F. Wattson, in 1867, who, shortly after his starting, admitted his brother, C. C. Wattson, to a full partnership, and the firm name changed to Wattson Brothers. Since that time this pioneer drug store has seen a variety of changes, passing from one firm to the other, Wattson & Bentley, then Wattson & Tofte, Spalding & Tofte, Spalding & Hundebly, Hundebly & Wolfsberg, until it reached its present form of Hundebly & Wilson. Under the present management the business has largely increased and necessitates the carrying of a large stock of goods in the varied lines sold by this house. No concern in the vicinity has more popularity with the people and consequently none do so large a business.

The next drug store was started by E. W. Sprague in 1871 and who, after operating the same for several years, sold out to a Mr. Shores, who shipped the stock to Fergus Falls, Minn. During the month of March, 1879, just after the closing of the doors of the store, McCargar & Bender, having purchased an entire new stock, opened at this old stand. After about six

weeks of business they sold out to J. F. Emery, the present proprietor.

Gordon & Hanson, also druggists, commenced business in December, 1881, and are doing a fair share of the trade.

The first hardware dealer in Northwood was D. DeWolf, who opened a store in 1868. He remained but a short time, when he sold out to C. A. Knapp. This was in the fall of the same year. Mr. Knapp continued to operate this business until 1876, when Frank C. Hall purchased an interest in the concern and business was resumed under the firm name of C. A. Knapp & Co. In 1880 Mr. Knapp retired and Mr. Hall has continued the business since. His sales room is 24x60 feet with basement and contains in the neighborhood of eight thousand dollars. This concern, being the oldest in that line and Mr. Hall having given it the strictest attention, has become one of the best and most lucrative business houses in the village.

John M. Henderson established the hardware business in the spring of 1874, and has successfully operated the business ever since. He carries a full line of light and heavy hardware and, in connection with that business, carries on a tin shop, for the manufacture of every thing in that line, including roofing. He also has a branch store established at Lake Mills, Winnebago county.

The agricultural implement business was initiated by T. K. Hundebly, and has been followed by Eckert & Williams, who began business in 1873, Kenastan & Savre, in 1875; L. L. Carter, in the fall of 1880. Eckert & Williams and L. L. Car-

ter still continue to do the business in these lines.

The grocery trade, where it is divorced from the stocks of general merchandise, is represented by C. F. Littlefield, who first opened for business in November, 1877, and by E. W. Sprague, who commenced operations in 1881. Mr. Sprague was previously in the drug trade as was mentioned, and is also the agent of the American Express Company, having succeeded T. R. W. Fleming, the first agent of that company.

The first blacksmith to locate here was William Hunt, who, in 1860, built a shop on Main street. He sold out to Enos Smith, who in turn was succeeded by W. Goodrich, and again Alex Moir. The last of these disposed of the property and business to A. Gray in 1868, and the latter gentleman still handles the tools. D. S. Lawrence was also in the same line of business in 1874, but left between two days, being succeeded by Benjamin Fletcher. The others who are engaged in this business at the present are: Charles David, Hans Christian and Hans J. Hanson.

The first harness maker was Walter Stott. This gentleman started first at Phelps' grove, but afterwards removed to the village and for many years carried on the business in connection with Matt Farmer. This line of trade is now in the hands of A. Heimke and J. M. Henderson, the latter of whom runs it in connection with his hardware establishment.

The first shoemaker, who regularly followed that worthy trade in the town of Northwood, was August H. Beeber, who located here about 1860. Many of the

same trade have also been in the place. The business is now represented by those two worthy sons of St. Crispin, the patron saint of the shoe craft, Ole Haroldson, who located in Northwood some eleven years ago, and Nels Anderson.

Probably Fred Rickard was the first to make a distinct business of butchering and of dispensing to hungry mortals the savory morsels of flesh. This business is now represented by George Boynton.

The first lumber yard was opened by James Gordon in the fall of 1870. This was continued under the administration of Gordon & Eckert and Eckert & Williams until 1881, when the business was sold out to A. D. Robertson, who afterwards closed it out to William Hunter.

The next lumber yard was established in the fall of 1871, by William Hunter. In the latter part of 1875 he admitted as a partner A. D. Robertson, and the firm continued in this way until the spring of 1878, when Mr. Hunter sold his interest to William P. Clark. Clark & Robertson continued the business a few months, when Mr. Robertson purchased the interest of his partner. In the meantime, William Hunter & Son had established a yard and continued the business up to 1881, when C. P. Hunter sold his interest to his father. Mr. William Hunter, on becoming sole proprietor of this yard, in 1882 purchased that of Mr. Robertson, and at the present operates the business single-handed. He carries a good stock of all the requisite sizes.

Madison & Enger, wagon and carriage makers, are building up a laudable enterprise. In April, 1880, they came to Northwood, and established their present

business. One specialty is in the manufacture of the Norwegian wagon, which is attaining more than local celebrity. They employ some four men besides themselves. In the course of a year they turn out quite a number of wagons and some light spring carriages.

The wagon and carriage works of F. Findeisen, was established during the centennial year of 1876. A large business has grown up since that date, and it is one of the prominent industries of the town. An over production of stock has at present brought the work to a stand still, but as times improve the labor will be resumed.

ELEVATORS.

In the summer of 1870 several warehouses were erected at this place for the handling of grain. O. V. Eckert put up one near the Central Iowa Railroad track and commenced buying the great cereals of this vicinity. This building was 24x60 feet, one story high, and was erected just south of the freight warehouse of that road. The building was in use by them (for the firm had changed in the meantime to Eckert & Williams) until their elevator was built.

This elevator was erected for them in the spring of 1878, by the patentee, O. D. Spalding, of Mitchell county. The building is perfectly circular, forty feet in diameter and fifty-five feet high. It is somewhat cone shaped at the bottom, and grain can be admitted here by means of a spout, and elevated to the top in buckets that hold about two quarts apiece, and a foot apart. At the top the elevator empties the grain into a spout, and, at the will of the manager, who stands forty

feet below, it is thrown into any of the twenty-two pipes that connect it with that number of bins, or it can be conveyed in the same way into the drying room. This is the whole space in the top of the structure, between the bins and the roof, and is fully ventilated by an opening in the side. Here damp wheat can be perfectly dried and cured. Some 3,000 bushels of the cereal can be handled in this room alone. The cost of this building and the necessary machinery was not far from \$3,500, and the total capacity was about 30,000 bushels, and required a ten horse power engine to handle it. In the spring of 1880, however, this building was destroyed by fire, with its contents, some 5,000 bushels of wheat. Although the insurance amounted to but a part of the loss, Eckert & Williams went to work and put up the present elevator, which is on the same style of their former one. They put in, this time, a twenty horse power engine and a feed mill and power sheller. These gentlemen handle a large share of the grain of this vicinity, and, also, are large shippers of stock, etc.

A large trade is also done by them in coal and agricultural implements. In fact in this latter line they may be said to be without a peer in the county. They are erecting a fine large brick veneered building, the lower story of which they will occupy as an office and storeroom for their agricultural implement department, on its completion. The upper stories will be rented, the second to the *Eagle* and the third belongs to the Masonic Lodge.

In the fall of 1877 S. S. Cargill built his elevator, and W. T. Spencer, his wheat warehouse. These parties, together

with Eckert & Williams still continue to manipulate the grain market at Northwood.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

The first permanent gallery was located at Northwood on the 14th day of June, 1872, by J. F. Emery. Prior to this, some itinerant cars for this purpose had made short stoppages here but, not for a very long at time. Mr. Emery conducted this business successfully until 1879, when it was purchased by William W. Hall, who, in August, 1883, sold it to the present proprietor, James Elliot.

CEMETERY.

L. and A. J. Dwelle in 1878 laid out and platted the present cemetery and the dead interred in the old one were removed to it. This was private property until on the 17th of February 1879, the following resolutions were introduced in the town council by B. K. Walker:

WHEREAS, L. & A. J. Dwelle offer to bestow upon the incorporated town of Northwood, Iowa, so much of the cemetery grounds on section 29, township 100, range 20 in accordance with their recorded plat thereof as has not been heretofore sold and conveyed by them; and also to donate a three rod road leading from the corner of Monroe and Third streets to the cemetery, reserving and excepting sixteen cemetery lots on the following condition, to-wit:

1st. That said corporation shall use the grounds for cemetery purposes only, and keep the grounds in as good condition as the funds at their disposal will admit.

2d. That said incorporated town shall keep the grounds fenced at their expense.

3d. That they, L. and A. J. Dwelle, shall not be compelled to build any sidewalk on either side of the three rod road leading to the cemetery, so long as the ground adjacent thereto shall not be laid out into lots; nor any sidewalk on the side of any street leading to the cemetery adjacent to ground not laid out into town lots; and

WHEREAS the said L. and A. J. Dwelle further agree that if said town within two years from date shall raise the sum of \$200 for cemetery purposes aside from any sum they may within that time pay the said town for such purpose, whether the town raise the sum by tax, gifts or sales of lots, they will without further consideration, convey to said town twelve of the sixteen lots reserved as above mentioned. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the town council of the incorporated town of Northwood, that the said offer of L. and A. J. Dwelle be accepted upon the conditions accompanying it, and that the town receive the deed of the cemetery and highway leading thereto, herewith tendered and on the conditions herein mentioned; and be it further resolved that the town council in behalf of the citizens of the town tender their thanks to the said L. and A. J. Dwelle for the donation of the grounds and for their liberality and public spirit in the matter.

The above resolution was read and being unanimously adopted was ordered spread upon the records of the minutes.

L. and A. J. Dwelle have paid out \$170 more than they have received for the cemetery grounds, and now they turned over directly as a free gift after the slight reservation of sixteen lots on the most

favorable conditions to the town, over 300 lots all surveyed, platted and unsold, and besides there was considerable ground unsurveyed that was valuable. Thus the question was settled and thus the people of Northwood had reason to congratulate themselves on the result.

The thanks of every citizen is due to Messrs. Dwelle's for the donation; and only holds in quiet harmony with their many other acts and liberality in ever contributing to the public good.

NORTHWOOD MUTUAL UNION.

This association, composed of the merchants, mechanics and citizens generally of the town of Northwood, was initiated in response to the following circular which made its appearance in April of the present year (1883):

WORTH \$100,000.

THE EAGLE OFFICE, }
NORTHWOOD, April 7, 1883. }

MY DEAR FELLOW-TOWNSMEN:—It must be apparent to you that Northwood is not living up to its advantages; Worth county is not receiving the attention from the town the welfare of the county demands—the future thrift and prosperity of the town on which its business advancement; its sustaining power, its commercial and business importance so much depends.

Towns are made, they don't grow up naturally, but are the result of applied capital, concentrated business, or liberal manufacture. The making of one man a millionaire does not benefit a community, only so far as that million is made to bring in other millions in manufacture, production or trade. The man who by diligence and energy acquired wealth, is no less a citizen than the man who depends upon his daily earnings for the support of his family, they are equal, but the responsibilities are not, but both these and the class between them all want greater thrift and why cannot harmony and unity be agreed upon for the advancement of the interests of *all* which is the *only* way to acquire it.

Other towns unite; other places are agreeing to work a boom for their county or their town, and though citizens may disagree on matters of *politics* or *principle* they should not and must not agree in pulling each other down; or in differing in matters of common concern the best interests of our town and our county; and these should be the aim of all.

Worth county, excellent in every natural advantage; free from every hindrance in the way of direct prosperity.

Northwood, unequalled by any town in Northern Iowa for *natural* advantages, and free from everything except selfishness, and may the Lord help us to overcome that.

You ask, 'What are you going to do?' I say '*drop all the past and unite heartily for Northwood and Worth county,*' let that be the watchword; don't reflect on past occurrences; but remember. 'Let him without sin cast the first stone.' Let there be a love feast; a uniting in a common cause; beginning be made where the mistakes of the past may be mended and the obstacles in the way of future progress and development removed.

The writer believes in *harmony*. If he disagrees with a man to-day there is no reason why he should abuse him to-morrow; if he gets whipped to-morrow there is no sense, even horse sense, in waiting till next day or next week to *get even*. *Never carry grudges over night*. Too many grudges kill the enterprise of a people, so let us say from to-day, we have none, that shall stand in the way of united action to keep the business the town already has and gain all that it legitimately can.

It is necessary for organization. Are you ready to take hold? Let there be not one single straggler; close order! *en masse*, march! for the achievement of better prosperity of our county and town; always remembering that whatever benefits and builds up our neighbor's property must necessarily enhance the value of our own.

Please sign and mail the enclosed postal card if progress has your support and sympathy. For harmony and prosperity to Northwood and Worth county.

Very hopefully,
SIDNEY A. FOSTER.

At the meeting, called by the above, the citizens, or at least a large majority of them assembled at Music Hall, in that place on the 5th of April, 1883. S. A. Foster was chosen chairman of the meeting and Dow Simmonds, secretary. After a statement by the chairman concerning the object of the proposed organization, which was for advancing the best interests of Northwood and Worth county, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft articles of agreement, tending to a permanent organization: Theo. R. Crandall, B. H. Beckett, A. N. Nye, Henry Peterson, O. V. Eckert, L. Dwelle and Ed. Collin.

On the 7th of May, Theo. R. Crandall, the chairman of the above committee, having called the citizens of Northwood to meet in general council, the second meeting was held at the same place, and Mr. Crandall, after reading a lengthy report, in behalf of the committee, presented the following articles of agreement, as the result of their labors.

NORTHWOOD MUTUAL UNION.

Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE 1.—Name.—This association shall be called the Northwood Mutual Union, and its place of business shall be Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa.

ARTICLE 2.—Objects.—The object of this shall be to further whatever will promote the best interests of Northwood and Worth county by stimulating needed enterprises and improvements, both public and private, and to encourage immigration to Worth county and Northwood, by showing to those seeking homes, the advantages of this locality as a place for investment and residence.

ARTICLE 3.—Members.—Any resident of Worth county may become a member of this association by signing these rules and regulations, and paying his regular dues.

ARTICLE 4.—Officers.—The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and an executive committee, to consist of nine members, to include the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and their election shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 5.—Terms of Office.—The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and the other five members of the executive committee, shall serve from the date of their election, until the annual meeting, which in 1883, and thereafter, shall be held on the first Monday of May.

ARTICLE 6.—Duties of Officers.—The duties of the officers of this association shall be such as usually appertain to these offices, but in addition thereto, the president shall be chairman of the executive committee.

ARTICLE 7.—Treasurer.—The treasurer shall give bonds, to be approved by the executive committee.

Secretary.—The secretary shall collect all money due the association and pay the same to the treasurer, and take his receipt therefor.

ARTICLE 8.—*Executive Committee* shall have general supervision of the business of the association, and all suggestions or complaints may be considered and disposed of by him; or said committee may refer any of such suggestion or complaints to the association at any regular or called meeting thereof. It shall be their further duty to take into consideration, from time to time, what, in their judgment, will tend to best promote the interests of Northwood and Worth county, and bring the same before the association at its regular meeting, and also they shall give their personal attention to parties seeking investments in Northwood and vicinity, when called on to do so.

ARTICLE 9.—Dues.—The dues of members shall be two dollars (\$2) per annum, payable yearly in advance at the date of membership, and thereafter at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 10.—Ouster.—Any member who shall fail to pay his dues or subscription for a period of thirty days after maturity, shall be dropped from the membership hereof. Such dropped member can be reinstated only on the payment of all back dues and subscriptions.

ARTICLE 11.—Auditing Bills, etc.—All bills shall be audited by the executive committee, and all orders on the treasurer shall be signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary

ARTICLE 12.—Meetings.—The regular meetings of this association shall be held on the first Monday of each month. Special meetings to be held at the call of the president, and it shall be his duty to call such meeting on the written request of five of its members. Ten members of the association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 13.—Duties.—It shall be the duties of the members to give cheerful and harmonious assistance in the work of this association, and it shall be their duty to use due diligence in inducing immigration to Northwood and Worth county, and to refer any persons seeking investments and homes to the executive committee.

ARTICLE 14.—Debts and Liabilities.—No debt shall be contracted by this association beyond the amount of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and no member shall be liable for any debt other than his subscription and annual dues.

ARTICLE 15.—Amendments.—These rules and regulations may be amended at any regular meeting, by two-thirds of its members present, unless objection is made, in which case notice of the proposed amendment shall be given, and shall it come up for consideration at the next meeting.

These rules and regulations were immediately adopted and received the signatures of the following prominent business men and citizens of Northwood:

Theo. R. Crandell,	William Young,
O. D. Eno,	George F. Wattson,
J. C. Williams,	Henry Peterson,
Edwin Collin,	William Hunter,
Frank Scammon,	B. H. Beckett,
Hans Madson,	S. A. Foster,
A. N. Nye,	Dow Simmonds,
J. B. Thompson,	E. E. Savre,
O. V. Eckert,	S. O. Peterson,
H. T. Toye,	A. J. Cole,
L. S. Butler,	J. M. Henderson,
R. P. Johnson,	E. G. Mellen,

E. L. Johnson,	John O. Shomstein,
Frank C. Hall,	O. J. Hensing,
C. E. Hall,	J. H. Willing,
B. K. Walker,	L. Dwelle,
C. F. Littlefield,	D. S. Moore,
L. D. Klove,	A. A. Prescott,
S. B. Lund,	K. Cleophas,
J. F. Emery,	B. J. Booth,
C. W. Cole,	N. E. Nelson,
A. T. Retsloff,	A. Gray,
T. L. Ringham,	W. S. Thomson,
A. E. Hanson,	A. C. Walker,
A. T. Gordon,	H. V. Dwelle,
A. Heinte,	H. M. Dickinson,
George Boynton,	H. J. Hanson,
Ole Haroldson,	Capt. Wackman,
T. K. Hundebly,	H. J. Mc Masters,
Thomas E. Sime,	W. T. Spencer,
E. Amundson,	N. T. Dye,
Iver Wambene,	L. L. Carter,
O. R. Wilson,	C. W. Remore,
Stephen Gullickson,	A. J. Dwelle,
Henry Morrison,	T. R. W. Fleming,
W. T. Hartley,	N. L. Kean,
C. H. Walker,	James S. Smith,
D. C. Bigelow,	H. A. Paine,
	D. A. Maxwell.

After the adoption of the rules, etc., and the signing of the names, the association proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of E. V. Eckert, as president; E. L. Johnson, vice-president; Sidney A. Foster, secretary; K. Cleophas, treasurer, and J. M. Henderson, A. N. Nye, L. Dwelle, A. T. Gordon and J. B. Thompson, as executive committee.

The union is a grand institution, and is doing a good work in the village and throughout the county, and the influence cannot but be beneficial to all concerned.

FIRE.

On Friday morning, the 1st of February, 1873, the village of Northwood was visited by fire, which in an incredible short time wiped out of existence

something in the neighborhood of \$4,000. The building destroyed was known as the Michener block, and stood on the corner of Eighth and Main streets. The edifice was owned by Dr. Michener and William Hunter. These gentlemen had allowed their policy of insurance on the building to expire a short time previously, and had neglected to renew it, hence the loss to them was total. The lower story was occupied by J. J. Coward, dry goods, his family residing in the rear part. He had on hand at this time, a large stock of goods, which was nearly all saved, making his loss less than \$1,000. In the front room up stairs Butler and Clark had a law office. By strong efforts the desks, notes and papers were saved, but the furniture and a fine law library were devoured by the insatiable flames. Mr. Butler was away in Bremer county attending court, and Mr. Clark did not arrive at the scene of conflagration until too late, and forgetfulness on the part of those present, were the several causes that led to the loss of the books. Immediately in the rear of this room W. J. Leslie had an office for the practice of law. The entire contents of this apartment, books, papers, furniture and everything went into the capacious maw of the destroyer. In the rear room, on this floor, John G. Johnson had a tailoring establishment. By promptness and energy all the stock was saved with some very trifling loss. The cause of the fire was supposed, at the time, to arise from a defective chimney flue. This was the most extensive conflagration in the town of Northwood.

COURT HOUSE.

During the year 1879, and attempt was made to remove the county seat to the

town of Kensett, lying in the township of the same name, and the citizens of Northwood, to prevent the consummation of that removal, took measures to counteract it. A committee on subscription was appointed, who circulated the following paper among the people of the village:

We, the subscribers, hereby agree to pay the sum set opposite our respective names for the purpose of erecting a solid brick court house building in the town of Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, on the east half of the east half of block No. (79) seventy-nine, the same being (the present court house block in the said town of Northwood, as platted and recorded on the plat of said town). Said subscription to be payable on demand in cash, or notes due Oct. 1, 1798, (with interest on notes at the rate of ten per cent per annum,) and deposited with S. O. Peterson. Said court house to be completed by the 10th of August, 1880. It is further provided, that the land above described, on which said building is to be located, shall be deeded to Worth county for court house purposes only, and in case the same reverts to the original owners, the subscribers herein shall each own a share in said building and in the land above described, in proportion to their respective payment of said subscription.

Provided further, that the location of said building may be changed to any other place in said town, by obtaining the written consent of a majority of the paying subscribers hereon.

L. and A. J. Dwelle, \$1,800 and east half of east half of block 79, valued at \$500.

A. C. Walker.....	\$ 100
A. D. Robertson.....	100
Ed Collin.....	100
B. H. Beckett.....	200
L. S. Butler.....	100
H. V. Dwelle.....	100
J. B. Thompson.....	100
William Hunter.....	100
J. M. Henderson & Bro.....	100
A. J. Cole.....	100
W. E. Pickering.....	100

T. R. Crandell.....	100
O. V. Eckert.....	100
S. O. Peterson.....	100
E. L. Johnson.....	100
D. J. Purdy.....	100
Henry Peterson.....	100
Kenaston & Savre.....	100
L. D. Klove.....	100
Nye & Willing.....	100
William Young.....	25
A. T. Retsloff.....	25
J. F. Emery.....	25
Ole Haroldson.....	25
Matt Farmer.....	25
Charles David.....	25
H. I. Hanson.....	25
John O. Stromstine.....	25
Hanson & Olsen.....	25
Stephen Gullickson.....	50
L. T. Sime.....	50
S. B. Lund.....	50
Spaulding & Hundebry.....	50
B. K. Walker.....	50
George F. Wattson.....	50
F. C. Hall.....	50
E. F. True.....	50
William S. Thomson.....	50
A. T. Gordon.....	50
George Boynton.....	50
J. C. Williams.....	50
O. D. Eno.....	50
Frederick Findelson.....	50
R. C. Pike.....	50
Ole Ouverson.....	50
N. L. Kean.....	25
D. C. Bigelow.....	25
C. F. Littlefield.....	25
W. T. Spencer.....	25
A. Gray.....	25
S. S. Cargill, by Robertson.....	25

The deed of gift by which the Messrs. Dwelle conveyed the lots to the county is worded after this manner:

"In consideration of the foregoing subscription for court house, we, L. and Hattie A. Dwelle, his wife, of Worth Co., Iowa, do hereby sell and convey to

the mayor, recorder and treasurer of the incorporated town of Northwood, and to their successors in office, as trustees, our revisionary interest in the last one-fourth of block seventy-nine, in the town of Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, with full power and authority to the said trustees to sell said property as soon as it may revert, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, after giving at least thirty days notice of the time and place of said sale by publication in some newspaper published in said Worth county for three successive weeks preceeding said sale, and to give to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed therefor, and divide and pay the proceeds, after deducting costs and expenses of sale, among the above named subscribers, their heirs or assigns, in exact proportion to the amounts subscribed by each as above shown."

This deed was signed on the 2d day of October, 1879, and filed for record July 27, 1880.

At the vote on the question of county seat Northwood was chosen by the people to be the seat of county government by a small majority, and the court house was built during the year 1880. A fine brick edifice, plain and unpretentious, but commodious and substantial withal—an ornament to the town and a credit to the county, it stands a monument to the liberality and munificence of the citizens of Northwood. The building, as it stands, cost about \$4,400, and is a model of how far that sum can be made to go when handled by men of business training.

TEMPERANCE.

In the early part of 1877 a temperance tornado struck the town of Northwood.

On the first, second and third days of March of that year Mrs. H. L. Washington, of Keokuk, gave a series of lectures on the subject of temperance and total abstinence. Every evening the church where the meetings were held was crowded, and at the close of the lectures a pledge was circulated and obtained some 270 signers, among them nearly all the best men in the community.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Simon Rustad settled on the northeast quarter of section 31, Northwood township, Worth Co., Iowa, in June, 1854, where he still resides. He was among the pioneers of the county, and is an enterprising farmer. He was born at Lillehammer, in Norway, Jan. 9, 1826. In March, 1852, he was married to Anne Magdalene Eliasdatter. She was born Sept. 8, 1823, in Frederikshald. Soon after marriage they emigrated to the United States, first settling for a short time in Rock Prairie, Rock Co., Wis., coming in 1854, to Worth Co., Iowa. He at first built a log cabin, 14x18 feet, with punch-eon floor, the roof being covered with straw. The first year he broke three acres of land, and has continued year by year to open his farm, until now he has a well cultivated farm of 480 acres, good residence and beautiful home. His land is valued at \$25 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Rustad have had nine children—Betsy, born in Rock Co., Wis., Jan. 23, 1853, and died Nov. 15, 1881; Sehm, born July 14, 1854; Randine, born May 11, 1856; Edward, born April 19, 1858; Henry, born April 10, 1860; Christian, born April 4, 1862; Anna Elizabeth, born Sept. 3, 1864; Oscar, born Aug. 20, 1866, and Maria Charlotte Eugenie, born March 11,

1871. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Rustad is a republican, has held the office of justice of the peace, and other local offices.

Chester Wright was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840. He is a son of Jonathan and Polly (Cummings,) Wright, natives of New York State, where they were married. In 1843, they removed to Boone Co., Ill., and afterward moved to Worth Co., Iowa, locating in Hartland township. After remaining about fifteen years, they went to Whiteside Co., Ill., where the mother died, and where the father still lives. They had a family of twelve children. Chester is the third child. He came to Worth county, Brookfield township, with his uncle, Edmond Wright, in 1855, from Cerro Gordo, Co., Iowa, and afterwards moved to Hartland township, where he resided until 1875, when he moved to Northwood township. His farm contains 480 acres. He is also engaged in stock raising. Mr. Wright was married May 18, 1862, to Helen D. Rendell, born in Westra Isles, Scotland, Oct. 6, 1842. When about fourteen years of age she came with his parents to Worth county, and settled in Silver Lake township. They now live at Northwood. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have six children—Mary E., Wallace I., James C., Eddie D., Effie M. and Nellie M. Mr. Wright is a republican and has held local offices. He enlisted in company H, 7th Iowa Volunteers in 1864, serving until the close of the war. He was on the Sioux campaign in Dakota.

William Hunter, one of Northwood's enterprising business men, came to Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1868. He was

born in Seneca Co., N. Y., April 15, 1827. His parents died when he was quite young, and he was bound out, but being badly treated, he left the family he was living with, at the age of fourteen, and started to make his own living. When nineteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for twelve years. In 1846 he was married to Sarah Pike, a daughter of Calvin Pike. By this union they had six children, five of whom are living—Calvin P., Gaylord G., Mary E., Willis W. and Nellie M. In the fall of 1856 he went into the stoneware business in company with Mr. Cole. Mr. Hunter is a Mason.

Isaac M. Bolton, one of the early and enterprising farmers of Worth Co., Iowa, settled here in July, 1856. He resides on section 17, Northwood township, where he owns a fine farm of 157 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. He is a native of England, born June 2, 1834. He came to the United States in 1851, making his first stop in Dane Co., Wis. In November, 1854, he returned to England, and on the voyage was wrecked on the coast of Wales. He remained but a short time in his native land, returning to the States in 1856, when he settled on his present farm. In 1860 he married Dinah J. Bickell, daughter of John Bickell. She was born in Canada. They have eight children—Thomas E., John C. F., Livingstone, James M., Mary E., George Isaac, Theodore and Laura J. Mr. Bolton in politics is a republican, and is now chairman of the board of supervisors, having been re-elected for another term. He is a Master Mason and Comrade of G. A. R. He and his wife

are members of the M. E. Church. In 1862 Mr. Bolton enlisted in company A, 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, he being the first man to enlist in the regiment, and was after one years' service as sergeant commissioned 1st lieutenant. He took part in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo., where 800 Union soldiers held 5,000 rebels at bay all day; Port Gibson, Miss., Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, where he was one of the first men on the rebel works; the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Having lost his health in the army, he resigned in August, 1863, and came home, and has resided on his present homestead ever since.

Samuel Egbert settled in Worth county in 1856. He was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Jan. 28, 1815. He is the son of James and Rachel Egbert who were the parents of eleven children. The father was a millwright. When Samuel was about eight years of age, he came with his parents, in 1823, to Portage Co., Ohio, where his father died. Soon after he removed with his mother to Holmes Co., Ohio, where she entered eighty acres of land on which a brother of Samuel now lives. When Samuel was about sixteen years of age he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for twenty-five years. In 1836 he married Eliza Jones, of Welsh descent, by whom he had six children, two of whom are living—Elizabeth and Rachel P. In 1839 Mr. Egbert emigrated to Coles Co., Ill., and the next year to Shelby county, same State, remaining there until 1856, at which time he came to Worth Co., Iowa. On coming here he located the land on which Northwood now stands; laying off a por-

tion of his land in town lots. Mr. Egbert has been a resident of Northwood for more than a quarter of a century, and has been an eye witness of the country's marvelous prosperity and development. He was appointed a commissioner to locate the first roads of the county. He received the first order from Judge Moore, of Mitchell county, to organize Worth county, and was the donor of twelve and a half acres of depot grounds, for the encouragement of the Iowa Central Railroad.

Charles Wardall now resides on a farm in the northern part of Northwood township, Worth Co., Iowa, on which he settled in 1869. He came to this township in 1857 and in company with Lemuel Dwelle and Dr. Franklin, laid out the town of Northwood, buying out G. O. Mellem. He built the first mill in the county, grinding some wheat and corn, and sawing the lumber out of which many of the first cabins were built. He has been identified with the interests of the county for many years, and has witnessed its prosperity. He was one of the pioneers of the county, and one of the founders of Northwood. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, in December, 1816. He was the son of Thomas and Francis (Melton) Wardall, who emigrated to the United States in 1827, settling near Cincinnati, Ohio. They had a family of fourteen children. Charles was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. He was married Dec. 6, 1837, to Sarah Wise, a niece of ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia. By this union there were two children, both of whom died in infancy, and the mother died in 1839.

Mr. Wardall's second wife was Mrs. Sarah Williams, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hewitt. She was born at Oxford, England, in 1816, and removed with her parents to London in 1822. She was married to George A. Williams in May, 1836, and emigrated to the United States in August of the same year. They settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838, where Mr. Williams died. She was married to Mr. Wardall in August, 1840. By this union there were eight children—Thomas, Charles Henry, who died at the age of one and a half years; Felexine, Mary E., Etta, Charles F., Clara and Addie. These children are all grown up and have families of their own. In 1840 Mr. Wardall removed to Ripley Co., Ind. In 1842 he went to Rock Co., Wis., and in 1844 he settled at Union, Rock Co., Wis., where he remained until 1855, then lived one year in Springfield, Ill. At the end of this year he went for a short time to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and in 1857 came to Worth Co., Iowa. He has 160 acres of good farming land where he now lives, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Wardall is a Master Mason and is a member of the Chapter at Osage.

T. K. Hundebey and his parents were among the early settlers of Silver Lake township, having come here in 1857. He is a native of Norway, born Dec. 5, 1842. When ten years of age he came with his parents to the United States, settling in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where they remained until they made a permanent location in Worth county. On Dec. 11, 1861, T. K. enlisted in company K, 15th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry,

known as the "Scandinavian regiment." He took part in the following engagements: Champion Hills, Murfreesborough, Big Shanty, Altoona, Chickamauga, and the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded at the battle of Murfreesborough, Dec. 30, 1862, and at the battle of Altoona was struck in the forehead by a spent ball. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was promoted to the position of sergeant. He was mustered out of service at Chattanooga, Feb. 10, 1865. After his return to Worth county, he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until he was elected sheriff of the county in 1871, serving in that capacity for four years. On Jan. 2, 1873, he was married to Randi Medgaarden, who was born in the town of Plymouth, Rock Co., Wis. By this union they have six children—Charles, born Oct. 22, 1873; Oscar, born Nov. 29, 1874; Clara Antoinette, born June 29, 1876; George G., born April 15, 1878; Anton H., born March 25, 1880, and Martin L., born Sept. 27, 1883. When Mr. Hundebey first came to Worth county, he husked corn where the village of Northwood now stands. He commenced life a poor boy, but by energy and frugality has amassed a competency, and to-day takes his place among the most successful business men of the county. He owns and operates a successful and increasing drug business in Northwood, and is largely interested in farming lands. The entire family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Hundebey is a man of whom his mother country may well be proud.

B. H. Beckett came to Worth county, Iowa, in 1857, being one of the early set-

tlers. He was born in Warren Co., Ind. His parents were William F. and Experience (Call) Beckett, natives of Ohio, but who emigrated to Indiana after their marriage. William F. Beckett died about the year 1837, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving but one child—B. H., and Mrs. Beckett moved a few years thereafter to Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., where she married David Jolly, by whom she had four children. About 1843 Mr. Jolly emigrated to Lafayette Co., Wis., where he and Mrs. Jolly resided until 1865, when they started to California. Mrs. Jolly died while on the journey, at Omaha, Neb., at the age of sixty-five years, and Mr. Jolly returned to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1857 B. H. Beckett left his home in Wisconsin, and after looking some through Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, finally returned through northern Iowa, and concluded to locate in Northwood, Worth county. In June of that year he contracted for the erection of a store building at that place, and in the fall of the same year, he brought the first stock of goods into Northwood and Worth county. In the absence of railroads, goods and all supplies had to be hauled by teams from McGregor, Iowa, a distance of 120 miles, the first load of which Mr. Beckett hauled himself, having in many places to carry parts of the goods across sloughs, there being no bridges or turnpikes at that time. He came to Worth county with but little capital, and although the financial crisis of 1857 caused him to lose what he had brought to the county, by bad debts and shrinkages in values, and he met with many discouragements in business mat-

ters in that early settlement; yet he never gave up, but by hard work, perseverance and close application to business, recovered every thing, and sold out in 1865, feeling compensated, financially, for his many hardships and privations. In 1869 he opened the first abstract office in the county and began to invest and also deal in real estate, and in 1871 he bought a banking interest in connection therewith, which business he continued until 1874, when, his health failing him, he sold out, since which time he has done but little but look after his landed interests, 1,000 acres of which he has under cultivation. He married Mary E. Wardall, on Feb. 26, 1866, by whom he has three children—Charles H., Minnie E. and Ida.

James D. Rendall is one of the pioneers of Worth Co., Iowa, arriving in the county, Aug. 19, 1858. He was born in Westra, Orkney, Scotland, Aug. 7, 1810, his parents being Peter and Helen (Donaldson) Rendall. Mr. Peter Rendall was married twice. His first wife died in 1818, and he afterward married Margaret Cooper. He had three children by his first wife and six by his second. James D. in 1832, was married by Rev. George Reid, to Jean Seater, of the Island of Westra, in Scotland. Mr. Rendall for twenty years was engaged in the cod and herring fisheries, being a captain fifteen years. In May, 1858, they started for the United States, locating in Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa. They first stopped with their son James, at Rockford, Ill., and from there to Worth county. They came in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen, being three

weeks on the way. Previous to his arrival in the county his son had in 1856, pre-empted the land where he settled. Here he lived for sixteen years, then he moved to Northwood township, and in 1881, he came to Northwood, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Rendall have had seven children—Ann, James, John, Hellen, Jean, (deceased), Jean and Thomina (twins). James enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry, and died in the service at Memphis, Tenn. John was in the same regiment. He was wounded in the leg at Pleasant Hill, and afterward taken prisoner. Mr. and Mrs. Rendall were members of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, but there being no Church of that denomination here, they joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1882 they celebrated their golden wedding at Northwood. They are in comfortable circumstances. He owns a farm in Northwood township, of 120 acres valued at \$25 per acre, besides six acres adjoining the village, valued at \$1,200.

Sever Bendikson Holstad resides on section 19, Northwood township, where he purchased 235 acres. He was born in Norway, Feb. 5, 1829. He emigrated to America in 1852. He landed at New York, going at once to Wisconsin, where he lived five years. He then moved to Worth Co., Iowa, settling on section 32. In 1864 he sold this, and moved to his present home. He is engaged in raising stock and grain. He married Gunnell Simonsen, in 1862. In 1864 she died, leaving one son, Bendik. He was again married to Isabell Guttremesen, April, 1869, born in Norway, June 15, 1849. They

have six children—Jennie, Gilbert, Betsey, Theolina, Edward and Sem. They belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a republican.

A. J. Dwelle was an early settler of Worth county, being one of its prominent business men. He was born in Washington Co., N. Y., March 16, 1826. He is the son of Alphonso and Elizabeth (Tefft) Dwelle. They were married in 1823, and had six sons and four daughters. The father still lives in the old homestead where his father Abner settled in 1790. The mother died in 1868. Mr. Alphonso Dwelle in early life was an old line whig, but at the organization of the republican party, affiliated with it, and took great interest in the party. A. J. resided on a farm and received a good education. In June, 1859, he married Sarah M. Walker, emigrating at once to Worth Co., Iowa. He is a practical business man, a keen observer and by close application has acquired a competency, and well merits his business reputation.

Aslag Tostenson has been a resident of Worth county since 1860. He located on section 15, in Brookfield township, where he has 212½ acres under an excellent state of cultivation, and is largely engaged in stock. He is a native of Norway, born in 1829. He came to America in 1846. He located first in Rock Co., Wis., from there removed to Green county. In 1860 he emigrated to Iowa, where he has since lived. He was married in 1856, to Gertrude Oleson, a native of Norway, born in 1836. They have seven children—Maggie, Gertrude, Tommy, Ole, Adde, Olena and Carrie. They belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a

republican, and has been a member of the board of township trustees for a number of years.

Roswell Bigelow came to Worth Co., Iowa, June 25, 1860, settling then on the place where he now resides. He was born in Essex Co., N. Y., June 30, 1814. In December, 1836, he was married to Emeline Stacy, born in Windham Co., Vt., Nov. 10, 1819. They had seven children, three of whom are living—Lucy A., born in Vermont, July 30, 1839, who died in Wisconsin, Dec. 24, 1856; Francis, born in Massachusetts, Sept. 4, 1841, enlisted in company C, 12th Iowa Infantry, and who died from disease and exposure in the army; Doctor C, born in New York, July 24, 1845, who enlisted in company B, 27th Iowa Infantry, serving until the war closed; Augustus, born, Aug. 15, 1848; Eleanor J., born Feb. 10, 1851, James N., born July 30, 1857; Eddie, born Oct. 8, 1859, and died March 9, 1862. Eddie was the first white child buried at Northwood. On Oct. 18, 1846, Mr. Bigelow removed to Milwaukee, then a village, and removed to Winnebago Co., Wis., in 1849. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California, going with ox-teams. On the other side of the Missouri he and his party were attacked by Indians, nine of whom they killed. In California he followed mining. Mr. Bigelow has been identified with the interests of Worth county for about twenty-two years.

John C. Hitchcock, an early settler of Worth Co., Iowa, located in Northwood, 1861, where he was employed in the milling business for L. & A. J. Dwelle. He was born in Russell, Hampden Co., Mass.,

Aug. 21, 1803. His parents were Chauncy and Liba (Chandler) Hitchcock. John C. remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He was married twice. His first wife was Arvilla Wardsworth, whom he married in Massachusetts, in February, 1827. She died in December, 1839, in Portage Co., Ohio, where he had located in 1829. By this union they had four children, two of whom are living—Mary Ann, the wife of Elhanan Fitts, and Clarasa, wife of Joseph Wilhelm. In 1840 Mr. Hitchcock married Mrs. Prudence Wardsworth, widow of J. D. Wardsworth. By this marriage he has one child—Arvilla, wife of H. L. Hurman. Mr. Hitchcock lived for a short time in Price Co., Wis., going there in 1858. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Tennis Gabriel is a native of Norway. In 1854 he came to the United States, was eleven weeks making the voyage, the provisions running short, and the passengers and crew came near starving. He first stopped at Beloit, Wis., where he worked as a laborer. He was married in Wisconsin to Gunlah Hansen, by whom he has had eight children, four living—Ole, Henry, Tillina and Gearhardt. In the spring of 1863, he came to Worth county, where he has since resided. When Mr. Gabriel came to this county he was a poor man, but has worked and accumulated a fine property, and to-day is one of the well to do farmers of the township. He owns 320 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel are members of the Lutheran Church.

L. D. Klove, one of Northwood's enterprising business men, came to Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1864. He was born

in Norway, April 2, 1838. In 1860 he came to the United State, settling in Decorah, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he was employed as clerk for Ellsworth & Landers, remaining with them four years, and then came to Northwood, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1867 he made a visit to his native country, where he remained but a short time, and again returned to Northwood, where he has since resided. He has been married twice. His first wife was Carrie D. Klove, who he married in 1869, and by whom he had three children, one of whom is living—David. Mrs. Klove died May 6, 1874. His second wife was Julia Somve, to whom he was married in 1876. By this union they had four children, three of whom are living—Louisa, Ida and Eddie. Mr. and Mrs. Klove are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Klove came to this country poor, but by fair dealing and close attention to business, has accumulated a comfortable property.

Henry Peterson located in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1864. He was born in Norway, Sept. 20, 1830. In July 1850 he came to the United States, settling first at Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis., where he remained three years, doing farm work in summer and spending the winter in the pineries. In 1856 he engaged in Decorah, Iowa, as clerk in a store, remaining there six years, except one winter which he spent in Norway. In 1863 he began the grocery business, and coming to Northwood in 1864 he formed a partnership with Nelson, Klove & Peterson, since which time he has been closely connected with the mercantile business of Northwood. In the fall of 1867 he mar-

ried Betsy Olson. They have had eight children, six of whom are living—Freddie, Johnnie, Louis, Owen, Ellen and Ida. Mr. Peterson came to this county with but small means, yet by economy and push he has amassed a competency, and to-day is among the prosperous business men of the county.

Capt. G. F. Wattson, postmaster at Northwood, came to Worth Co., Iowa, in 1865. He was born in Adrian, Mich., Aug. 19, 1843. His parents were Charles R. and Jane M. (Mathews) Wattson. His father was a native of Philadelphia, where he was married by Rev. Dr. Tyng, in 1837. Soon after marriage he moved to Adrian, Mich., where he remained until 1852, when he went to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming. Capt. G. F. grew to manhood in Iowa. In 1861 he enlisted in company K, 5th Iowa Infantry. He took part in the following engagements: New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, Champion Hills, siege and capture of Vicksburg. In July, he re-enlisted in the 5th Iowa Cavalry, and was in the Dutch River campaign against General Hood, also under Wilson through the Carolinas. He served until the close of the war. He arrived at Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1865, and in 1868 opened the first drug store in Northwood. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of the county, holding the office for six years. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster, which office he still retains. In 1866 Mr. Wattson was married to Felixine Wardall, a daughter of Charles Wardall. Mr. and Mrs. Wattson are the parents of three living children—G. H., Carrie and Charles. Mr. Wattson is a member of the

Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, also a member of the G. A. R. Oct. 9, 1883, he was elected to the General Assembly from the eighty-sixth district.

Even Evenson, one of the early settlers of Worth county, was born in Norway, Aug. 20, 1838. In 1862 he came to America, locating in Freeborn Co., Minn. In 1863 he enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, company E, and participated in Wilson's raid, and all the engagements of the regiment after enlisting being always found at his post, serving until the close of the war, when he came to Northwood. In 1871 he was joined in wedlock to Enger Amenson, by whom he had six children, four of whom are living—Ella, Ida, John and Clara. Mr. Evenson has 200 acres of land on sections 7 and 8, Northwood township, under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$35 per acre. When Mr. Evenson came to this county he had twenty-five cents of ready money, but through his own energies has accumulated a large property, and to-day is ranked among the well-to-do farmers of Worth county. Mr. and Mrs. Evenson are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Floyd T. Spudling located on section 20, near Northwood, in 1866, when it was an unbroken prairie. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Valpman) Spudling, and was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1828. He received an academic education in his native State. He was married in 1847 to Sarah J. Parker. They have three children living—James H., Mary Elizabeth and Andrew. He emigrated to Rosendale, Wis., in 1850,

where he remained sixteen years, then removed to his present home in Worth Co., Iowa. He has acquired all he possesses since he came here. He has a fine improved farm valued at \$50 per acre. The trees surrounding his home are two feet in diameter and were his own planting.

Stephen Gullickson is a native of Norway. He emigrated to the United States in 1853, stopping first in Manitowoc, Wis., where he worked in the fisheries. From there he went to Racine county, in the same State, attending school for some time and working at various occupations until 1859. In that year he went the overland route to California, being six months on the way. He remained in California, Idaho and the territories until 1866, at which time he returned to the States and soon after came to Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa. After coming here he went into partnership in the mercantile trade, the firm being Peterson, Bro. & Co. The firm soon became Peterson & Gullickson, and afterwards Peterson, Gullickson & Sime. He was married July 3, 1867, to Permylla Abraham. They have had nine children, six of whom are now living—Gilbert Ward, born Jan. 2, 1867; Alla Loovisa, born April 7, 1875; Alfred Williams, born Feb. 2, 1878; Seymour Talvert, born Feb. 14, 1878; Victor Clarence, born March 23, 1879 and Minnie Florence, born Oct. 14, 1881. Mr. Gullickson is one of the large land owners of the county. Though he had but one dollar when he landed at Chicago, yet by tact and work he has made a competency and enjoys a comfortable home.

Frank C. Hall came to Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1868 and

since 1876 has been engaged in the hardware trade. He was born in Walworth Co., Wis., March 6, 1854. His parents were Eli C. and Angeline Hall, who settled in White Water, the county of Walworth, in 1854. Eli C. was employed there as clerk in a store. In 1849 he settled in Oshkosh, going into the hardware trade, remaining there three years. He then returned to White Water, embarking in the produce business. In 1868 they all came to Worth county. Frank C. was married in 1877 to Hattie B. Marcy. By this union they have three children—Edna, Grace and Mary. Mr. Hall first worked for C. A. Knapp, and in 1876 went into the firm as a full partner. In 1879 Mr. Knapp retired from the firm, and Mr. Hall has since continued the business alone. He is a good business man, and by energy and industry has built up an extensive trade.

Ole Knudson Sinda was born in Norway, in May 1834. He came to America in 1861, landed at Quebec and went at once to Wisconsin, where he resided four years, and in 1865 he moved to Minnesota, resided there one year, and then came to Worth county, where he settled on section 30, Northwood township. He has 160 acres of good land and raises stock of all kinds. He was married to Anna I. Hove in April 1878. She is also a native of Norway. There are three children—Martin Edmond, Carl A. and Gane M. Mr. Knudson and family all belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican.

Josephus P. Jones is the son of Seth and Betsey (Simonds) Jones, who were the parents of nine children, eight of

whom grew to manhood. They settled in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1795, where they farmed over fifty years. Here Josephus was born June 19, 1815. He received his education at Bristol, Allen's Hill and Sevina academies. He studied civil engineering and surveying at Allen's Hill. In 1837 he went to Joliet, Will Co., Ill., where he was employed as civil engineer on the Illinois & Michigan canal. Sept. 19, 1850, he was married to Cristian E. Bero, of French descent. They had five children, two of whom are living: Rolla A., a practical engineer, now a resident of St. Paul, Minn., and Alice B., now the wife of Charles W. Cole, of Northwood. In 1856 he removed to Austin, Minn., purchased government land and engaged in farming. In 1860 he removed to Nevada, Mower county, where he was postmaster, county surveyor and justice of the peace for ten years. In 1869 he came to Northwood, his present residence. In 1871 he was elected surveyor of Worth county and has held the office of justice of the peace eight years. He has been identified with the northwest forty-five years, having been a pioneer in two States, and many are the vicissitudes he has seen. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian Church, where the family worship. Mr. Seth Jones had been previously married to Linda Barrows.

Gilbert Gullickson, has been a resident on section 7 since the spring of 1869. He has 160 acres valued at \$35 per acre. He was born in Norway, Feb. 24, 1837. He emigrated to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1857, and remained one year. Started to California in the year of 1858. Remained till 1873 and went to Idaho and remained

three years and started back to Norway. Remained there one year then started back to Iowa and purchased his present home in Worth county. He was married June 13, 1871, to Anna Peterson, sister of Henry and S. O. Peterson. By this union there were nine children, four of whom are living. Henry G. was born May 18, 1874; Albert C., born March 6, 1877. Lina B., born May 21, 1880; George E., born July 26, 1882. Mr. Gullickson is a thorough farmer. Though he came with little means he has secured a competence and ranks among the well-to-do farmers of Northwood township. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican.

C. J. Peterson has resided here fourteen years. He was born in Sweden in 1840, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education, and followed farming. He was married in 1864 to Anna Anderson, born in 1844. In 1869 he came to Worth county and settled in Northwood township on section 10, where he still lives. His farm contains 213 acres. He is a republican and has held local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have one child—Alfred. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Peterson had \$11 on his arrival in the county, and by industry and economy has gained a comfortable competency.

Oliver D. Eno, auditor of Worth county, was born in Lower Canada, March 21, 1831, where he grew to manhood and received an academical education at East Hadley. In 1854, he went to Ashtubula Co., Ohio, where he taught school that winter, and in 1855 removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, where he opened a select

school. In 1856 he went to Clayton village, teaching the district school at that place for one term, and then took charge of the select school at Farmersburg, teaching for nine months. He then went to Clayton and Elkader, and taught a term of school in each place. In the spring of 1858, he went to Garnovilla and entered the law office of J. O. Crosby, where he spent six months. In the fall of 1858, he was a candidate for county superintendent of schools, coming within seventeen votes of being elected. He then went to Guttenburg, when he again took up teaching, and in the mean time still prosecuted the study of law. When in this place, he was editor of the *Mississippi Valley Register*, which supported Douglas for President. In the fall of 1861, the office was moved to Lake City, Minn., when he changed it to a republican sheet, and supported Lincoln and the Union cause. Previous to going to Minnesota in 1860, he received the nomination of clerk of the district court on the democratic ticket, running 300 votes ahead of his ticket. In the fall of 1862 he gave up the publishing business and went to Dane Co., Wis., teaching school there that winter. He then returned to Guttenburg, and in 1866, went to Postville, where he commenced the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar while in Guttenburg. In the fall of 1867 he went to Osage, where he taught the public school that winter. The following fall he was employed as salesman by Eno, Bowman & Co. In the winter of 1869 he came to Bristol, Worth county, where he opened an agricultural warehouse, and remained in that business until 1875, when he was elected as audi-

tor of Worth county, and has been re-elected, being elected three consecutive times. In connection with the office, he edits and controls the *Worth County Index*. In January, 1873, he was married to Kate S., daughter of Hugh Sweney, an early settler of Mitchell Co., Iowa.

Martin E. Johnson was born in Sweden, in 1840. He there learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked until 1870, when he came to Worth county and worked out until 1874, where he engaged at farming, which he still follows. His farm consists of 105 acres, located on section 11. He was married, in 1874, to Anna Matilda Anderson, born in Sweden, in 1844. They have four children—John A., Andrew, Alma T. and Julia J. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Lewis T. Sime came to Worth Co., Iowa, in 1870, and settled at Northwood, where he still resides. He was born in Bergen, Norway, June 24, 1830. On July 3, 1849, he landed at New York, coming at once to Chicago. From 1852 until 1859, he spent in California. Returning to Chicago in the winter of 1859 and 1860, he soon went to Cambridge, Dane Co., Wis. In 1860 he married Rhoda Amundson, a native of Norway, but who came to the United States when seven years of age. They have nine children—Thomas E., Ellen J., Annie L., Nicholas W., Albert O., Minnie R., John L., Celia and George. In 1862 Mr. Sime removed to Shelby Co., Ill., where he bought prairie land at \$5 per acre, afterward selling for \$30 per acre. On account

of poor health, he went to Decorah, Iowa, where he purchased stock in a woolen factory. In 1870, having settled in Northwood, he formed a partnership with Tofte & Klove, in general merchandising. In two years after he sold out and formed a partnership with Peterson & Gullickson, which continued for six years, when he again sold out and became associated with Thompson & Lund. In 1882 he commenced his present business. Mr. and Mrs. Sime are members of the Lutheran Church.

Rev. O. Nelsen, emigrated to the United States in 1871 and located at Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa. He was born in the parish of Aal, Norway, March 18, 1844, where he received an academical education. After graduating he taught school for several years at Brevig. Soon after coming to the United States he commenced his pastoral studies, attending the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage. He then attended the State University of Minnesota; from there went to Augsburg Theological Seminary two years. He was ordained at Fort Howard, Wis., June 18, 1874. While at school he had a call at Northwood, Iowa, as an assistant, his territory including parts of Winnebago, Worth Co., Iowa, and Freeborn Co., Minn. In 1877, the Church being divided into three different parishes, he retained Worth county. On Nov. 30, 1882, he was married to Birgitte Evelyn Evensen. In 1876 he returned to his native country, having been chosen a delegate to the general conference of foreign missions of that country.

John Seater came to Northwood township, Worth county, in 1871. He was

born in Westra, Orkney Islands, in 1823. His parents were Robert and Jane (Logie) Seater, natives of Westra, where they lived and died; the mother in 1877, the father in 1879, each aged almost one hundred years. John received a limited education. He learned the trade of shoemaker. He married Isabell Meil, whose death occurred in 1859. He was again married to Mary Randall, a native of Scotland. He emigrated to Chicago May 8, 1869, following his trade two years. He then came to Northwood, bought property and opened a shoe shop, which he sold in 1875 and bought a farm in Kensett. He moved to his present farm in 1875. His wife died in 1880. The children by his first marriage were—Ann, Robert, Jane and James. By second marriage—George. Mr. Seater has been a member of the Baptist Church thirty-five years.

O. V. Eckert, one of the prominent business men of Northwood, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1838. His grandfather, Solomon Eckert, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His parents were Abram S. and Sarah A. (De Groff) Eckert. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom are still living. O. V. Eckert was reared on a farm, receiving a liberal education. In 1856 he came to Wisconsin with his parents, and in the winter of 1859, he crossed the Mississippi river. In 1865 he was married to Lucinda Walker, of Clinton Co., N. Y. Four children have blessed this union—Clara, Blanche, Florence and Ethel. In the winter of 1871, Mr. Eckert came to Worth Co., Iowa, where he has been extensively engaged in buying grain and live stock, as the

firm of Eckert & Williams. Mr. Eckert is one of those men that began life poor, but by judicious management, has accumulated a fine property. He has a comfortable home in Northwood.

Ole Haraldson came to Worth county in 1872. He was born in Flaa, Hallingdall, Norway, June 10, 1841. At an early age, he learned the shoemaker's trade. On June 18, 1866, he landed in America. The following year he went to Fillmore Co., Minn. In 1872 he came to Worth Co., Iowa, where he has since followed his trade. Mr. Haraldson came to this county poor, but by close attention to his business has accumulated a comfortable property. He has 160 acres of land in Lincoln township, valued at \$25 per acre, besides 160 acres in Dakota.

Ole O. Walsvik was born in Norway, Sept. 12, 1844. He is the son of Ole A. and Hansine Olesen. His father was born in 1819, the mother in 1825. They had two children—Ole O. and Alf. They all emigrated from Norway and located in Worth county. Ole was married March 27, 1870, to Ingeborg Ingerbrickson, born March 15, 1845. They have six children—Hansena, Ellen, Albert, Oliver, John and Helena. Ole purchased the farm where he now lives, on section 22, in 1874. It contains eighty acres. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

E. L. Johnson has resided in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, since 1874, at which time he embarked in the mercantile business in company with a partner, under the firm name of E. L. Johnson & Co. He was born in Norway, Nov. 8, 1841. In 1856 he emigrated to the United States, stopping first for a few years in

Lafayette Co., Wis. In 1854 he went to Monroe, Green county, same State, where he served six years as clerk in a store. He then removed to Albert Lea, Minn., where he was a clerk in a store until 1874. He was married in 1857 to Mary Serverson.

Jens M. Grefthen lives on section 15. He was born in Norway, April 1, 1838. He received a good education and learned the shoemaker trade. He came to America in 1869, proceeding at once to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, working at his trade in the winter and farming in the summer. He earned money the first year to bring his family to Iowa. In the spring of 1875 they moved to their present home in Northwood township. His farm consists of 200 acres. He married in 1865 Genor Erickson, born April 3, 1841. Ten children have been born to them—Even, Helena Mathilda, Martin Herbert, Christina, Emelia, Olava, (deceased), Olaf Laurits, Olava Julia, Lena Johana, Gustaf Adolph and John George. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. H. Hagen settled in his present home on section 15, Northwood township, in 1875. He was born in Norway in 1844. In 1869 he emigrated to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where he lived two years. He then moved to Fillmore Co., Minn., remaining four years, and then removed to Worth Co., Iowa. His farm consists of 160 acres. He was married in 1875 to Aagot H. Johnson, born in 1853. They have five children—Julia, Ida, Hannab, John H. and Betsy. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

William E. Pickering, attorney at law, of the firm of Pickering & Hartley, lo-

cated in Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1875. He is a native of Henry Co., Ind., born Aug. 28, 1849. His parents were Abner and Jennette (Saint) Pickering, his father being a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of North Carolina. His father died when William E. was three years of age, and his mother afterwards married Nathan Macy, who treated him with all the kindness a father could have bestowed. In 1862 William E. went to Springdale, Cedar Co., Iowa. In 1869-70 he attended the State University at Iowa City. He left in his sophomore year, returning home, where he remained until the fall of 1875, when he came to Northwood and purchased an interest in a real estate and law business, as the firm of Butler, Smith & Pickering. In the meantime he attended the law department of the State University, graduating in the class of 1879. The real estate and law partnership of Butler, Smith & Pickering was dissolved in July, 1877, and in the fall of the same year, he formed his present partnership with Walter T. Hartley. They are young men, well posted, and have built up an extensive business in their profession. Mr. Pickering was married to Ella M. Hartley. They have two children—Ralph C. and Lulu. In 1882 Mr. Pickering was elected mayor of Northwood, on the republican ticket. The firm have had a branch office at Lake Mills, Winnebago Co., Iowa, under the firm name of Pickering, Hartley & Harwood since 1879, and in 1882 in connection therewith opened a private bank which has proved a financial success.

C. F. Littlefield is a prominent business man of Northwood. He was born in

Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, June 24, 1847. He is the son of Ambrose and Mary J. (Washburn) Littlefield. He grew to manhood and was educated in his native State. In 1869 he went to Boston, where he was employed as clerk in a grocery. In 1876 he came to Worth county and embarked in his present business in 1877. In 1876 he married Emma E. Walker, daughter of A. C. Walker. Mr. Littlefield carries a large stock, and has accumulated a comfortable competency. In politics he is a staunch republican.

Ole E. Hopperstad settled on section 14, in Northwood township, in 1876, and is engaged in farming. He was born on the Atlantic Ocean, July 24, 1849. He is the son of Erick and Bertha Hopperstad, natives of Norway; the father was born March 24, 1814, the mother March 15, 1818. They settled first in Rock Co., Wis., remaining until 1876, when they came to Worth county. Ole was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education. He was employed as a clerk in Janesville and Broadhead, Wis. In 1872 he came to Northwood and engaged in the mercantile business with John B. Thompson. In 1876 he bought 160 acres where he now lives. His parents live with him. They have six children—Sarah, Ole, Ole E., Martha, Christopher and Andrew J. He is a republican. Has held the office of town trustee, and is the present town clerk. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

George Boynton, a butcher of Northwood and one of its enterprising business men, was born in Bangor, Maine, June 8, 1836. He is the youngest of twelve

children. His parents were William and Mary (Huchins) Boynton. He went to Boston in 1851, and was employed in the markets of the city. He was married there to Sarah, a daughter of James M. Shaw, of Corinth, Penobscot Co., Maine, by whom there are two children—Annie D. and Charles R. In 1864 he went to Chicago, Ill., embarking in the butchering business, in which he was very successful, but in the great fire of 1871 he lost everything he possessed. In 1872 he went to Fairbury, Ill. In 1878 he located in Northwood, and has since been engaged in butchering. He is a Free and Accepted Mason of Oriental lodge, No. 33 Chicago.

Rev. H. J. Strand was born in Norway, Dec. 11, 1847. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, and to Worth Co., Iowa, in 1879. He graduated in the seminary of his native place. After coming to the States he attended the Lutheran College in Decorah, Iowa, graduating there in 1876. He also took a full course in the Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis. On coming to Worth county, in 1879, he assisted Rev. I. Nordby for one year and a half, at which time he had a call to Forest City, Winnebago Co., Iowa. He remained there until 1883, when he accepted a call to Northwood, where he has charge of the Shell Rock, Northwood, London and Elk Grove Churches, besides a congregation in Freeborn Co., Minn. In 1880 he was married to Caroline Raelson, by whom he has two children—John Edward and Hermana Realf Ferdinand.

Samuel K. Rice, dentist at Northwood, Iowa, settled here in June, 1882. He was born in Perry Co., Penn., April 17, 1851.

He received his education in his native State and when nineteen years of age, he entered the dental office of Dr. Borland. In the spring of 1872 he went to Colorado Springs, remaining there until 1881, when he returned to Perry county. Here he was married to Mary M. Rice, though of the same name yet was no blood kindred. They have one child—Elsie May. The doctor has in a short time established himself in the confidence of the people, and has built up a good business. He is a member of the Masonic Northern Light Lodge at Northwood.

John O. Weston came to Northwood township, Worth county, in 1880. He is engaged in farming and stock raising. He was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 12, 1852. In 1859 he moved to Knox Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming. In 1878 he moved to McDonough Co., Ill., remaining three years. He then removed to Freeborn Co., Minn., and lived there until removing to Iowa. He married Virginia Lampkin in 1878. They have two children—Robert L., born Feb. 19, 1880, and Fannie, born October, 1882. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a republican.

Hon. Lemuel Dwelle has been an esteemed and useful citizen of Northwood, Worth Co., Iowa, ever since 1857. He is a native of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. He was born Aug. 16, 1824. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. On coming to Northwood he purchased eighty acres of land from Mr. Egbert, planting it the same year and laying out a large portion of the town site of Northwood. In 1860, in company with his brother, A. S. Dwelle,

he bought the water power and saw-mill adjoining the town and erected thereon a large flouring mill. Mr. Dwelle is an extensive dealer in real estate, being himself a large land owner. No man has been more closely identified with the interests of Northwood than he, or has done more to build up the town. He has been very successful in all his business undertakings and noted far and wide for his enterprise and liberality. He is always ready to contribute generously to every thing that tends to the best interests of the town, county or State. In 1859 he was a candidate for county judge, and though he was thrown out by a contested election, his friends claim that the office was rightfully his. He has been a member of the board of supervisors for fifteen years since the organization of that body. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature from this district which was then composed of Worth, Winnebago, Hancock and Kossuth counties. In the legislature he did credit to himself and his constituents. He was elected one of the first town council of the incorporated town of Northwood, in 1875. In 1875 he was elected State senator for the forty-sixth senatorial district of Iowa, which position he filled with ability and credit. On the 30th of December, 1875, Mr. Dwelle was married to Hattie Edwards. They were married at Troy, Walworth Co., Wis. Mrs. Dwelle is a lady of fine

accomplishments, highly esteemed by all who know her, and is always ready to second her husband in everything that tends to the welfare of their town and society.

Benjamin K. Walker was born in Limington, Maine, May 15, 1833. He is the son of Ebenezer and Mary Walker, natives of Maine. His father died in 1849, but his mother is still living. Benjamin K. was the youngest of three children. He was reared on his father's farm, and received an academical education in his native town, after which he attended Waterville College two years, but on account of ill health did not complete the course. In May, 1857, he came west and after stopping a short time in Osage, Mitchell Co., he located at Bristol, Worth county. On the organization of the county, in the fall of 1857, he was chosen clerk of the courts, which position he held until 1862, after which he engaged in the real estate business and in teaching until 1870, when he removed to Northwood, where he has since engaged in the former business with gratifying success. He was elected county auditor in 1876. In politics he is a republican. On the 10th day of August, 1859, he was united in marriage with Abbie J. Merrill, a native of Springdale, Maine, daughter of Stephen and Eveline Merrill, natives of Maine, but now residents of Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa. The Walker family are of English extraction.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP

The territory comprised in the township of Silver Lake is technically known as congressional township 100 north, range 22 west of 5th principal meridian. It is the extreme northwestern one of the county, and, like all the northern tier, lacks one tier of sections, from 1 to 6 inclusive, and therefore contains only some 19,200 acres. The interests are wholly of an agricultural turn, there being no town or village within its limits. The surface is quite rolling, being considerably more hilly than any other part of the county. Although the general characteristic of the landscape is that of a beautiful emerald prairie, rolling like the frozen billows of a gemmed sea, still considerable natural timber is found in the north and eastern portions, and all over the precinct, the artificial groves which owe their existence to the care and thrift of the settlers, rear their stately heads and nod like plumes in the balmy air.

LAKES.

Two lakes adorn the surface of this most lovely land and add beauty to the surroundings. Silver lake, from which the township drew its name, has been a placid piece of water, shining like a burnished plate of the queen of metals, but in the last few years, its smooth surface has been marred by the growth of reeds and rushes that have sprung up all over its otherwise pellucid bosom. Another lake

lies on sections 7, 8 and 17 and is known by the name of Bright's lake.

The soil is that dark, rich, alluvial soil that in its natural state contains all the necessary elements of successful agriculture.

The inhabitants are almost exclusively of the Scandinavian race—the race of Vikings and Bersekers—and thrift and industry are noticeable features of the community.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settler of this township was Lars Larsen Lobergt, who on the 26th of March, 1856, entered this fair Eden and took up a claim on section 14. Mr. Lobergt could have found at that time land much nearer Northwood, but having been brought up near the water, he naturally drifted toward the lake shore, where his eyes could be gladdened by a sight of its clear waters.

The next to arrive was G. K. Hundebý, who with his brother, Theodore K., then a mere lad, appeared in the spring of 1856. G. K. immediately took up a claim in the timber for himself and picked out a piece on the prairie beyond for their father, K. O. Hundebý, who arrived during the same spring. The father still resides in the township. T. K. after serving in the army, was elected to the office of sheriff of the county and is now one of the most prominent and public spir-

ited of the merchants of Northwood. G. K. Hundebý was a member of the 3d Iowa Battery during the great Rebellion and on his return from the front, in 1865, died possibly of disease contracted in those lazar spots of the world—the southern swamps—a martyr to his adopted country. Peace to his manes.

Thosten O. Groe was also a settler of the year 1856. He located upon a portion of section 35. A Mr. Burl was also a pioneer of this year, 1856.

Nils Christian Hangestuck came into the township, also, in 1856, and took up a claim on section 24. He also became the owner of some property adjoining in Hartland township, and on this latter erected his dwelling.

In the summer of 1857 came Sever Johnson, locating upon parts of sections 10 and 11. Mr. Johnson is still a resident of the township and among the most prominent of the citizens.

Among those who located during the year 1857, were many who have been quite prominent citizens of the township. Among them we find J. H. Trelhus, who settled in the spring of that year close to the edge of what is now Bristol township.

Patrick Haley settled in Silver Lake township in 1857. He was a native of the Emerald Isle, but came to America in his childhood. A truly upright citizen he was one of the county's most respected men. He died, at the advanced age of eighty years, the 1st of May, 1879.

Ole Medhus was also a settler of that year.

G. Gulson was a pioneer of the year 1857, taking a claim and locating on section 13.

Erick Ellingson, also a prominent settler of 1857, planted his stakes on section 25.

With the beginning of the year 1858, a fresh impetus was given to the emigration to this section of the county. Among the most prominent of that spring are: Simon Thorstenson, Peder Nelson and Evan Robinson.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first house built in the township was erected in the spring of 1856, by Lars L. Lobergt. This cabin was a small log structure, but 16x16 feet, and in this humble mansion, this thrifty settler managed to live until 1882, when having built himself a new residence he sold the historic timbers of the old home for \$25.

The first birth within the township was that of Caroline L., the daughter of L. L. Lobergt and his wife Barbara O. Mellem Lobergt, which occurred Oct. 18, 1856.

The first death was the infant son of T. O. Groe, whose name, for the brief time he stayed upon earth, was Ole. He died July 16, 1858, having been born the 26th of the previous March.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1811 by Mary A. White.

The first marriage occurred at an early day, but the exact year has passed from the memory of all who have been consulted. The contracting parties were Peder Nelson and Anna Robertson, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. L. Clausen.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Silver Lake was established Sept. 9, 1867, and John Nystuen was appointed postmaster, an office he has continued to hold ever since. This office receives mail three times per week from

Northwood, being on the regularly established mail route between that town and Lake Mills, in Winnebago county. Last year, some \$55 worth of stamps were cancelled by Mr. Nystuen.

RELIGIOUS.

The following general view of the history of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Silver Lake and its adjoining sister congregations connected with it, was prepared by Rev. T. A. Torgeson :

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran settlers in the northern part of Worth and Winnebago counties, Iowa, and their neighbors in the southern part of Freeborn Co., Minn., had at first for about five years to go to St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, a distance of 18 to 40 miles, to hear the word of God preached in their vernacular tongue, to have the holy sacraments administered unto them, and to have their young people confirmed.

The first divine service they enjoyed in this neighborhood, was held on the 20th day of July, 1858, at the house of Mr. L. L. Lobergt in Silver Lake township, by Rev. A. C. Preus, deceased, from Dane Co., Wis., then president of the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, commonly called the Norwegian Synod. The day following, he preached in Hartland township.

Rev. C. L. Clausen, then residing at St. Ansgar, introducing, at a later period, four articles, setting forth fundamental principles for a Church organization and its future existence and development, organized the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Silver Lake

for the farmers at Lime Creek, near Silver Lake and in the vicinity of Bristol, Worth Co., Iowa, and in the vicinity of State Line, in Freeborn Co., Minn. About forty families joined. These were thinly spread over a district about thirteen miles in length on both sides of the State line and about eight miles wide, in the following townships : In the western part of Hartland, in Silver Lake, in the northern part of Bristol, Worth county, in the northern part of Norway, Winnebago Co., Iowa, and in the southern part of Freeman and Nurda, Freeborn Co., Minn.

He also organized the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Shell Rock, between the one above described, and Northwood.

The first mentioned congregation was soon divided into two, the western occupying the name of the N. E. L. congregation of Lime Creek, and the eastern retaining the old name.

Divine service was held in each of these congregations from once to four times every year by Rev. A. C. Preus, before mentioned, by Rev. V. Koren, of Winnesiek Co., Iowa, now president of the Iowa district in the Norwegian Synod, by Rev. F. C. Clausen, deceased, of Spring Grove, Houston Co., Minn., and by Rev. E. L. Clausen.

In the fall of the year, 1864, these three congregations, uniting themselves into one ecclesiastical society, sent a writ of authority to the Church council of the Norwegian Synod to call and appoint a minister of the Gospel for them.

The diploma of vocation was signed by Simon Thorstensen and Niels Andersen,

trustees of the congregation of Silver Lake, Niels Hansen, Guldbrand Dal and Halvor Halvorsen, trustees of the congregation of Shell Rock, and Hellek Knudsen and Niels Bergersen, trustees of the congregation of Lime Creek.

But Jan. 14, 1865, at the school house near Silver Lake, through the efforts of Mr. C. L. Clausen and others, being at variance with the synod in regard to the scriptural and Lutheran doctrine concerning the Sunday and slavery, it was resolved to retract said writ of authority.

As it was not specified when the time and place for the meeting was appointed by Mr. C. L. Clausen, that the retraction of the writ of authority aforesaid would be a subject for deliberation and resolution, and as the chairman did not bring this important matter before the meeting before towards evening, when many members, not being initiated in the secret scheme, had left, this transaction caused much grief and discontent in the hearts of many, as soon as it had become generally known.

At a numerous joint meeting, however, of the congregations at the school house last mentioned, May 18 and 19, of the same year, where the reverend gentlemen H. A. Preus, of Columbia Co., Wis., president of the synod and the Church council, I. A. Ottesen, of Dane Co., Wis., V. Koren and C. L. Clausen were present, and where those points of doctrine were discussed, it was unanimously resolved, by the advice of all the ministers present, that the retraction aforesaid should be null and void, and that said writ of authority should be valid.

Mr. T. A. Torgeson, a candidate of theology from the Theological Concordia Seminary, at St. Louis, Mo., accepted the call extended to him by the Church council in behalf of the congregations aforesaid, was ordained July 23, 1865, by Rev. H. A. Preus, and installed by Rev. C. L. Clausen, August 19, at a school house near Mr. Mikkil Paulson, in the congregation of Shell Rock, the next day being the tenth Sunday after Trinity, at the school house by Silver lake, in the congregation of Silver Lake, and the day following at the house of Mr. Halvor Pedersen, in the congregation of Lime Creek.

Aug. 22, 1865, he held the first divine service at Elk Grove, in a school house about half a mile south from Erik Nielsen Jorde, the Norwegian Evangelical Lutherans in this neighborhood, then belonging to the congregation of Silver Lake.

The congregations before mentioned constituted a body corporate to all intents and purposes, peculiar to an Evangelical Lutheran society, although neither articles of incorporation, nor an explicit constitution and by-laws had been accepted by a joint meeting of the same. By tacit agreement, however, it was well understood that each congregation should have full power to regulate its own affairs, elect trustees, appoint committees for certain purposes, erect a church edifice, etc. Matters concerning them all had to be acted upon at a joint meeting of the congregations. Documents of the description and to the effect just mentioned, were adopted, as soon as it was considered proper.

The N. E. L. congregation of Round Prairie, previously organized by Rev. C. L. Clausen, was soon admitted to the corporation.

Before the said installment the three united congregations had purchased 160 acres of uncultivated land in Silver Lake township, upon which a dwelling house and barn for the use of the pastor were built, in the summer of 1866, at the cost of about \$3,000.

In the meanwhile the corporation rented two rooms at the house of Mr. Erick Ellingson, and the necessary stabling for \$2 a month.

Although it was well understood at the joint meeting in May, 1865, the candidate, to whom the Church council would extend the call, in regard to the disputed points, held the doctrines, hitherto taught by all the ministers of the synod, except the Rev. C. L. Clausen, and although the minister last mentioned, at the said installment, advised members of the congregations, who were of the same opinion with him, to discontinue all further controversy, both he and they, before long, acted to the contrary. A long and tedious contest ensued. Here is not the place to enter into details concerning this lamentable strife. Let it suffice to state the result. The party disagreeing with the Synod, severed, without just cause, and in an unchristian manner, its connection with this body, the minister and the congregations. Those being faithful to the Lutheran doctrine and principles of Church government, to the symbolical books of the N. E. L. Church, to the constitution and by-laws and articles of incorporation previously accepted by the

congregations, and the minister, and having eleven of the twelve trustees on their side, held that they were entitled to the property of the corporation; but not wishing to have any further dispute, made the party, who May 21, 1869, had withdrawn from them, the day following, the alternative offer, namely to refund its contributions towards purchasing the quarter section of land, before mentioned, and the improvement thereon, and to keep the parsonage, or to accept what they themselves had contributed to said purpose and to leave the parsonage with the seceding party. This party, now belonging to the Norwegian Danish Conference, accepting the latter term, a farm, containing 141 acres of land, and affording the necessary conveniences, for the time being, situated in Bristol township, about four miles south from the old parsonage, was bought by the association for the sum of \$3,000. Dec. 1, 1869, this new parsonage was occupied by the minister and his family.

In the year 1873 the parish of Silver Lake built a church on its cemetery lot near the parsonage in Bristol township, the main part being 36x50 feet, 20 feet high, with a steeple 86 feet in height, and additions for the pulpit, altar and baptismal fount, and also the vestry, which with later improvements have cost about \$3,000.

In the year 1876 the charge of Pastor Tergeson was divided into two, the western comprising the N. E. L. congregations of Silver Lake, Concordia and Lime Creek, and the eastern including the N. E. L. congregations of Shell Rock, Round Prairie, Elk Grove, Northwood, London and "Our Saviour, at Six Mile Grove."

The congregation of Concordia had hitherto constituted the southern part of Silver Lake. The congregation of Elk Grove was now put on equal footing with those of Shell Rock and Round Prairie. The congregation of Northwood was organized by Pastor Torgerson Dec. 2, 1873. It had been a missionary station until 1867, when it was incorporated with the other three congregations last mentioned. The congregation of London, Freeborn Co., Minn., was also organized by him Aug. 8, 1875; likewise the congregation of Our Saviour at Six Mile Grove, Mower Co., Minn., June 21, 1870. Those two congregations had also been missionary stations before the division in 1876, aforesaid, and continued in this relation to the eastern charge with Northwood as center.

The western charge, by agreement, paid the eastern \$1,000 for its share in the parsonage in Bristol township. It was left with the old minister to decide, what charge he would choose, and he concluded to stay at his old residence. The eastern charge extended a call to Mr. J. Nordby, then a candidate of theology from the aforesaid Concordia Seminary. He accepted the call and took up his abode at Northwood, where his charge had bought half a square with a dwelling house on for a patronage.

In the summer of 1881 a substantial and commodious frame dwelling house was erected for a parsonage in Bristol township at the expense of about \$3,000. No debt encumbers the corporation on this account. The contributions necessary were now, as ever, all raised through voluntary subscriptions by the members of the association.

The present officers of the corporation are as follows :

1, At Large: Secretary, Mr. N. T. Stowe, of Danville township; treasurer, Mr. N. O. Nummerdahl, of Silver Lake township.

2, Of the Separate Congregations : a. Of Silver Lake—Trustees, N. S. Hanson, O. B. Nølstad, and E. J. Staderu; secretary, P. Ottersen; president, A. E. Landsrud. b. Of Concordia—Trustees, N. N. Stowe, H. J. Nordstog and G. M. Opsund; secretary, S. N. Stowe; treasurer, O. W. Belstad. c. Of Lime Creek—Trustees, A. S. Hale, H. L. Kirketeig and K. K. Tyssen; secretary, A. P. Ness; treasurer, O. M. Hale.

The minister is, ex-officio, the regular chairman of each and every meeting. If he be not present, or circumstances call for another, a chairman pro tem. is elected.

The number at present members of the association are in the congregation of Silver Lake thirty families, of Concordia forty-five families, and of Lime Creek, fifty-five families.

Parochial school for religious instruction is kept at different places in each congregation six to eight months yearly. Mr. P. Otterson, being the teacher at present in the congregation of Silver Lake, G. M. Opsund and others in the congregation of Concordia and A. P. Ness in the congregation of Lime Creek. In some parts Sunday school is kept by the teacher of the parochial school. Besides being self-supporting the congregations have annually contributed \$300 to \$400 to the educational and missionary work, carried on by the Norwegian synod and other Evangelical Lutheran bodies.

The above is a brief sketch of the external history of the N. -E. L. congregation of Silver Lake and sister congregations, from time to time connected with it, during the first twenty-five years of its existence.

Here is not the place to give an internal history of the said Church, to describe the work done in order to rescue the dearly redeemed souls from the kingdom of darkness and secure them to the rock of salvation. Jesus Christ, God and man, our beloved Savior, to further the growth in the knowledge of the heavenly truth revealed in holy scripture, in the living faith "which worketh by love," to reject seducing doctrines, to raise the fallen, to strengthen the weak, to console the afflicted, to visit the sick, to encourage the dying, to rebuke offenders and to exclude the refractory and impenitent.

Our Heavenly Father has bestowed mercy upon us. He has not rejected us, as we had deserved, but for the sake of the obedience, suffering and death of his only begotten son, our beloved Redeemer, He has upheld his holy means, the word and the sacraments in our midst, and through them poured his heavenly blessings upon us by the work of the Holy Ghost. May his word be our guide in life and death. *Deo soli gloria!*

The oldest Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran minister of the gospel, who settled in Worth county, is Rev. T. A. Torgerson. He was born the 26th day of January 1838, in the southern part of Norway, at the "iron works of Ness," one of the most beautiful spots in that romantic kingdom. His father managed a fine botanical garden with greenhouses

containing plants from the remotest lands of the globe. His kind-hearted mother died two years and a half after the deliverance of this her third child, and he was brought up by her parents in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, with great tenderness and care. He was baptised in infancy, as customary in the Lutheran Church, and taught the Evangelical Lutheran doctrine. When he was three years old his grand-parents sent him to a private school and from the age of six he went to the excellent public school of the place about eleven months every year, until he was confirmed, in the spring of 1853, when he emigrated to this country, together with his father, step-mother, brothers and sisters and other relatives. The winter 1853-4, his parents residing in the village of Winneconne, Winnebago Co., Wis., he spent by going to school in the country, a few miles distant, in order to be instructed in the English language. The summer following he moved with the rest of the family to Scandinavia, Waupacca Co., Wis., where his father finally settled as a farmer, and where he is still living and doing well. The next three years he earned money in the city of Stevens Point, and other places, assisting his father in providing for his large family. After that time he worked on the farm at home until the fall 1858. Through the instrumentality of his pastor, Rev. O. F. Duns, whose memory is ever dear to him, his heart was revived by the sacred power of the word of the only living God, and he became zealous to spend his life in the service of his dear Lord Jesus Christ, who had shed his precious blood for him,

a poor sinner, and has bestowed his bountiful mercy upon him through living faith in him, his beloved Savior. Incited by this reverend gentleman, and with the consent of his parents, he concluded to study theology and prepare for the ministry.

"The Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America," commonly called "The Norwegian Synod," to which he belonged, had, at that early period, no college and theological seminary of its own. But the synod, having previously, through delegates, investigated the institutions of higher learning in different older Lutheran synods of the land, had made arrangements with "The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States," generally styled "The Missouri Synod," to have our young men educated at its college and theological seminary, both at that time located in the city of St. Louis, Mo. Nine years was the regular time required for students to finish their studies at these institutions. Mr. Torgeson entered the college Sept. 1, 1858, and graduated at the seminary June 27, 1865.

Out of the number of the many able professors and highly esteemed teachers of these institutions let it suffice to mention only one here, the world-renowned Right Rev. C. F. W. Walther, D. D., Professor of Theology, at the said seminary, by all Lutherans in the land, true to the symbolical books of our Church, regarded as the greatest instrumentality of the Lord in this country in restoring the holy scriptural light, the true apostolical doctrine and the living faith and the unflinching fidelity in prostrating false

doctrines and confessing and defending the genuine biblical truth, the Christian charity, the brotherly love, the self-denial, etc., of the glorious Lutheran reformation to the Lutheran Church in this country. The Missouri Synod has, through the blessing of God, experienced an external and internal growth, as it seems, almost unparalleled in the history of the Church, secondary, perhaps, only to the days of the apostles and the sixteenth century. His influence for good is felt and the sweet fruit of his long heaven-blessed labor is gathered also in Europe, especially in Germany, and even in the far Australia.

Mr. Torgeson accepted a call, extended to him by the Church council of the Norwegian Synod, from the N. E. L. congregations of Shell Rock, Silver Lake and Lime Creek, in Worth and Winnebago counties, Iowa, and the southern part of Freeborn Co., Minn., was ordained an Evangelical Lutheran minister of the Gospel July 23, by Rev. N. A. Preus, of Columbia Co., Wis., the general president of the Norwegian Synod, and installed by Rev. C. L. Clausen, then residing at St. Ansgar, the 19th and the following days of August, 1865.

His field of labor was soon greatly extended. Not only did he permanently become identified with two more places of public worship in his original charge, at Elk Grove and at Round Prairie, but he being that minister of the synod who was located farthest west in this part of the country, was, in the fall of the year last mentioned, called upon and cheerfully went to break the bread of life for Norwegian Lutherans, that were like sheep

without a shepherd, in the counties of Winnebago and Emmett, Iowa, and Freeborn, Fairbault and Jackson counties, Minn. At a later period he had regular appointments at Wesley, Algona, Noli and West Homestead, in Kossuth and Humboldt counties, Iowa, and also in Nevada, Mower Co., Minn. The district he was working in was about 150 miles long east and west and fifty miles wide, the number of places at which he for years had appointments to meet amounted to as many as eighteen and for a short time even to twenty-three. Still he held divine service in his regular charge as frequently as it was his duty to do so, if he had had no other congregations to tend to.

At the beginning of his stay here he found shelter at the house of Mr. Erik Ellingsen, one of the pioneers of Silver Lake township, who, with his family, bestowed much kindness upon him. A deeply felt sense of gratitude prompts him to say that they, with a good many other members, have continued to manifest much benevolence to him and his family.

The 10th of June, 1866, he was married to Dina Anderson, a daughter of Bjorn Anderson and wife, Abel Catherine, of Dane Co., Wis. Late in the fall of the same year they moved into the parsonage, in Silver Lake township, and occupied it about three years. Here their first born child saw the light of this world July 6, 1867. He was a fine and healthy boy, but suddenly he was taken sick with cholera infantum October 10 of the same year and departed this life the next day in the evening, having been sick about thirty hours.

On the 1st day of December, 1869, he, with wife and child, moved to the new parsonage, situated in Bristol township, about four miles south from their former residence, and here he is still residing. Mr. and Mrs. Torgeson are now blessed with six children, living, all boys, ranging from the age of one to fifteen years.

Pastor Torgeson has now charge of the N. E. L. congregations of Silver Lake, Lime Creek and Concordia and eleven other ministers of the same synod having accepted calls from the other parts of his field of labor before described. Four years ago a call was extended to him from congregations in Allamakee Co., Iowa, but his old charge, by a vote of eighty-nine against six, expressing its wish for him to remain here, and as it could not approve the arguments adduced by Rev. V. Koven for his removal, he concluded to stay and declined to accept the new call. From Sept. 1, 1881, to June 13, the year following, he supplied the place of a professor of theology at the theological seminary, Madison, Wis., during the absence of one of the professors at that institution.

Although he has had a good deal of traveling to do, much hard work to perform, some trials and hardships to endure and encounter, he is still, through the grace of God, enjoying a good health and vigor. His labor in the vineyard of the Lord has certainly not been in vain. He could, from his own experience, relate many instances, giving striking evidence of the soul-saving power and praiseworthy mercy, contained in the word of "The Good Shepherd," and exercised through the instrumentality of this hum-

ble servant of the Lord, but refrains from doing it here. His dearest hope on earth is that he, together with many dearer souls committed to his care, shall praise the Lord of mercy in the heavenly mansions.

Rev. L. Tosdal was born in Bergen, Norway, July 28, 1843. He grew to manhood in his native land where he commenced studying for the ministry in 1864. His first studies were at a school for teachers at Fjolberg, Norway, secondly at the seminary at Stordoen, and then at a private school at Bergen and Hamburg in Germany.

After coming to the United States, in 1873, he graduated at the Theological Seminary in Minneapolis, Minn. He was married at Bergen, Norway, June 22, 1876, to Magdalene Magrethe Koren Greve. Four children have blessed this union—Olaf Marthin, Magda Georga, Martha Christine and Ulrikke Olava. Rev. Tosdal has preached to the people of Silver Lake and adjoining townships for several years, and is greatly beloved by all who know him.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Silver Lake township was opened in what is now the school house of the sub-district No. 1, during the summer of 1861. Mary A. White was the teacher who led the youthful minds in the flowery paths of knowledge.

The first school house built in the township was on section 14, in sub-district No 2 (now No. 1) and was a good substantial frame edifice. This was built in the spring of 1861.

There are now six school houses in the township and are all well attended, the Scandinavian having a high idea of education. A lively interest is felt in the school work by all, and in this respect the township of Silver Lake might serve as a model to many older settled communities. The whole value of the school property in the township reaches the very respectable sum of \$2,095. There are at present residing in Silver Lake township, 203 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years of age, divided as follows: males, ninety-five; female, 108.

ORGANIC.

The first election held was, at the time of the organization of the township, in October, 1860. This was held at the school house in district No. 2, on the 8th of the month. James Randall was elected township clerk, and Lars L. Loberg, justice.

The present officers are as follows: A. J. Horvei, A. E. Landsrud, M. E. Landsrud, trustees; K. J. Knudtson, clerk; Ole T. Groe, justice; C. J. Dahlager, constable.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ole Hanson Mehus, or Ole H. Mehus, located on section 26, Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1857, where he owns 160 acres of fine land under good improvement. He was born in Norway, in 1828, and came to America in 1848. After coming to America, he first settled in Rock Co., Wis., where he remained eight years, and then came to Worth county. He was twice married. His first marriage was in 1856, to Margaret Thostenson, who died in 1871. By this marriage he had eight children, three of whom are living. His second marriage was in

1873, to Ann Maria P. Saxrud, by whom he has four children living and one dead. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Mehus is a republican.

Siver Johnson is one of the honored pioneers of this township. He was born in Norway, May 22, 1823. In 1852 he emigrated to America, and settled at Rock Prairie, Wis., where he lived one year. He then went to St. Ansgar, Mitchell Co., Iowa, and lived on a farm near that place for three years. In 1856 he came to Worth county, being the second settler in Silver Lake township. He was married in 1851, to Ingar Olstad. This union was blessed with four children—Torina, Isabel, Caroline and Ole. The entire family are connected by membership with the Lutheran Church.

Lars Larson Loberg settled on section 14, Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa, on the 26th of March, 1856, being the first white man in the township. He still lives here. He has a beautiful home, his farm being situated near the bank of Silver Lake. Mr. Loberg is one of the prominent men of Worth county, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a native of Norway, born April 14, 1829, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1853 he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Houston Co., Minn., where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Worth Co., Iowa. He was married Oct. 22, 1854, to Barbara O. Mellem. They were married at Rock Prairie, Wis. They are the parents of five children living—Bertha, Caroline, Olaus Bernt, Laures and Edward. Bertha is married to Gilbert G.

Dahl. They have five children, and live in Silver Lake township. Caroline married Ole K. Bjorlie. They have four children and live in Cheyenne Valley, Dak. Mr. Loberg and his family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican. He has been, justice of the peace, school director, town treasurer; been on the board of supervisors, and has held other local offices.

Erick Ellingson is a pioneer of this township. He was born in Norway, June 6, 1822, and came to America in 1857. That same year he settled in Silver Lake township, on section 25, Worth county, where he has 470 acres of good land. He was married in 1848, to Carrie Swenson. They are the parents of two children—Berget, who is living at home, and Asa, who married H. O. Herman, and resides in the township. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

G. Gulson was born in Norway, in the fall of 1826, where he was brought up on a farm. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, making his first settlement in Rock Co., Wis., where he remained three years, and then located on his present home on section 13, Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa. He was married in 1856 to Isabelle Thompson, also a native of Norway. By this marriage they have five children living—Esther, Ole, Mary, Julia and Gilbert. Mr. Gulson in politics is a republican, and has held several local offices. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Simon Thostensen settled here in 1858. He was born in Norway, April 10, 1831.

He was there reared to manhood, and came to America in 1854. He first settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he lived three years, then removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa, and resided there one year. He then came to Worth county, settling on section 10, Silver Lake township, where he has 200 acres of land. Mr. Thostenson was married in April, 1854, to Ingabor Olson. By this union there are twelve children, nine of whom are living—Ingabor, Thosten, Martha C., Caroline, Thirsta, Ole, Alina M., Theolena and Simon, Jr. The family attend divine services at the Lutheran Church, of which they are members. Mr. Thostenson votes with the republican party.

Even Robinson was born in Norway, Dec. 25, 1818. He was reared on his father's farm, and came to America in 1856. He settled in Columbia Co., Wis., and lived there two years. He came to Worth county, Silver Lake township, and located on section 18, on the northeast quarter of section 18. He was married in Norway, in 1845, to Susan Robinson. They have two daughters. His first wife died and he was again married, in 1856, to Susan Larson. By this union there are eleven children, ten of whom are living. In politics Mr. Robinson is a republican. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Peter Nielson located on section 18, Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1859, where he now owns a fine farm and enjoys the comforts of a pleasant home. He was born in Norway, Jan. 2, 1826. Here he grew up and learned the tailor trade. In 1855 he came to America, settling in Dane Co., Wis., where he

lived four years, and then removed to Iowa to his present home. Mr. Nielson was married twice. His first wife was Sonava Larson, whom he married in 1851, and who died in 1864. By his first marriage he had four children. He married his second wife, Anna Pederson, in March, 1866, by whom he has one child. The parents are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Philip J. Dahl has lived in Worth county since he was about five years of age. He was born in Norway, May 20, 1856. He came with his parents to America in 1861, and settled on his present location on section 7, Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa. Here he grew to manhood. He was married, Oct. 22, 1882, to Mary Waugsnes. He and his wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Dahl is a republican.

Knudt Siverson was born in 1833 in Norway, where he was reared. He emigrated to America in 1856, and first settled at Spring Prairie, Wis., where he lived nine years. He was there married Oct. 10, 1861, to Emma Anderson. By this union there are six children, all living—Siver, Andrew, Ole, Martha, Knudt and Martina. After leaving Wisconsin the family came to Worth county, and settled on section 19, Silver Lake township, where they have 110 acres. Mr. Siverson died Sept. 15, 1871. He is buried at the cemetery in Winnebago county belonging to the Norwegian Lutheran Church, of which they are members.

Ole Ellingson, Sr., located in Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa, in 1864.

He owns 230 acres of land, which is well improved. He follows farming and stock raising. He was born in Norway, Oct. 14, 1819. He married Christie Olesen in Norway. In 1861 they came to America. Landing at Quebec, they at once went to Wisconsin, where they remained one year, then removed to their present home in Iowa. They have five children—Elling, Ole, Louis, Svend and Deador. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican. Deador, their youngest son, was born in Silver Lake township. The others are natives of Norway.

Andrew J. Horwei resides on section 21, where he settled in 1866. Here he owns 240 acres of good farming land in Silver Lake township, Worth county. He was born in Norway, March 10, 1842, where he grew to manhood. In 1864 he came to the United States, settling at Rochester, Olmsted Co., Minn., where he remained one year and the following year he settled in Worth Co., Iowa, where he still resides. He was married in 1864 to Anna Olson, a native of Norway. By this union they have nine children living—Agnes, John, Mertha, Ole, Christina, Oscar, Anna, Louis and Albert. Mr. Horwei is a republican and has held local offices. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ole Knudtson is a native of Norway, born in 1820. In 1855 he came to America, and settled in Wisconsin, living there one year. He then removed to Newburg, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he lived until he came to Silver Lake, Worth county, in 1867. Mr. Knudtson was married to Berthat, Abrahamson in 1844. Five children have been given to them, all living—

Isabel, wife of Jacob Peterson; have three children and reside in Minnesota; Carolina, wife of Torga Larson, also resides in Minnesota; Abraham O., Knud and Mary. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Elling Knudtson came in 1867. He was born in Norway, Aug. 31, 1828. He came to America in 1857 and settled in Dane Co., Wis., and lived there till 1864, then went to Dodge Co., Minn., and lived there three years, and then came to Worth county, Silver Lake township, on section 7. He was married in 1858 to Mary Johnson. They have three children—Betsey, Knudt and John. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Politically he is a republican.

Louis A. Housey was born in Houston Co., Minn., Oct. 11, 1855, where he was educated in the common schools. He was reared on his father's farm, where he lived until coming to Worth county. He settled on section 21, Silver Lake township, where he owns 160 acres of fine farming land. His parents are both dead. The father died in 1871, and the mother in 1867. Both are buried in Houston Co., Minn. They were born and married in Norway. They had six children, Louis being the fifth. Mr. Housey affiliates with the great republican party. He is an honest toiler, an upright citizen and well respected.

Gilbert G. Dahl is a native of Norway, born Feb. 2, 1849. At the age of fourteen he, with his parents, came to America, settling first near Carpenter, in Deer Creek township, Mitchell Co., Iowa. They remained here only one year, when they removed to Northwood, where they

resided several years, and in the fall of 1873 Gilbert G. settled on section 29, Silver Lake township, Worth county. In 1873 he was married to Bertha Larson. They have six children—Wolinda, Gustaf, Caroline, Anna, Lewis and Ulilla. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Dahl affiliates with the republican party. He has a fine farm and is a prosperous farmer.

Anders Landsrud has resided on section 28, Silver Lake township, Worth Co., Iowa, since 1875, where he now owns 240 acres of fine farming land under good cultivation. He is one of the leading men of his township and has held several local offices. Mr. Landsrud was born Sept. 18,

1847, in Norway, where he remained on his father's farm until 1867, at which time he came to America. On coming to this country he first settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, remaining there seven years in the employ of different parties. Here he was married Feb. 18, 1874, to Maria Gulbrandson. After leaving Winneshiek county he located in Fillmore Co., Minn., where he remained one year and then came to his present home, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Landsrud have had six children, four of which are now living—Endre, Ragnhild, Berthina and Emilie. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Landsrud is a republican.

CHAPTER XXIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the extreme southeast corner of Worth county and comprises all of congressional township 98 north, range 19 west. It contains an area of thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. It is bounded on the north by Barton township, on the east by Mitchell county, on the south by Cerro Gordo county, while Lincoln township makes the western bounds. The land is rolling, consisting chiefly of prairie. What natural timber there is to be found being mostly confined to sections 30 and 31. The soil is that rich, dark, alluvial loam, that has made this State the pride of our country.

Containing as it does, every element of productiveness that goes to make a soil suitable for all kinds of cereal grains, vegetables and fruit, no better land can be found on the habitable globe. The southwestern part of the township is well watered by the Shell Rock river which enters the district about the center of the west line of section 18, and traverses in a southeasterly course, part of that section, and 19, 29 and 32. This beautiful stream, with its affluents, supplies a bountiful supply of that needful element and adds picturesqueness to a landscape that might otherwise be tiresome from monotony.

The Mason City and Austin branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad crosses the entire township in a northeasterly course, making its entrance on the south line of section 32, and bisecting, in its course, that and sections 29, 28, 21, 16, 15, 10 and 3 and proves a great convenience to the general community.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The greater part of the lands in this township were bought up by the land speculators of that day, and hence retarded the settlement to a great degree.

The first to settle here, however, was J. M. Molsberry, who first made his appearance in these climes, during the year 1854, when he entered the southwest quarter of section 32. He did not settle here at this time, but returned for his family, and in 1856, brought them with him. He erected the family mansion, of logs, upon the banks of the Shell Rock river, and all settled down to the hard life of a western pioneer. That first winter was one noted far and wide as an extremely hard one, the worst ever experienced in this locality and taking into consideration the illy constructed cabins and lack of the conveniences of life, the settlers suffered severely. Mr. Molsberry kept a stock of supplies at his house and the settlers, for miles around, came with hand sleds, to him for provisions. He still resides on the same piece of ground where first he pitched his tent, but not in the same house. Fortune having smiled upon his efforts, he has built a fine residence, in which he now dwells and enjoys the fruits of his earlier labors.

The next to appear upon the scene, was Darius Gardner, who in November, 1856,

settled down upon section 21, out on the prairie. During that terrible winter he and his family dwelt here in their humble cabin, but not so lonely and cheerless as might be supposed. Mrs. Gardner, in speaking of their experience says "There was a constant stream of travel from Bristol, in Worth county to Osage, Mitchell county all winter on the crust that had formed on the deep snow. This crust was some two inches thick. At that time, as there was only one other house on the road between these two points, a distance of forty miles, travelers made it a point to stop over night with us. Our cabin was often full to overflowing. We often hung lights on the roof and at the windows to guide the luckless traveler who was overtaken by night on these trackless and dreary prairies, to help guide him to warmth and safety. As our nearest neighbors was four miles off, the travel made life endurable, which otherwise, would have been a desolate and dreary existence." What a picture of the trials and endurances of the pioneer families arises before us as these words are scanned, given as they are, by one of that noble band of women who followed their husbands into the trackless wilderness and helped to make it blossom as the rose. Mr. Gardner, however, lived to see the country settle up and his family surrounded by friends and neighbors and reaping the just reward of indefatigable labor. The family still occupy the original homestead.

Peter Crum came into the township in 1857, from Berrien Co., Mich., and settled on section 31. He remained on this place until the year 1873, when he

sold out and removed to Elk Point, Dak. He now lives in the State of Pennsylvania.

Charles Rose, a native of Lisbon, Conn., came west from that village in 1856, and stopped at Rock Falls for a couple of years, when he settled on section 21. He made that his residence for four or five years, when he removed to Dakota, and there died.

Elmer Sumner, a native of Maine, came to the township about 1860, and located on the southeast quarter of section 20. He continued to make this his residence until 1867, when he sold out to Joseph Hunches and returned to Winneshek county, from which he had come here.

D. W. Chamberlain came with Mr. Sumner and settled on land near him. Some years after, he went to Elk Point, Dak., and passed from the memory of most who knew him.

Nathan Wise, a native of Bohemia, came into the township in 1861 and settled on the northeast quarter of section 30. He erected a log house, of the primitive style of architecture common to the frontier, in which he dwelt until 1871, when he built a stone dwelling, in which he spent the remainder of his days.

Franklin Parker settled in this township in 1864, locating on the northwest quarter of section 18. He, too, built him a cabin of logs and dwelt therein, contented and happy, until 1877, when a large and commodious frame building took its place. In the latter Mr. Parker still resides, surrounded by all the comforts and elegances of life, he so well deserves.

In 1865 Augustus Byington, a native of Ohio, came from Cook Co., Ill., and settled on the southeast quarter of section 26. Here he built a house and improved the land, but at present does not live on it, making his residence at Plymouth, in Cerro Gordo county.

James W. Smith, a native of Niagara Co., N. Y., came to this township in 1865, and purchasing a farm from William C. Moore, on section 18, opened up the land. He still resides in the same place.

Mathias Michalek, a Bohemian, came to Union township in 1865 or 1866 and settled on section 31. He lived here for a few years, when he died. His family still reside on the old place.

H. G. Smith, a native of the State of New York, came here in 1866 and located on section 30, where he still resides.

Albert Cobeen, a native of Bohemia, came here from Wisconsin in 1867 and settled on section 20, where he still lives.

Sherman Cook, a native of the "Old Bay State," arrived in this locality during the year 1868, having come here from Illinois. He settled on the southeast quarter of section 22, where he remained some four or five years, when he returned to his native State.

The settlement of this township for many years was quite slow, and until 1870, but few located within its limits. But in that year a fresh impetus seems to have been given the flow of emigration, and the settlements have been much more rapid and the improvements great. The varied races of the earth are here more fully represented than in any other part of the county, there being Bohemians, Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, Danes,

Norwegians, besides the native-born Americans. As a rule, they are thrifty, well-to-do farmers.

The township was organized in October, 1863.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first child born in what is now Union township, was Lena, daughter of Darius and Lucretia Gardner, whose natal day was July 28, 1857.

The first death was that of Bion Molsberry, an infant eighteen months old.

William Molsberry was the first to marry, being settled into the matrimonial harness during the year 1862.

SCHOOLS.

There are, at the present writing, seven good school houses in the township, all in good repair, and some 220 scholars enrolled in the schools. The present roster of teachers who preside over their destinies, is as follows: Misses Lena Gardner, Ida Sherman, Cora Gillott, Belle Sherman and Clara Foster, Messrs. Henry Gardner, Mervin Parker and J. W. Foster.

THE TOWN OF GRAFTON.

The town of Grafton was platted in January, 1878, by Mr. White, the surveyor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The original owners of the town site were J. G. Frink, Mosher and Allen. The plat was filed for record the 27th of March, 1878. The town is located upon the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3. At the time that it was surveyed and laid out, a small house belonging to Edward Mulverhill, and a warehouse, built the fall previous, were the only buildings upon the ground. August Neker,

erected the first building, after this, during February, 1878, in which he opened a saloon. G. R. Brooks built the first store building, during that same spring, and J. G. Frink the first dwelling house, which he moved into during the month of March, that same year. The warehouse mentioned above, as being on the town site before its survey, was built by Bassett, Huntling & Co., in 1877, and in the fall after the town was laid out, Gilchrist & Co., erected another edifice for the same purpose, storing and handling grain. J. G. Frink was the first to enter into the business of buying grain, at this point, making his first purchase of wheat the 14th of September, 1877. He is still engaged in the same business. During the year 1879, Bassett, Huntling & Co., and Gilchrist & Co., both erected elevators here, the former's having a capacity of 12,000 bushels of grain, the latter's 11,000. In both of these the machinery is operated by steam.

The town was named Grafton by the railroad company, who made it a station in the spring of 1878.

The postoffice here was established in 1878, and James K. Sherman appointed postmaster. The office is kept at his house. Mails are received twice every day, bringing the town into close connection with the outside world.

William Boland was the first blacksmith. He located and opened a shop for business in the spring of 1878, but remained but a short time, when he was succeeded by William Brederman. The business is at present represented by August Tarling, who does a good trade, in his line.

George R. Brooks erected the first store building in the town, in the spring of 1878. This structure was 20x32 feet in size, and two stories high. He rented the edifice to J. K. Dows & Co., who opened on the 2d of April, 1878, a stock of general merchandise. In May, 1882, Mr. Brooks purchased the stock and fixtures of this firm and entered into trade himself. He has made an addition to his building of some twenty feet in length, with an ell, 22x22 feet. Mr. Brooks does a fine business, and although having a monopoly of the trade, merits and receives the respect of a numerous class of customers.

Charles Swesinger opened a harness shop in 1882, and continues to, operate that branch of trade at this point.

THIRTY HOURS IN A SNOW STORM.

David Duncan, of Union township, left home on the morning of Jan. 7, 1873, for Plymouth Woods, a distance of five miles, for a load of wood. The morning was pleasant and as it bid fair for a beautiful day he was about to start out as usual, not thinking it necessary to take extra wraps, but his wife, ever thoughtful, mindful of the many changes to which this climate is subject, advised him to take an extra blanket. This seeming unnecessary he refused, but she insisted upon it and as he started threw it into the sleigh. He arrived at the woods, procured his load and was about to leave, when he observed a change in the atmosphere it having the appearance of a snow squall. He now decided to lose no time in reaching home. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He had not proceeded far before he became aware it

was not a squall but a severe storm that was coming, and that it was increasing with every moment. At this time the wind was partly in his favor, being in the southwest, and his course lying northeast, it was his only guide, the snow having rendered the road indiscernable.

Unfortunately the wind changed and now blew from the west, and as he did not discover the change, he still traveled with it. He had not gone far when he missed the objects that he should have found had he been moving in the right direction. He now felt that he was lost.

The storm now raged terribly as only an Iowa blizzard can. His team, as well as himself, had become blinded and all efforts to reach home proved unavailing.

Darkness had by this time set in and he found himself surrounded by the night and storm, and was obliged to surrender to the merciless severity of the wind and snow. In view of the possible consequences he detached his horses from his sleigh, turned them round, putting their blankets under their harness for greater protection, and then wrapped himself in the blanket which his good wife had so insisted upon his taking, placed himself between them and the sleigh, to prevent, if possible, freezing. In this doleful situation he passed that terrible night. The storm roared and whistled around him like a lion hungering for his prey, and the snow beat upon him to cover him up. Throughout the long, tedious hours, with no voice to cheer, no hand to help, here alone in the storm, he thought of home, of an affectionate wife and infant boy who were awaiting his lingering steps with anxiety of kind parents, brothers

and sister. How their hearts would have ached in sympathy had they known his sufferings. Thus passed the dreary night, listening to the howling of the blast and trying to discern the faint rays that presage the dawn. After weary waiting at last the day broke but it brought no signs of relief, for with it came but gloom and sadness. The storm still continued, and finding that he was freezing and nearly exhausted, he made an attempt to find shelter. Nearly dead from hunger and cold and fatigue, he must reach some help. Leaving his sleigh with its load of wood where it stood, he headed his team with the wind, which was west, and followed, supporting himself by the lines, but was obliged to stop at frequent intervals. In this manner he traveled until about 3 o'clock P. M., on the 8th, when he was compelled to give up, being unable to keep up with the horses any longer. Tying up the lines with difficulty, taking out their bits, he turned them loose, fastened together by the neck-yoke, trusting to their instinct that they would find something to eat. His object in leaving the neckyoke on being to give the horses a chance to relieve their nostrils from the ice which might gather on them, thus enabling them to breathe. They were immediately swallowed up in the storm and he was alone and night coming on. Rising to his feet he once more started in a southwesterly direction as near as he could calculate, resting frequently, for he was growing hourly weaker. The extra blanket serving him as a protection from the cold while resting and as a shield while walking. He wandered along in this way until about

9 o'clock, P. M., when he came to a haystack. This infused new courage into his freezing body. After resting a few minutes, he attempted to go round it, and in doing it he came in contact with what appeared to be a stable, mostly covered with an immense snowbank. He undertook to crawl to the top of it, thinking that by doing so he might be enabled to discover something in his favor. This feat was almost too great for his benumbed limbs, and was accomplished only with great difficulty. Alas, when he reached the top and attempted to take a survey of the surroundings he found that whatever hopes he had were blasted; the storm still raged with unparalleled severity and he could not discern anything. Cold, weak and half frozen, he could not endure any longer and attempted to reach the ground again, discouraged and dismayed. In attempting this feat he slipped and fell and slid to the foot of the stable. After resting and endeavoring to collect his thoughts, he arose, and in the attempt to get upon his feet, his hand came in contact with an animal and to his surprise he found himself inside the stable. Thinking that a house was near he at once sought egress, and once more found himself exposed to the howling demon of the storm. Aware that he was freezing he determined to make one more effort. He had been in every direction but one, but he now took that, facing the raging storm for what seemed to him a great distance, but was only about ten rods, when he stepped upon the blanket, his life preserver, and fell, tearing it in two. Upon rising to his feet he found himself at a house two and one half miles east of

Plymouth Woods and five miles south of his own home. This was the house of William Wright, a colored man who had in former years been held in slavery in Kentucky. Here he found rest and food and shelter and was treated with great kindness by all in the family. On the 10th Mr. Wright carried the news to Duncan's friends and family, that he was alive. He returned that same afternoon accompanied by Mr. Duncan's brothers, who took him to his home where he received the kindest attention from sympathizing friends and neighbors. He was found to be very badly frozen, so much so that a portion of each foot had to be amputated. The operation was successfully accomplished by Dr. T. J. Hunt, of Northwood, the next week. The team was found on the 10th of the month some nine miles east of his home, they having been without food for three days, and strange to say not frozen.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Darius Gardner, a pioneer of Worth county, died at his home in Union township, March 1, 1879. He was born in Bozrah, Conn. When he was twenty-four years of age he moved to Norwich and engaged in the mercantile business. He received injuries there which resulted in a severe spinal affection. For the benefit of health he emigrated to Worth Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1855, and purchased land on section 21, of what is now known as Union township. Here he built a home and moved into it, Nov. 10, 1855. It was but a few days until the opening of the memorable cold winter, and he was four miles from the nearest neighbor. He drew his wood three miles on a hand sled, with no companion but a

faithful dog, which he asserted saved his life by leading the way through those fearful blizzards of that eventful winter. He lived on the main road from Osage to Bristol, and his home was the stopping place for travelers for many years. Gardner's was as well known in all that section as Astor's in New York. In character he was kind, generous and hospitable; always more ready to give than receive. The last years of his life he passed in uncomplaining pain and suffering. The year before his death he visited an intimate friend, S. P. Cravath, and remained over night, saying that he would not hurry as it was his last visit. His impressions were verified; it was indeed his last visit. His friends mourn his loss and his memory is precious. He leaves a wife and two children. His daughter, Leni Leoti, is a graduate of Cedar Valley Seminary. The son, Henry C., is well advanced in the same institution. Mrs. Gardner *nee* Lucretia F. Butts, was born in Plainfield, Conn., in 1819. They were married April 30, 1849. The family still occupy the homestead.

Joseph M. Molsberry was the first settler of the township, locating in 1854. He built a hewed log house on the bank of the Shell Rock river in the spring of 1856, in which he lived until 1861, when he built the fine stone house where he now lives. He was born in Knox Co., Ohio, May 16, 1821. When sixteen he started for Michigan and lived with an uncle in Berrien county by the name of Abraham Moore. In 1837 his father emigrated to this county, where he was an early settler. Joseph resided with his parents until his marriage, in February,

1841, to Jemima J. Pittman, a native of Knox county, whose parents were also early settlers of Berrien county. After marriage he bought a farm in Buchanan township, engaging in farming six years. He then sold out and opened a livery stable in the town of Buchanan. In 1854 he sold his business and came to Iowa prospecting. He entered land in township 98, range 19. He returned to Michigan and spent the winter. He spent the following winter at Rock Falls, Iowa. With the family, in the spring of 1856, he moved from Rock Falls to Worth county, where he still remains in his new home on section 32. Mr. Molsberry has been a successful farmer. He now possesses 640 acres, 100 of which is timbered, the rest all improved and pasture land. They are the parents of eleven children, four of whom are dead and seven living—William P., Milton M., De Witt C., Benjamin F., Harry, Fred and Charlie. He has been prominent in both county and town affairs, having held most of the offices of trust. He has been county supervisor several years.

Nels Olsen Wikko. came to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1856. He was one of the pioneers of St. Ansgar township, where he lived eight years. He then moved to Hartland township, Worth county, on section 19. He was born in Hallingdahl, Norway, November, 1822. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education. He emigrated to America in 1847. He went at once to Rock Co., Wis., and remained nine years. His occupation is farming.

John Heiny, one of the old settlers of Worth Co., Iowa, located here in Sep-

tember, 1857. He was born in Bohemia, in June, 1811. He was married in 1832 to Catharine Dvorak. In 1856 they emigrated to America. They landed in New York, came to Chicago, where they remained until the next September, and then came to Worth county, settling in township 99 range 21. They remained there one year, then removed to West Mitchell, where he was employed in a mill for one year, thence back to Worth county, remaining there until 1864, at which date he moved to Cerro Gordo county, remaining there until 1873, then settling in Union township, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Heiny have seven children—Katharine, Mary, Anna, Ignatius, Frank, James and Barbara. Mrs. Heiny died in 1877, and Mr. Heiny makes his home with his youngest son, James, who has always been with his parents. James was born Sept. 18, 1854, and was educated at the common schools. He was married in 1878 to Bertha Zemenek. In 1879 he settled on his present farm. He has his land under good cultivation, has built a neat frame house, set out a grove and is being successful in making a comfortable home and competency.

Philo C. Towne was an early settler of Worth county. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1837. When he was but sixteen years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Columbia county, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Iowa to seek a home. He located in Worth county, taking up a claim in township 100, range 20, now known as Hartland township. He built a log house, which he afterwards sold to the township for a school house.

He then crossed the State line into Freeborn Co., Minn., and bought government land. He built another log house and improved the land, remaining there until 1873, when he came to Union township and purchased wild land on section 33. He has since improved this land, erected a frame house and now makes this his home. He was married Jan. 1, 1858, to Harriet Perkins, also a native of New York State, born in the town of Edwards, St. Lawrence county. Ten children have blessed this union—Ensign D., Amanda, Charles, Peter, Viola, Clara, Clarence, Ralph, Willis and Annie.

Franklin Parker, ex-superintendent of schools, which office he filled satisfactorily for two terms, settled in Union township in 1864. He has a fine farm of 240 acres on section 18. He bought unimproved land and built a log house. His present residence is a commodious frame house, with all essential buildings, a fine artificial grove, and an orchard of 700 bearing apple trees, with all small fruits. He is a busy farmer. He was born in Farmington, Franklin Co., Maine, July 7, 1830. He received an academic education at Farmington. When twenty-one years of age he resolved to go west. His father gave him thirty-six dollars, telling him to go west as far as that would carry him. He arrived in Watertown, Wis., with ten cents. He received a situation in the public schools of that city, which he retained two years. He then learned photography and traveled in Wisconsin as photographer five years. He married Jane Moore, a native of Ohio, in January, 1856. He then rented land in Columbus and engaged in farming until coming to

his present home. Mr. Parker has been prominent in both county and town affairs, having filled various offices of trust. They have one son who is a teacher in the public school and resides at home. One son, deceased, born February, 1859, died at Osage in 1876, while attending the Cedar Valley Seminary.

Henry C. Smith settled on his farm in 1866. He is a son of Henry and Julia (Sweet) Smith. His father was a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y. In an early day he removed to western New York, and settled on that part of the Holland purchase, now known as Genesee county. He there bought timber land, and built a log house and opened a tavern, one of the first in that vicinity. It was in this log cabin tavern that the subject of our sketch was born June 12, 1816. He was married in 1839 to Angeline Pulver, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1818. In 1840 they moved to Niagara county, where he engaged in farming, remaining there until 1846, when he removed to Wisconsin, and became a pioneer of Columbia county. He bought government land in Hampden township, erected a log house and improved a part of the land. He remained there five years, then sold and moved to Fountain Prairie, and lived there two years, then bought a farm in Columbia township. In 1864 he again removed, this time to Otsego township, where he remained until the fall of 1865, when he came to Iowa. He lived the first year in Mitchell county, coming to Worth county as before stated in the fall of 1866. He bought land on section 30, in Union township, and has since made this his home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have

five children living—James W., John H., George M., Chester A. and Edwin L.

Joseph Hunches was an early settler in Worth county, having come here from Chicago late in the year 1857. He is a native of Bohemia, born Sept. 12, 1834. His younger days were there spent in school and on the farm. He was there married in 1856 to Katharine, daughter of John and Katharine Heiny. In December of that year they left their native land in company with Mr. Heiny, and came to America, landing at New York. In January, 1857, they proceeded to Chicago, where they remained until December following, when they came to Worth county. Mr. Hunches pre-empted in township 99, range 21, but the times were hard for a poor man and he did not prove up on his land, but after three years he left it and went to St. Ansgar, where he rented land until 1867, when he came to Worth county and purchased land on sections 20 and 29. There was a log house on this place at the time. He lived in that two years, then built a larger log house. In 1882 he erected a commodious frame residence, one of the finest in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Hunches have been blessed with nine children, seven of which are now living—Abby, John, George, Frank, Fred, Polly and Nellie. Their first child was Mary, who died Jan. 18, 1883, aged twenty-four years. A son named Ignatius died when two years of age. Mr. Hunches has been a successful farmer. He came to this county a poor man, but by his industry has accumulated a good property. He now owns 240 acres of improved land, and ten acres of timber land.

Jacob Armstrong was among the first settlers of Union township. He has a splendid farm of 100 acres located on section 34 in Worth county, 153 acres in Cerro Gordo county, 240 of which are well improved. He was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1830. He was raised on a farm and received his education in the district school. He emigrated to Will Co., Ill., in 1856. In 1859 he moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, purchasing land on sections 32 and 5, which he sold in 1869 and moved to his present home. He has commodious buildings, fine groves and shrubbery. He was married in 1858 to Harriet Laraway, a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y. They have ten children—John, Jane E., Leonard S., William W., George E., James D., Charles L., Coleman R., Nettie and Cordelia. They are members of the Free Methodist Church at Plymouth.

Michael Glassel settled in Union township in 1870. He bought wild land on section 23, and immediately commenced improvements. He built a neat frame house which was burned with its contents in 1876. He immediately built another; this was also burned in 1879, also a large barn with farming machinery, including a threshing machine. He then built the house in which he now lives. He has a good artificial grove and altogether a very pleasant place. He was born in Prussia, May 1, 1839. In 1847 he came to America with his parents, who settled in Jefferson Co., Wis. He made his home there with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, when he was married to Catharine Martin. Three children blessed this union—Annie, Eda and one that

died in infancy. Mrs. Glassel died Dec. 8, 1872. His second wife was Julia Bauch. They have been given three children—Fred, Emile and Bertha. Mr. Glassel lived in Jefferson until 1870, when he came to Worth county and settled as before stated. He has been a successful farmer, and despite his losses now possesses 200 acres of improved and pasture land.

Frank Heiny settled in Union township in 1870. His farm is generally known as the Shell Rock Valley stock farm. He makes a specialty of raising Poland China hogs and also a high grade of draft horses and Shorthorn cattle. He was born in Bohemia, Aug. 1, 1850. When six years of age, his parents came to America, locating in Worth Co., Iowa. He lived with them until 1870, when he married, January 10, Josephine Sheka, by whom he had four children—Lenora, Edward, Agnes and Leon. Mr. Heiny received a good education. He has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the township, has filled offices of trust and is present assessor. He is regarded as an enterprising citizen. When locating, his land was new and unimproved, but he has beautified it with groves, and has erected good and substantial farm buildings.

William P. Molsberry is the oldest son of J. M. and Jemima J. (Pitman) Molsberry. He was born in Niles township, Berrien Co., Mich., March 8, 1842, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1855. He was married in February, 1863, to Annie Heiny, daughter of John and Catharine Heiny. This was the first couple married from Union township. By this union they have nine children—Mary

J., Emma, Minnie, Jeston, Elfrida, Frank, Alberta, Irene and Carrie. In 1870 Mr. Molsberry settled on his present farm on section 20, Union township, Worth Co., Iowa, land which his father entered in 1854. In 1871 he erected the house in which he now lives. The fourth son, Benjamin F. (always called Frank), was born in Niles township, Michigan, Jan. 6, 1855, being but a few months old when his parents brought him to Iowa, Frank was married in 1879 to Alice Powell, by whom he has two children—Mabel and Roy. At the time of his marriage he settled on his present farm, which is located on sections 28 and 29.

David W. Christian entered land, in 1855, on section 8, of what is now Union township, Worth Co., Iowa, and settled upon the same in 1872. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1829. When he was quite young his parents moved to the Isle of Man, where his father owned a farm. When he was twenty years of age he came to America, and for two years he worked in the lead mines at Blue Mounds, Wis. He then went to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he followed farming until 1866, at which date he settled in Floyd county and farmed on rented land. In 1872 he came to Union township and settled on his own land. He was married in 1866 to Sarah A. Stevenson, a native of New York State. They have six children—David W., Alford M., Olin Athel, Clarence Bird, Lilly A. and James W.

Charles Christians is the constable of Union township, elected to that office in the fall of 1882. He is a native of Prussia, born Nov. 4, 1844. When he was but four years of age, his parents

emigrated to the United States, and settled in Jefferson Co., Wis. He was there reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district school. In 1867 he bought a livery in the town of Jefferson, Jefferson Co., Wis., and engaged in that business until 1873, when he came to Worth Co., Iowa, and bought land on sections 1 and 2, of Union township. In 1874 he settled on this land and lived here until 1879. He then went to Mitchell, Iowa, and engaged in mercantile business, until 1880, when he returned to his farm. He now owns 400 acres of well improved land. He has planted a grove and built a neat frame house. He was married, in 1865, to Mary Schlessler, also a native of Prussia. Seven children have blessed this union—Willie, Charlie, Otto, Emma, Henry, Ernest and Fred.

Frank Wyborny was an early settler in Mitchell county, having gone there with his parents, John and Annie Wyborny, in 1857. He is a native of Bohemia, born May 20, 1847. In 1851 his parents emigrated to America, and became early settlers in Jefferson Co., Wis. The family lived there until 1868, when they moved to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and lived in Lime Creek township. In 1874, the subject of our sketch purchased a tract of wild land on section 19, of Union township, and settled here in 1875. He now owns 160 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation. He was married in 1870 to Annie Bohem. Eight children have blessed this union—Theodore, Emma, Rudolph, Annie, Frank, Addie, Johnnie and an infant.

His younger brother, Braddick, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Jefferson

county, Sept. 20, 1853. He made his home with his parents, in Mitchell Co., Iowa, until his mother died. He removed to Cerro Gordo county, with his father. In 1875 he purchased the farm which he now owns. He was married, in 1881, to Mary Richlick, a native of Bohemia. They have one child—Charlie.

Another brother, John, by name, was born in Bohemia, in 1837. He came to America with his parents, and made his home with them in Mitchell Co., Iowa, until 1862, when he enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Mitchell county. In 1874, he settled on section 19, Union township where he died in 1880. He left a widow and six children to mourn his death.

H. E. Barnard settled on his present farm in 1876. He is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y., born Nov. 4, 1836. His younger days were spent on a farm, and in school. In the spring of 1866 he started westward. He spent the summer in Jefferson Co., Wis. In the fall he came to Iowa, and located at Mitchell. In company with his brother-in-law, Reuben Knapp, he bought 320 acres of wild land on sections 25 and 26, of Rock township, and engaged in farming there. In 1874 he sold his interest in that land and moved to Mitchell, where he remained until 1876. Mr Barnard has improved his land, planted a grove, and rebuilt the house in which he now lives. He has one of the best farms in the county.

J. Gilbert Frink, grain buyer at Grafton, dates his residence in Worth Co., Iowa, since 1877. He was born in Waterbury, Washington Co., Vt., Jan. 12, 1831, where

he was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1854 he started west, spending one summer at Columbus, Wis., then went to McGregor, Iowa, where he was employed three years as a clerk in a store. He then returned to his home in Vermont, remaining there until February, 1864, when he again came west, stopping at McGregor, where, in August of the same year, he enlisted in the 6th Iowa Cavalry, company L., and was sent to the frontier against the Indians. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865, when he returned to McGregor where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1866 he went to Ludlow township, Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he farmed until 1871. He then went to Kosuth county, where he remained one year and then returned to McGregor. In 1877 he came to Worth Co., Iowa, buying land on section 3, Union township, and that fall commenced buying grain, which business he still follows. In January, 1878, he, in company with others, platted the town of Grafton, and the next March he erected the first dwelling house built on the town plat. He was married, Nov-9, 1857, to Amelia Wynne, a native of New York State. By this marriage they have three children—Andrew S., Edna C. and Jay Bertram.

George E. Turner bought a tract of wild land on sections 5, 6 and 7 of Union township, in 1876, locating in 1877. He was a pioneer of Mitchell county, emigrating in 1856, and followed his trade, that of carpenter and joiner, until 1867, when he opened a furniture store, which he sold in 1876, and settled on his present home the following year. He was

born in Jefferson Co. N. Y., Oct. 7, 1830. He lived on a farm and when twelve years of age his father, who was a blacksmith, moved to Rodman and opened a blacksmith shop. George attended school during winters, in the summer farmed, until eighteen years of age, when he went to a cabinet shop to learn the trade. He only worked nine months at it, then learned the carpenter trade, following it in New York until 1852, when he emigrated to Winnebago Co., Ill., and spent two years. He then went to Van Buren Co., Mich., and worked at his trade until coming to Mitchell county. He was married in 1854 to Mary Hanson, by whom he had three children—Henry W., Josephine J. and Beamon. He is the son of Henry Turner, a native of Vermont, being the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and a pioneer of Jefferson Co., N. Y. He was married there to Rosetta Edwards, a daughter of a soldier of 1812. They emigrated to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1855. A few years later they moved to Portage Co., Wis., where the father died in 1880. The mother still lives in that county.

James R. Sherman is postmaster at Grafton, in which place he settled in 1878. He was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., June 15, 1827. In 1847 he emigrated to Racine, Wis., where he married, April 9, 1853, Nancy B. Mosher, a native of Washington Co., N. Y. They lived in Wood and Marquette counties until 1861, then removed to La Crosse county. In 1878 they emigrated to their present home. They are the parents of four children—Gersham, Ida, Belle and Sadie.

George R. Brooks, merchant in Grafton, has been engaged in business since

May, 1882, having purchased his stock of J. L. Dow. He is engaged in general merchandising. He was born in the dominion of Canada, July, 1847. His parents moved to Rock Co., Wis., when he was ten years old. He was reared on a farm and received a good education, which he completed at Evansville Seminary. He came to Iowa in 1877, located in Carpenter, where he engaged in selling machinery, and later, in teaching. He came to Grafton in 1878, and erected a large building, which he rented to Dow & Co., engaging with them as clerk. He subsequently purchased the entire interest. He married Augusta Stelson, July, 1880.

Herbert Ford lives on the northwest quarter of section 1, where he settled in 1880. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in the city of Oshkosh, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the city schools. When he was seventeen years of age he engaged with a house painter to learn the trade, at which he worked until twenty-one years of age. He then went to Waupaca county and engaged in farming, remaining there five years, when he sold out and came to Worth county. He first rented land on section 18, living there until 1880, when he bought his present farm. He was married Oct. 31, 1873, to Emma Landon, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada. Two children have blessed this union—Winnie and Essie. The first child, Winnie, was born May 4, 1877, and died the 28th of May, 1878.

Neal C. Jensen is a prominent young farmer of this township. He owns and resides on the southwest quarter of sec. 4, which he purchased Oct. 10, 1881, the

date of his advent into Worth county. Mr. Jensen was born in Denmark, Aug. 6, 1858. He is a son of Jens and Marien (Rosemussen) Jensen, who are also natives of Denmark, and who emigrated to America in 1881. They are at present residents of Palo Alto Co., Iowa. Neal C. Jensen passed his earlier life among the scenes of his birth, alternately working on the farm and attending school until he was seventeen years of age. In 1875 he went to Schleswig, Germany, where he remained until 1879. In the latter year he became convinced that the United States offered better advantages to the poor man to become a citizen and make for himself a pleasant home among pleasant people than any other Nation on the earth, and he came over to America the same year. He landed at New York and took a west bound train for Iowa, arriving at West Branch on the 10th of April. The first three winters he was in America he spent in school, learning to speak, read and write in the English language. He came to Union township, in this county, in the fall of 1881 and purchased the farm he now owns. Mr. Jensen was united in marriage, July 22, 1882, to Annie Leschke, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen are highly respected by all their acquaintances.

Charles Swessinger, who is the only dealer in harness in the village of Grafton, established himself in the business in 1882. He was born May 30, 1855, and when quite young came to America with his parents. They located at Sandusky, Ohio, and from thence to Wheatland, Iowa, where they resided three years.

Mr. Swessinger removed to Palo Alto county, and engaged in farming for a short time. He was afterwards engaged at various trades and occupations, and finally learned the harness trade. He has built up a large trade, which is steadily on the increase. Mr. Swessinger received a liberal education in the public schools of Iowa. He was married in March, 1881, to Mollie Helmer. They are the parents of one son—Alvin Edward.

Lawrence McLeod first came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Falls township, Cerro Gordo county, purchasing land on section 9. He remained in that township until 1882, when he made his present settlement on section 35, Union township. He is a native of New Brunswick, where he was born April 2, 1818. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Canada, and settled in that part of the London district, province of Ontario, which is now known as Oxford

county, where he was an early settler. The subject of our sketch was there married, in 1843, to Mary Smith, who was also a native of New Brunswick. He bought a farm in Oxford county, and lived there until 1866, when he came to Iowa, as before stated. They have ten children. Their son James C. was born in Oxford Co., province of Ontario, Aug. 28, 1847, where he lived with his parents until 1866, when he came to Iowa with them, and made his home in Cerro Gordo county until 1872. The fall previous he bought the south half of section 35, in Union township, and settled there in the spring of 1872. There was a log house on this place, in which he lived until 1881, when he built the neat frame house in which he now resides. He now has 160 acres of well improved land. He was joined in marriage April 17, 1872, to Helen C. Carpenter, a native of Wisconsin. Three children have blessed this union—Mertie Irene, Minnie Vida and Victor Greenleaf.

CHAPTER XXX.

A RETROSPECT—WORTH COUNTY OF TO-DAY.

Time is ever hastening on, and at intervals it is well that we halt briefly by the way, in our rush over life's rugged journey. From these days of railroads and telegraphs, of almost countless daily mails and daily newspapers; of the transit from New York to Chicago in twenty-four hours; of palatial residences and

business houses; of furnaces, base-burning coal stoves, cooking ranges and cooking stoves; of gas lights and paved streets; of friction matches and steam threshing machines, grain and clover separators; of mowers by horse power, self raking and binding machines; of riding plows; of patent grain drills and horse-power sulky

rakes, and cultivators; of spinning jacks and jennies, and woolen and cotton factories; of paper by millions of miles in sheets, or by tons in weight; of sewing-machines of all kinds (except feminine); of household furniture, elegant, fanciful and varied in styles as the changes in the kaleidoscope; of large and numerous church edifices, school, educational and manufacturing structures; costly and fashionable wearing apparel; of extensive and well cultivated farms, elegant farm houses and barns; of large orchards and small fruit plantations; of the contemplation of individual and corporate wealth, banks and moneyed institutions; of fire and life insurance companies and agencies; of populous counties, towns, cities and cemeteries; of the careless selfishness of crowded populations and varied pursuits of life, and the thousand unnamed surroundings of the day; we turn away for a short time to contemplate the rapidly receding past, in our histories as individuals and communities.

To-day memory will reproduce startling memories of by-gone years with startling vividness. To-day, faces, figures and characters, long since faded from recollection, will take their places in our panoramic vision. Once again will come memories of the old style prairie-schooner wagons, drawn by oxen, as moving vehicles, filled with household goods, women and children, live stock in train in slow-creeping pace, over roads not made with hands. To these will be added the camp fires by night and the wayside haltings by day, for rest and refreshment for man and beast; the location and purchase of homes, for which, sometimes,

a horseback ride at Gilpin speed to the land office was requisite; then again, the hastily built log cabin will appear, with rudely constructed furniture of rough boards or poles, lighted by night by the improvised broken saucer or tea-cup lamp, of lard or 'possum fat, or grease of the raccoon for illuminating substitutes. Near by will be seen the wood-curbed well with its old style sweep (no driven wells or pumps, propelled by patent wind engines then). Upon the plain, prairie or green slopes, the fresh furrow, by primitive plows drawn by several yoke of oxen, in dark lines will come again. The memory of the one or two days' journey to some far-off mill, with the family grist of corn or wheat (usually corn) to be ground, will pass before some of us. The staple articles of food—pork, wild game and fish, potatoes, dried apples, bread of Indian meal, rye for coffee, sometimes mixed with the 'boughten article,' with brown sugar or wild honey—will once more take their places on store-box tables.

To-day visions will pass before us of the barshear plow, the wooden-toothed drag, the flail, or circus performance of horses on barn floor or ground, in tramping out the grain from the straw, the plain shovel plow, the three or four pound hoe, the grain sickles, with baby cradles of sugar troughs, the hand rake, the flax break, scutching board, the hackle, the little wheel and rack, or distaff, with its musical whir to the mother's nursery song morning and evening, and often heard at the midnight hour; the sheep shearing, the hand cards, the woolen rolls from the carding machine, the 'big wheel'

with its spasmodic hum, the flitting forward or backward of the Jameses or Marys, traveling miles in a day as the soft rolls dwindled into threads of uniform size, counting the 'cuts' of yarn by dozens before each day's sunset; the domestic dying of yarn by the matron, whose hands showed the tints and colors for weeks; the hand loom, with its periodic knocks and interludes of rattling, squeaking treadles; the domestic flannels and home-made jeans and cloths to be fashioned by female skill into wearing apparel; the domestic millinery, sun-bonnets, calashes and flats for ladies; hats of straw braided and sewed by mother and the girls for father and the boys; the home-made socks and stockings, knit as an amusement by the women during their gossiping hours of rest and repose; the slippers of cloth, soled with old saddle-skirts, or felt from old woolen hats, for the women; for the men, moccasins, or stoga boots or shoes, made in odd hours by some artisans, or by Sam Jones, who farmed when the sun was out and made shoes when it rained. Once more the old-fashioned open fire-place will shine upon us with its cheery light and genial warmth; the evening domestic circle about it of from half to one dozen children sandwiched by visiting representatives of the nearest neighbors; topics for discussion by the elders and middle-aged, the lecturers of those times—crops, farming, breaking prairie, clearing forest, prices of land and their prospective value, wild game, hunting achievements, the latest news from former far-off native homes, preparations to move to this country by friends and relatives, anticipated joy on their arrival,

politics and religion. Visions of old-style kitchens will come up to-day; of antiquated deep and shallow kettles, ovens and spiders, with hooks of wood and iron, or the swinging crane to hang them on over the open fire in the old deep chimney upon stones, andirons or fire-dogs. To these were added a frying-pan (everything was fried; a gridiron was a novelty then), then the Johnny-cake board, and in families well-to-do the door-yards had an oval, mound-like 'Dutch oven' upon a platform, like a sentinel or altar to Ceres, a guarantee of an abundance of the staff of life. The flushed faces will again revisit us of the cooks of those times, bearing witness of the torrid climate of the kitchens, protected in part by deep sun-bonnets and other devices of feminine ingenuity. Evening corn-huskings, pumpkin pies, roast spare-ribs and quiltings will again loom upon our vision, when the sounds of the fiddle, with musical airs familiar to all but Strauss and Wagner, will ring out in tones giving inspiration to young and old in Money Musk, contra dances and the Virginia Reel. To all these will be added the log school-house and log church, often both in one, with puncheon floor and seats without backs, except when occupied, paper windows, and the wide, deep fire-place, whose hearth was the shrine of Lares, before whom all the children were taught to worship. Before these will rise the "Knight of the Birch," enthroned for these winter months, instilling into the papilistic subject about him, the principles of "Webster's Speller," "the McGuffey's Reader," "Ray's Arithmetic." The various scenes and events

will once more pass before us to-day; of visits to the humble cabin of "Mr. and Mrs. Lo."

To-day will come remembrances of the time when the early emigrants, who had not forgotten their religion and principles of Christianity, began to group themselves in embryo Church organization, each seeking his or her affinity in denominational preferences; then the store lofts and rooms in private houses for public worship; then primitive church buildings, and then still a better class of religious edifices, with bells upon them. Away up the river of time to-day will come the sweet music of the first church bell, (small and unpretentious though they were), sounding out in dying cadences memories of distant native homes, and recalling the hallowed scenes of boyhood and youth. To-day the pioneer teachers of different organizations will pass in review before us; camp meeting scenes and surroundings, the frequent practical and often eloquent sermons of those times, as though the inspiration of a new country as God had made it, gave new energy, power and impulse to the leaders of the advance guards of Christianity.

WORTH COUNTY OF TO-DAY.

Turning from a view of the past, we look upon Worth county as it is to-day. We see the fair plains dotted over with handsome farm houses and well cultivated

farms. Villages and towns have sprung up as if by magic. No more is heard the wild howl of the wolf or the screech of the lynx or wildcat. The nimble footed deer and buffalo have long since disappeared. In place of these are heard the bleating of the sheep, the lowing of the kine, of which thousands and tens of thousands are seen scattered throughout the county. The hard lines and the anxious look upon the features of the pioneer have disappeared, and a look of contentment has taken their place. Evidences of prosperity are seen upon every hand. Mail, which was brought in an early day by the hands of the passing traveler, a little later by the mail carrier from the nearest railroad station, is now received daily and almost hourly. The country in habitants of to-day are accessible to post-offices within a few hours of their homes. The railroad, the telegraph and the telephone carry messages to and from almost a moment's time. For the latest news none are compelled to wait a week or a month, but daily the news of the world is presented to all who desire. Newspapers, manufactories, churches and school houses fill important places in our midst, each exerting an untold influence for good. This great change has taken place almost within a quarter of a century. The historian a quarter of a century hence will have even greater progress to record.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

By some oversight the following chapter was omitted from its proper place. Its importance justifies its insertion in this connection, though properly a part of the State History. If space would permit sketches of all the territorial and State officers would be given, but as this cannot be, it is thought best to give sketches of the three territorial governors. These have been prepared by Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, a gentleman than whom none are better qualified for the task.

ROBERT LUCAS.

In the spring of 1832 the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, in violation of the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, which he himself had ratified in 1816, and again partially ratified in 1831, started with his band, composing a part of the Sac and Fox Indians, ascended Rock River to a considerable distance, where he took up a strong military position.

Gen. Atkinson, with a large number of United States troops and volunteers from the surrounding country, immediately pursued him, with the intention of forcing the cunning chief either to retire or give him battle. And in compliance with this resolution, he dispatched forward Major Stillman, with three or four hundred volunteers, to reconnoitre the position of Black Hawk. But Stillman had before him a 'warrior tried,' a man who had been

born and cradled upon the battle-field; one who had followed his father through many a hard fought battle with the Cherokees; one who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Tecumseh at Brownstown and the Thames; one who, by experience, understood both the tactics of the white man and the Indian; one who had mingled in the strife and carnage of every desperate and bloody battle along the whole western border for nearly half a century before. As soon as he heard that Stillman was approaching his camp, he made preparations to meet him, and in doing this he planned and accomplished one of the greatest and most skillful military stratagems known to modern times.

Stillman, underrating the character of the man before him, rushed, with his whole force, into the very jaws of death; his troops were thrown into the worst kind of disorder, and fell around him dead and dying over the field.

Bravely did Stillman attempt to rally his men and bring them into order, which he came very near doing; but the eagle eye of an old warrior was looking over that field, and just at the moment when the tide of battle seemed to hang in a balance, this brave old warrior puts himself at the head of a chosen number of his gallant braves, and with a yell that sent a thrill through many a bold and daring

heart, rushed to the charge, dealing death and destruction in his way.

Stillman ordered his men to fall back, but all was now utter confusion, and the retreat became a perfect rout. Thus, sir, commenced the short and bloody "Black Hawk War"—a war in which few laurels were won, and nothing found to admire save the daring bravery of the savage commander. It is not my purpose to follow it further; its history is a history of the most disgraceful outrages and vile treacheries on the part of the Americans; and but for the noble conduct of the gallant Dodge connected with it, ought to be blotted forever from the recollections of American history.

The war ended by the capture of "Black Hawk" through the treachery of the Winnebagoes, and a treaty was concluded with him on the 21st of September, 1832, at Rock Island, by which he ceded to the United States a large tract of land west of the Mississippi, which became known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This war had its important effects in the history of the Great West; it brought into notice the rich valley of the Rock river; it laid open to view the wealth and treasures locked up for past ages in the lead mines of Wisconsin; it opened to the view of the emigrant a rich and fertile valley, lying between the Mississippi on one side and the Missouri on the other; and long before the stipulations of the treaty of 1832 could be carried out, thousands rushed pell-mell into the new land, mingling savage and civilized life together.

The National Legislature has never yet been able to keep up, in making the necessary laws for their protection, with the

great tide of civilization, as it rolls onward, year after year, upon the heels of retreating savages.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed a law for the organization of the territory of Wisconsin, by the provisions of which the northern boundary of Wisconsin extended west in a zigzag direction from a point opposite the main channel of Green Bay through Lake Superior, touching the White Earth river; thence down said river to the main channel of the Missouri; thence down the Missouri to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, etc.; thus, you see, including within the bounds of Wisconsin all the lands and territory which now compose the great States of Iowa and Minnesota. It was soon evident that this arrangement could not last long; Young America had crossed the Mississippi, and had left a natural boundary behind him; stretching his eyes three hundred miles west, his vision rested upon another, and with this in view, he demanded a separation, which no Congress at that time dared to refuse.

On the 13th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act organizing the territory of Iowa into a separate and distinct government. This was the era of many a daring project on the part of Young America which he has since carried out to perfection and success; while at the same time it became the era of many a "bubble bursted" in the shape of fallen cities and deserted capitols. Cassville, below you, was once, in expectancy, a proud metropolis, and the seat of a more than Chinese Empire. The act took effect from and after the 3d day of July of that year, with

all the requisites of a separate and independent existence.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, the person whose name heads this article, was appointed by Mr. VanBuren, her first governor, in connection with William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, secretary.

Governor Lucas, at the time of his appointment, was quite an old man, and far advanced in the decline of life; he had spent his best days in the service of his country. His youth was spent amid the strife and storms of a cruel and desperate border war. He was engaged in almost every battle from the Huron to the Thames. He had mingled personally in almost every skirmish on the frontier during the War of 1812, and his history was full of romantic adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and bold and daring encounters. He had seen the Great West territory pass from a howling wilderness and become the abode of millions of freemen who could cultivate their own vine and fig tree, worship at their own shrine, with none to fear or make them afraid. He had seen Ohio a dependency, a little colony, struggling for existence, with almost her entire male population drafted for a border war, and he left her for Iowa, the third among a confederation of States, the greatest, the most powerful, and at the same time the most proud and glorious republic the world ever saw.

He commenced his public career in Ohio in her infancy; he assisted, by his valor and courage, to drive back the murderous foe who hung upon the borders to glut his vengeance on the innocent child at its mother's breast. And not until the Indian had buried the tomahawk, and

England had ceased to desolate her frontiers, did he quit his post and return to enjoy himself in the peaceful avocations of private life. He mingled in her halls and in her councils, and his name is connected with almost every public act of that great State, which gave her prosperity and greatness; and as a tribute to his worth and a reward for his services, she conferred upon him, in his declining years, the office of governor.

It was soon after his term of office expired in Ohio that he received from the President the governorship of Iowa.

It was during his term of office as governor of Ohio that the dispute arose between that State and the territory of Michigan, in relation to their respective boundaries, which came very near plunging both of them into a cruel, desperate and fratricidal war. The matter was settled, finally, by giving Ohio all she claimed; and in order to keep the youngest child of the Republic in these days from being naughty, she was given a strip of poor territory, 250 miles from her, and north and west of the main channel of Green Bay.

He commenced his career in Iowa with all the buoyancy of youth and better days, and looked forward with a great deal of interest to the day when he should see her a proud and noble State.

Scarcely had he time to look around him and gather information, in his new field of labor, before he found himself involved in another question of boundary, between Iowa and the State of Missouri. Missouri had set up a claim to a strip of country about six miles wide extending along the south line of our whole State;

and on this strip of land she had several times attempted to collect taxes and enforce her laws.

The settlers resisted these claims of Missouri, and appealed to the governor for protection. No sooner was their case made known to him than he resolved to call forth all the military force he could procure, and for this purpose he issued his proclamation. Hundreds responded to this call, and in a short time he had collected here and there through the territory a set of men who only wanted a nod from their commander, and they would have thrown themselves against odds into the very heart of Missouri. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, had also called on his State for assistance, and he, too, was on his march with a desperate set of men to assert his claim. Had those two forces have met, nothing could have prevented a dreadful and fatal encounter.

But wise councils prevailed, and the legislature of Iowa, to its everlasting credit, drew up and passed a preamble and resolutions requesting both governors to suspend hostilities until the 1st day of July thereafter. These resolutions had the desired effect; military preparations were suspended by both parties, and another cruel and fratricidal war averted.

The matter was afterwards submitted to Congress, where, through the influence A. C. Dodge, with his uncle, Dr. Linn, who was at this time a senator in Congress from Missouri; the matter was finally settled by giving to Iowa all she ever claimed.

Thus ended the celebrated "Missouri war," a war whose history is full of fun and anecdote, a war which has since

furnished the theme for many an idle, but interesting romance; and a war which will only be remembered in machine verse and burlesque song, for

"Missouri shall many a day
Tell of the bloody fray
When the Hawkeyes and Pukies
First met on her border."

Gov. Lucas never forgot the incidents of this war during his life; and long after the difficulties had passed away, he never could talk about it without flying into a passion at the conduct of Missouri. He cherished a holy hatred for the land of "Pukes" during his lifetime.

Not long after the difficulties with Missouri were settled, he got into a desperate quarrel with the Legislature, and for a time, everything about the capitol wore a belligerent aspect. It will be recollected that at that time the Legislature was filled exclusively by young men, "mere boys," as it was said of them at the time, and a higher set of fellows than they were, could scarcely be found. They looked upon Iowa as their own and each of them looked upon himself as the future senator, governor or chief justice of a future State, which he himself was at that time laboring to bring about; and the history of occurring events will show, that with a large number of them, their early anticipations turned out to be true; and with those who are still in obscurity, but yet in the prime of life, a bright and happy future is still before them. The governor was an old man, and, as they thought, tinctured somewhat with "fogysm," and they did not hesitate to declare that he was here for the office, and for the office alone, and that as soon as his term expired he would

return again to Ohio, as all governors of new Territories have generally done. What wonder, then, that between such elements, there should, in the course of events spring up a collision.

The governor attempted from time to time, to check these young law makers in their public expenditures, and did not hesitate to call them a set of profligates. In retaliation for these acts on the part of the governor, the Legislature appointed a committee, consisting of James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, Chauncy Swan, who subsequently died at sea on his return from California, and Laurel Summers, afterwards United States Marshal for Iowa, to inquire into his power, and define his duties. This committee, after due deliberation, gravely reported to the legislature that the governor had full power and authority to veto all acts of the legislature, of every kind, name and description, *except* acts for the appropriation of money, and then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But the matter did not end here, for the legislature on the 16th of January, 1840, instructed their delegate to Congress, W. W. Chapman to use his influence in procuring a law, allowing the people to elect their own governor, and provided in this resolution, that the governor, himself should circulate it. This resolution he took good care to approve, and actually sent copies of it to Washington city.

He was removed from the office of governor, after the 4th of March, 1831, and John Chambers, of Kentucky was appointed to succeed him.

After his removal he returned to private life, and resided at Bloomington for a number of years.

He returned to Ohio, and ran for Congress, but was defeated, after which he again returned to Iowa, and if I mistake not, was a member of the first constitutional convention.

Old age crept upon him at last, and he died a number of years ago, at Muscatine. He was always a democrat of the Jacksonian school, and throughout a long public life he was strictly and religiously honest. He was not a man of much talent, but his long public life had made him familiar with the whole routine of public affairs.

With his intimate acquaintance with public men and public affairs, he could have written an admirable history of the Great West. But he has left nothing behind him save his own acts.

In person, he was tall and slender, and in his younger days, capable of enduring great hardships.

As her first governor, and one of her truest and best friends, he will live on the pages of Iowa's history, when statues of marble and brass shall have crumbled into dust.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

On the 4th day of March, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. He was carried into office through one of the most renowned and exciting political campaigns our country has ever witnessed.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, his immediate predecessor, our country, and indeed the whole civilized world, was visited by one of those great commercial revulsions which seems peri-

odically to take place in the affairs of man. Never before had our country witnessed and felt such a universal depression of all kinds of business, nor could the most gifted seer in commercial pursuits tell how or when this great commercial calamity would end, or be remedied.

The people thought they could look back into the administration of Gen. Jackson, when the deposits were removed, as the primary cause of all the distress in every ramification of trade which followed during the administration of his successor, and in order, as they supposed, to apply a remedy, and restore confidence and security again to the country, demanded a change in the affairs of the government.

For twelve years previous to 1840, the government had been in the hands of a party calling themselves "Jackson Democrats," and from their long tenure in office, many of them had come to the conclusion that they owned them in their own right, and that almost every office in the gift of the President was a life tenure.

Acting upon this principle, many of these incumbents had become notoriously corrupt, and appropriated the money belonging to their respective offices to their own private and pecuniary profit.

These things, added to the commercial distress I have mentioned, increased the popular clamor for a change, and Gen. Harrison was triumphantly elected President. And although the writer of this article heard him declare in a public speech that he would suffer his right hand to be cut off before he would remove a public officer for opinions sake alone, yet one of the first acts of his administration

was the removal of Robert Lucas from the governorship of Iowa, and the appointment of John Chambers, of Kentucky, to succeed him.

He arrived in Iowa a short time after he had received his appointment, and immediately took possession of his office.

He was a whig, and of that Kentucky school of politics, in his day, which took rather a conservative view of public affairs. He was an old man, and had seen some service in his day. He was among the Kentucky volunteers on the frontier during the War of 1812, and distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was looked upon as one of Kentucky's bravest men. Everything in Iowa was in the hands of the democrats; they had, since the formation of the Territory, filled every office; they had controlled and directed its whole legislation; they had carved and cut every act to suit themselves. So that when the new governor arrived he found Iowa in the hands of a joint stock company, with the shares above par, and none to dispose of at any price.

These same stockholders had been for several years accustomed to look upon his predecessor, although one of their own faith, with considerable distrust; and need we wonder that when a new man made his appearance among them, of opposite faith, that, for a time at least, he should receive the cold shoulder?

He had been appointed for four years, and in all probability would remain his time out; but four years was an age, at that time, to those who in fact controlled the destinies of a future republic.

A plan was therefore set on foot by those who owned the largest shares in the company, to bring about a revolution, to change the form of government, to establish a State; and, in obedience to this plan, the Legislature, on the 16th day of February, 1842, provided that at the August election following, a vote should be taken for or against a convention to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. At this time the general government had paid all the expenses of the territory, in hard money. At every session of every court, in every county throughout the whole territory, the judge, the district attorney, and last, though not least, the United States marshal, or one of his deputies, always appeared together. As soon as the court was over, and justice had been meted out with unsparing hand, the marshal called up the grand and petit juries, and the witnesses upon all criminal trials, cashed all their accounts in half dollars, and they went their own way over the broad prairies, whistling or singing that good old tune,

"Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Taxes they did not feel, for there was no occasion to gather them, and I know of no happier state on earth than where man can live and enjoy all the sweets of unrestrained liberty, be assured of protection from aggression and wrong, his fields and gardens yielding a bounteous return for the slightest touch of the hoe and the spade, upon his own soil, with a cabin reared by his own hands, and "children who cluster like grapes at the door," with a table covered by the choicest viands, the latch-string never pulled in, and at the same time the government scattering broadcast around him annually thousands

of dollars in hard money, and asking nothing in return but good behavior. Such was the state of things in the territory, at this time; and when the August election came, the people voted *against* a convention, and wisely concluded to remain a few years longer in a state of dependency, in order to enjoy, as long as possible, the benefits showered upon them by the general government.

During all this time the new governor had not been idle. He had, previous to this, collected all the information he could in relation to the country. He had held a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, and had succeeded in making a purchase of all their lands lying west of the Black Hawk Purchase and extending west to the Missouri, and north to the "Neutral Ground." By this treaty Iowa acquired jurisdiction to the Missouri on the west, and by an act of Congress a criminal jurisdiction to the British possession on the north.

Long before this treaty could be ratified at Washington, tens of thousands rushed pell-mell upon the "New Purchase," determined to make themselves "claims," and stand by them to the last. Troops were sent to drive them off until the stipulations of the treaty could be carried out, and in order to give time to the Indians to remove.

But before the troops had time to remove a few squatters in one portion, "claims" were made in their rear, adjoining one another, at the rate of fifty miles a day. So great was the rush for "claims" that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of an Indian village to wake up in the morning, and to their utter consternation and surprise, find a log cabin or

"claim shanty" which had been erected in their town during the night, while upon the door, perhaps, with chalk or coal, the unmistakable pictures of the bowe-knife and revolver, indicating, as the Indians well knew, the desperate character of him who sleeps within, upon that pallet of leaves and grass.

No troops could restrain them, and the officers gave up in despair, thus in a short time the territory had received a large addition to her population.

The friends of a State government thought they could now, after so large a increase of population as this new purchase had brought about, venture again upon their darling scheme.

On the 12th day of February, 1844, the legislature again provided that at the April election following a poll should be opened, and each elector interrogated "for or against a convention?" This time it was made a party measure, and to be "for a convention" was a true test of a man's democracy. The plan succeeded admirably, even beyond the expectations of the "share-holders," and upon counting there was a small majority in favor of a convention.

The delegates were elected at the August election following, and the convention, consisting of seventy members, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday in October, 1844, and proceeded to form a constitution. After a few weeks deliberation, they produced what they called a constitution, but, upon inspection, it was found to be rather a rickety affair; it was, however, in accordance with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," submitted to the people for their rejection or approval, at the April

election, in 1845. At the time of its formation, the convention, in defining the boundaries of the future State had included on the north nearly the whole of what is now the State of Minnesota. Congress had, however, in anticipation of our coming, and in order to meet us half way, passed an act admitting us into the Union, but at the same time curtailing our boundaries, both on the north and west, cutting us off from the Missouri entirely. This act of Congress became known only a short time before the April election, and this fact, in connection with the unpopularity of the instrument itself, caused its defeat at the election which followed.

The legislature had wisely provided, at the session which provided for a convention, that in the event the constitution should be defeated, there should be an election for members of the legislature in April, and that such legislature should assemble on the first Monday in May, 1845.

The election was held accordingly, and the Legislature assembled at Iowa City at the time designated.

Immediately after the organization, the democrats called together a caucus, in which it was resolved to submit again the same constitution to another test; and, agreeable to this resolution, Shepard Leffler, of DeMoines, introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. This bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Mr. Chambers for his approval. But he differed with the legislature in regard to their power to pass an act of that kind, and he returned it with his veto. The legislature, however, was too strong for him, and they passed the bill over his

veto, and again submitted the constitution at the August election following. But the people by this time had got tired of the old thing. Copies of it had been handed from one to another until they were worn out; they believed the governor was right in his veto; and the old man had the grand satisfaction in seeing his last public act in the territory triumphantly sustained by the people. It was again rejected by a large majority, and came very near defeating Gen. Dodge for Congress, who undertook to pack it and run against R. P. Lowe, the present Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1845, and a short time after the close of the session of May, 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed James Clarke, of Burlington, to succeed him. This closed the public career of John Chambers, second governor of Iowa. A short time after his removal by Mr. Polk, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he soon after died.

He was a large, heavy man, round shouldered, and had rather a stooping gait. His manners were reserved, and at first sight you would not care about approaching him, but a little familiar acquaintance with him would make him a favorite.

A half hour's conversation with him, and he was as pleasing as a child; and take him all in all, he was about the most perfect specimen of Kentucky gentleman that was ever my lot to fall in with.

The longer he remained in Iowa, the more the people loved him.

I bid him farewell for the last time on the steps of the Capital at Iowa City, when he wept like a child.

When he left Iowa for his own bright and sunny land, he left no enemies behind him. A noble hearted man, he fixed his name forever on the pages of our history, and he left us to mingle his dust in that land which gave him birth. So far as my acquaintance with him is concerned, I can truly say with Burns :

"An honest man now lies at rest,
One who on earth was truly blest;
If there's another world, he lies in bliss,
And if there's none, he's made the best of this."

JAMES CLARKE.

Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the yellow leaf, a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen crossing the "Laurel Hills" of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off toward the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty.

These things inspired his youthful mind with a spirit of wild adventure—"fields looked green far away" to his imagination, and he left the scenes of his early youth, severed the strong and loving ties that bound him to the land of his nativity, bid farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and with his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he

launched forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommendation save an honest countenance and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clark, who in after years became the able, talented and popular governor of Iowa. He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first Legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway, he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, secretary of the territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed, by his kind, gentle and amiable manner, to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the territory.

Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting at the same time that he could not do more. No man ever labored harder in an office than he did, and it always seemed to me that his whole pride and ambition was to serve some one, and by so doing make himself useful to his fellow man.

During the time he was secretary he underwent great labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of secretary he returned again to the printing office, and became the leading editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing, made it the leading democratic paper of the territory; a position which he has held to this day.

After the inauguration of Mr. Polk as President of the United States, in 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment he had been elected, by the people of his county, a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself, both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that constitution, these great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights.

And, although that constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State.

The first Legislature, after he received his appointment of governor assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the Legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness.

He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urged the Legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of

country known as the "neutual ground," a recommendation which the general government soon after acted upon and carried out.

As soon as the "Black Hawk Purchase" had been surveyed, and it was discovered that it contained within its bounds large tracts which were supposed to contain valuable mineral, these tracts were reserved from market, and the government set itself up as a great landlord to lease out these lands at a stipulated rent. Mr. Clarke soon saw the evil and injustice of such a system upon the inhabitants of Iowa, and he set himself at work to break it up; and it was through his influence and exertions that the land was afterwards thrown into market.

There was not a barrier in the future greatness of Iowa that did not call forth his attention and he had the grand satisfaction of seeing everything that he recommended for the benefit and prosperity of Iowa afterwards carried out, and carried out, too, precisely, as he had suggested and wished. He seemed to be aware that he would soon be called upon to pass over the government, over which he presided with so much skill and ability, into the hands of the real sovereigns of the soil, and he was determined that nothing should be left undone by him to retard her future greatness.

On the 16th day of January, 1846, the Legislature passed, once more, an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa.

This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the territory wanted a constitution, so the legislature provided that at the April

election following the passage of this act, the people of the territory *should* elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members, instead of seventy, as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a constitution, which constitution was submitted immediately following, and was adopted by them as their constitution for the State of Iowa.

Thus you see that Iowa, from a colony, a dependency, a territory, jumped, in the short space of seven months, from the time the act above mentioned first passed, to that of a sovereign independent State.

After the result was known, the governor issued his proclamation for a general election in November following, at which election Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county was elected governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

He appeared at the capital at the first session of the State Legislature under the new constitution, to which body he delivered an affecting and interesting farewell letter, then stood back quietly during the whole session, and gazed with indig-

nation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

Never since the organization of the territory had any man seen, or even dreamed of anything like it; every man seemed to look upon each other as being in his way to places of honor and profit, and it became a cut and thrust game. Both parties were without leaders, or if they had them, the leaders themselves stood in great need of being led.

Neither done anything—neither party could do anything. When one party made a move it was instantly checkmated by the other. Speech after speech was made, each one declaring himself a patriot and a true lover of his country, ready at all times to bleed and die for her. No one could do anything for the reason that none of the rest would let him. They ate, drank, grew fat, and returned to their seats, only to play the same game over again as on the previous day. They instituted a court for the trial of any offender who should attempt to bribe any one of their number; and whenever such a tribunal is constituted, there is always sure to be some one to try.

Now and then during the session some poor devil was snatched up, arraigned and tried for indiscretely showing his money to some of its members. But such trials only served to lionize the victims, and it looked to an outsider as if these scamps themselves had purposely committed these offenses in order to bring themselves into notice, and thereby claim themselves to be the victims of a cruel persecution.

In vain did they meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing judges of

the supreme court and senators. Every vote, some anxious aspirant in the "lobby" would brighten up, thinking perhaps this time the lucky card would turn up; but, alas! for human hopes, he lacked just one vote of an election.

Your humble servant was an idle and curious looker-on at most of the interesting scenes which took place at this session, and if it was not for the notes that he took at the time, he could hardly tell at this day whether these scenes were real, or whether they were the production of an idle and troubled dream.

They finally adjourned without electing either judges or senators, and the State toddled along very well, half State, half territory.

This was the last time, I believe, that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the legislature. He died soon after at Burlington with that horrible scourge, the cholera.

This closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a useful career.

He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as governor, drew upon the Dodge family the title of the "Royal Family." But whatever might have been said in this respect, the appointment was due to Mr. Clarke, nor could it have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it.

He was the third and last territorial governor of Iowa, and, like the other two who preceded him, as soon as he had passed the office into the hands of his successor, he gently and calmly laid down and died. He was a tall, slender man, of a mild and amiable disposition, and had

quite a feminine look. He left a family behind to mourn his sad loss. His history is without a stain of reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed aught against his character as a man and a citizen.

I have thus given you a few random sketches of the three territorial governors of Iowa, together with a few of the principal events in the history of Iowa, connected with their administration.

Most of the incidents contained in these sketches I have given from memory alone, having been myself an eye-witness of, and personally cognizant of many of the facts.

By these sketches you not only see the character and noble traits of the three good and wise men, but you see that under their care and protection, a young and thrifty State sprung into existence in the short space of eight years from the time when the whole territory was the home of the savage.

OTHER TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Secretaries.

Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839.
James Clark, 1839-41
O. H. W. Stull, 1841-3.
Samuel J. Burr, 1843-5.
Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.

Jesse Williams, 1840-43.
William L. Gilbert, 1843-45.
Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.

Thornton Baylie, 1839-40,
Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.

Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838.
Joseph Williams, 1838.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.

Jesse B. Brown, 1838-9.
Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40.
M. Brainridge, 1840-1.
J. W. Parker, 1841-2.
John D. Elbert, 1842-3.
Thomas Cox, 1843-4.
S. Clinton Hastings, 1845.
Stephen, Hempstead, 1845-6.

Speakers of the House.

William H. Wallace, 1838-9.
Edward Johnson, 1839-40:
Thomas Cox, 1840-1.
Warner Lewis, 1841-2.
James M. Morgan, 1842-3.
James P. Carleton, 1843-4.
James M. Morgan, 1845.
George W. McCearry, 1845-6.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-50.
Stephen Hempstead, 1850-54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-60.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-64.
William M. Stone, 1864-68.
Samuel Morrill, 1868-72.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-76.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-77.
J. G. Newbold, 1877-78.
John H. Gear, 1878-82.
Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Oran Faville, 1858-60.
Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-62.
John R. Needham, 1862-64.
Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-66.
Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-68.
John Scott, 1868-70.
M. M. Walden, 1870-72.
H. C. Bulis, 1872-74.
Joseph Dysart, 1874-76.
Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-78.
Frank T. Campbell, 1878-82.
Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution, Sept. 3, 1859.

Secretaries of State.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-48.
 Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-50.
 George W. McCleary, 1850-56.
 Elijah Sells, 1856-63.
 James Wright, 1863-67.
 Ed. Wright, 1867-73.
 Josiah T. Young, 1873-79.
 J. A. T. Hull, 1879.

Auditors of State.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846-50.
 William Pattee, 1860-54.
 Andrew J. Stephens, 1855-59.
 Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.
 John A. Elliott, 1865-71.
 John Russell, 1871-75.
 Ruen R. Sherman, 1875-81.
 William V. Lucas, 1881.

Treasurers of State.

Morgan Reno, 1846-50.
 Israel Kister, 1850-52.
 Martin L. Morris, 1852-59.
 John W. Jones, 1859-63.
 William H. Holmes, 1863-67.
 Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-73.
 William Christy, 1873-77.
 George W. Bemis, 1877-81.
 Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

Attorney Generals.

David C. Cloud, 1853-56.
 Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60.
 Charles C. Nourse, 1860-64.
 Isaac L. Allen, 1865-66.
 Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-67.
 Henry O'Connor, 1867-72.
 Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-76.
 John F. McJunkin, 1877-81.
 Smith McPherson, 1881.

Adjutant Generals.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-55.
 George W. McLeary, 1855-57.
 Elijah Sells, 1857.
 Jesse Bowen, 1857-61.
 Nathaniel Baker, 1861-77.
 John H. Luby, 1877-78.
 W. L. Alexander, 1878.

Registers of the State Land Office.

Anison Hart, 1855-57.
 Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-59.
 Amos B. Miller, 1859-62.
 Edwin Mitchell, 1862-63.
 Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-67.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-71.
 Aaron Brown, 1871-75.
 David Secor, 1875-79.
 J. K. Powers, 1879.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James Harlan, 1847-48.
 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1848-54.
 James D. Eads, 1854-57.
 Joseph C. Stone, 1857.
 Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-58.
 Oran Faville, 1864-67.
 D. Franklin Wells, 1867-68.
 A. S. Kissell, 1868-72.
 Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-76.
 Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-82.
 John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then developed upon the secretary of the board of education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-51.
 William H. Merritt, 1851-53.
 William A. Hornish, 1853.
 Den. A. Mahoney and Jos. B. Dorr, 1853-55.
 Peter Moriarty, 1855-57.
 John Teesdale, 1857-61.
 Francis W. Palmer, 1861-69.
 Frank M. Mills, 1869-71.
 G. W. Edwards, 1871-73.
 Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-79.
 Frank M. Mills, 1879.

State Binders.

William M. Coles, 1855-58.
 Frank M. Mills, 1858-67.
 James S. Carter, 1867-71.
 J. J. Smart, 1871-75.
 H. A. Perkins, 1875-79.
 Matt. Parrott, 1879.

Secretaries of Board of Education.

T. H. Benton, Jr., 1859-63.

Oran Faville, 1863-64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.

Thomas Baker, 1846-47.

Thomas Hughes, 1847-48.

John J. Selman, 1848-49.

Enos Lowe, 1849-51.

W. E. Leffingwell, 1851-53.

Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-55.

W. W. Hamilton, 1855-57.

Under the new constitution the Lieut-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-48.

Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-50.

George Temple, 1850-52.

James Grant, 1852-54.

Reuben Noble, 1854-56.

Samuel McFarland, 1856-57.

Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-59.

John Edwards, 1859-61.

Rush Clark, 1861-63.

Jacob Butler, 1863-65.

Ed. Wright, 1865-67.

John Russell, 1867-69.

Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-71.

James Wilson, 1871-73.

John H. Gear, 1873-77.

John Y. Stone, 1877-79.

Lore Alford, 1880-81.

G. R. Struble, 1882.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Mason, 1847.

Joseph Williams, 1847-48.

S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-49.

Joseph Williams, 1849-55.

George G. Wright, 1855-60.

Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-63.

Caleb Baldwin, 1862-64.

George G. Wright, 1864-66.

Ralph T. Lowe, 1866-68.

John F. Dillon, 1868-70.

Chester C. Cole, 1870-71.

James G. Day, 1871-72.

Joseph M. Beck, 1872-74.

W. E. Miller, 1874-76.

Chester C. Cole, 1876.

William H. Seevers, 1876-77.

James G. Day, 1877-78.

James H. Rothrock, 1878-79.

Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80.

Austin Adams, 1880-82.

William H. Severs, 1882.

Associate Justices.

Joseph Williams held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed.

Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.

John F. Kinney, 1847-54.

George Greene, 1847-55.

Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-55.

William G. Woodward, 1855.

Norman W. Isbell, 1855-57.

Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-60.

Caleb Baldwin, 1860-64.

Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.

George G. Wright, 1869.

John F. Dillon, 1864-70.

Chester C. Cole, 1864-77.

Joseph M. Beck, 1868.

W. E. Miller, 1870.

James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-55.

George W. Jones, 1848-59.

James B. Howell, 1870.

George G. Wright, 1871-77.

James Harlan, 1855-65.

James W. Grimes, 1859-69.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.

James Harlan, 1867-73.

William B. Allison, 1873-79.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-81.

William B. Allison, 1879.

James W. McGill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846-47—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.

1847-49—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.

1849-51—Wm. Thompson, Dan F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.

1851-53—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853-55—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.

1855-57—Aug. Hall, James Thorington.

1857-59—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859-61—Samuel R. Curtis, Wm. Vandever.

1861-63—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson,
Wm Vandever.

1863-65—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm.
B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel
W. Hubbard.

1865-67—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wil-
liam B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kas-
son, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867-69—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wil-
liam B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Gren-
ville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869-71—George W. McCrary, William Smyth,
(died Sept. 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm P.
Wolf) William Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer,
Charles Pomeroy, William B. Allison.

1871-73—George W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cot-
ton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Waldon, Frank
W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873-75—George W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cot-
ton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wil-
son, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson,
James W. McDill; Jackson Orr.

1875-77—George W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts,
L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson,
Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W.
McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877-79—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W.
Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S.
Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addi-
son Oliver.

1879-81—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price,
Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark.
(died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G.
Thompson). J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F.
Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881-83—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thomas
Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson,
M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn,
C. C. Carpenter.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 112 \\
 7 \\
 \hline
 294 \\
 588
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11 \\
 7 \\
 \hline
 18
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 600 \\
 232 \\
 \hline
 832
 \end{array}$$

3

$$\begin{array}{r}
 640 \\
 16 \\
 \hline
 2560 \\
 40 \\
 \hline
 10400 \\
 588 \\
 \hline
 3080 \\
 2940 \\
 \hline
 140
 \end{array}$$

15

